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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

AND

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1832.

VOLUME CII.

(BEING THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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PREFACE.

In closing our Volume for the year 1832, it is impossible not to take cognizance of the great political change which has been effected during that period. In the conducting of our Miscellany we have always endeavoured to stand aloof from violent party feeling, and to judge of public measures solely by their probable effects, and the motives of their promoters. Well knowing that a governing power must be lodged somewhere, we have felt assured of the immutable axiom, that, for the benefit of all, it should be based in justice, and executed with vigour. This is the life principle of every permanent government, and especially essential to a constitutional Monarchy. Where indeed can power be more confidentially entrusted than to a restricted Monarchy, in alliance with a tolerant and apostolically constituted Church, which has so long and successfully withstood the absurd and unscriptural pretensions of Popery, and the fastidious and insinuating scruples of schism, with no other weapons than the sword of the spirit and the word of truth? It will at once be allowed that such a Church must compose a portion of that impregnable foundation against which it is predicted that "the gates of hell shall not prevail," and a close connection with her must strengthen the secular government. The monarchy by these means becomes a sort of theocracy, and the experience of manifold mercies manifested to us as a nation, in the stupendous and unparalleled contest with the hydra of revolution and the ambition of Napoleon, must have fully demonstrated to every thinking mind, that we, like the Israelites of old, have had our cloud to guide us by day, and our pillar of fire by night. It follows, therefore, by the plainest reasonable deduction, that to preserve the alliance of the Crown of Great Britain with the Protestant Reformed Church, to uphold the dignity, respectability, and mildly-asserted ascendancy of that Church, is to ensure for our welfare the favour of its Almighty founder; while the converse of this position would be to make expediency our idol, and to set the immediate protection of Providence at nought. Our future Legislators will, we trust, well consider these fundamental principles of government; if disregarded, anarchy, unstable democracy, and dismemberment of the Empire, must be the infallible result.

On the subject of amendment in our Parliamentary Representation, that great master of our national jurisprudence, Judge Blackstone, has the following pertinent remark:—"There is hardly (with us) a free agent to be found but what is entitled to vote in some place or other of the kingdom. Nor is comparative wealth or property entirely disregarded in elections; for, though the richest man has only one vote in one place, yet, if his property be at all diffused, he has probably a right to vote at more places than one, and therefore has many Representatives. This is the spirit of our Constitution; not that I assert it is in fact quite so perfect as I have endeavoured to describe it; for, *if any altera-*

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tion might be wished or suggested in the present frame of Parliaments, it should be in favour of a more complete representation of the people." It will remain therefore to be proved by the working, as it is termed, of the Reform Bill, whether this more complete representation has been effected; whether patriot talent, unendowed with the less noble qualification of wealth, has an equal chance as formerly of admission to the Senate; and more especially, as in all great changes the brute mob contribute an active and powerful share of agency, whether care has been taken that they shall be excluded from such an influence on the institutions of the country as may tend to affect their dignity and permanence.

In all the restless eagerness for change which the noisy heralds of the march of intellect have endeavoured to arouse, by pandering to the passions and imposing on the credulity of the people, a strong conservative spirit has been demonstrated in favour of our ancient architectural structures devoted to ecclesiastical or other purposes; as if the Public entertained something of a prospective prudence derived from former experience of times of persecution and state convulsion; as if they recollected the havoc of works of art which attended even a salutary reformation of Religion, the desecrating impieties which were enacted during a period of fanaticism and democracy; as if they foresaw a day when the just balance of the three ancient constitutional elements, if now vacillating, would be regained, and the old structure would arise, like some recently renovated Gothic fane, more beautiful and symmetrical for the efforts to repair it, more firmly seated for the wanton endeavours of its enemies to undermine and subvert it.

In the general although somewhat artificial cry for innovation, we have not ourselves escaped, nor indeed expected to escape, without attack. Because we have refused to depart from our steady course, and to pander to that taste which seeks rather for momentary amusement than solid instruction, we have been designated as dull; "sleepless ourselves to make our readers sleep!" Pass but a few short years, and we shrewdly suspect that we shall be able to turn the point of the jest on our opponents, and that old Sylvanus Urban will be taken from the shelf, and consulted for just and unbiassed views of "the age and body of the time, its form and pressure," when the ephemeral gentry who now carry their heads so high will have sunk into one long oblivious undisturbed repose. To conclude—we shall not deviate one jot from the principles and objects we have defined for our line of action, well contented with the approbation of the truly patriotic, the just, and the good, those rocks of eternal adamant, against which the surges of party spirit spend their fury in vain.

December 31, 1832.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Urban,—I should feel obliged to any of your Correspondents to inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, the particulars of the wreck of the Hunter Cutter, off the Hasbro' Sands (Norfolk Coast), and whether the officers and crew of that vessel were all lost, or, as has been generally reported, were *prevented* by smugglers on the coast from effecting a landing, and consequently drowned; also whether Captain Manby's Life Boat had been invented previously to the loss of the Hunter? for in a poem now in my hand on the wreck of the Hunter, by the niece of the Lieutenant (Ostler), I find these words:

"And the Life-boat, alas! had not yet come to light."

"Had that noble invention then fearlessly sailed,
They might have been sav'd from the perilous sea.
A husband—a father had not been bewailed,
And a sister been still from insanity free."

I should also be glad to know the particulars of the late Captain William Ostler who was unfortunately missing from his ship at the Cape of Good Hope a few years since; for in a poem on *that* melancholy event, I find these ambiguous lines, written by a nephew deeply interested in the severe affliction of the Captain's widow:

"But was there triumph o'er his *manes;*
Or, was there paltry hope of gains
By any of the ——'s crew?
Let such wretches then be told
That Heaven's probation shall unfold
All to their cursed dark soul's view!"

The circumstances of the Life-boat mentioned above, and the horrid insinuation in the poem on the death of Captain William Ostler will, I hope, justify in some measure my claiming your indulgence to the insertion of this letter. Clio.

In A. J. K's notices of Crosby Place, in our last Number, a passage, p. 505, is rendered illegible by an accidental derangement of the type, which passage should run thus: "of which the Hall, the immediate subject of this notice, affords so beautiful an example, and a most noble entrance-porch or oriel. Here we may be allowed to remark, as so much has been ingeniously said by a late antiquary," &c. Also at p. 506, paragraph 4, for Sir John Crosby was on *patent feudatory* of the Crown, read *potent feudatory*.

H. P. inquires "on whom the Baronetcy in the family of Phi'ipps has devolved by the death of its late possessor, Sir Rowland Henry Philipps Laugharne." H. P. is requested to inform us of the date of Sir Rowland's death. In the last edition of Debrett's Baronetage it is stated that "Rowland Philipps, who took the name of Laugharne, was great-grandfather of Rowland Henry Phillips Laugharne, esq. in whom (if living) this title appears to be vested [having devolved to him on the death of Lord Milford in 1823]; but the Editor is not aware that he has hitherto assumed, or proved his right to it."

Mr. James Logan inquires if any correspondent can inform him whether a law of Edward the Confessor, reported in Sammes' "Brittania Ant. Illust." in favour of the Armoricans be considered as still in force? This curious enactment was induced by national relationship. "Britones vero Armorici cum venerint in isto regno, suscepi debent, et in regno protegit sicut probi cives. De corpore hujus exierunt quondam de sanguine Britonum hujus."

Of the chambered cannon called *patterers*, (noticed in part i. p. 451) there are two other figures in the 5th volume of Archæogia, pl. xii.; one representing a piece which was dragged out of the Goodwin Sands in 1775, and the other copied from a Spanish work on artillery, by Diego Veano. Mr. King, who wrote the description, endeavours to assign their age to the fourteenth instead of the sixteenth century, notwithstanding several reasons to the contrary which may be detected in the course of his arguments, besides others which are obvious. The form of the crown, which surmounts the arms of Portugal, (impressed on the Goodwin Sands cannon), assimilates to that of King Henry VII. engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine vol. ci. pt. ii. p. 120. The device of the armillary sphere, which is also impressed, originated at the same æra. The variations in the arms, of a fleur-de-lis and rose, are perhaps nothing more than the arbitrary insertions of the founders, whose heraldry as seen on old bells, &c. was frequently very free. It is possible, however, that they constitute the mark of cadency of some junior branch of the royal house of Portugal. Mr. King was not aware that these cannon were formed for the purpose of discharging stones.

Senectus observes, "Among the good old customs which have fallen into disuse, that of inscribing texts from Scripture in or upon our public buildings, seems one that is worthy of revival. In old village churches such inscriptions are still to be met with, but I believe few modern religious edifices have any thing beyond the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Creed. But it is in other buildings also that an appropriate sentence might be of great importance—if, for example, in all our Courts of Justice, the words "*Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour*" were painted so conspicuously as to meet the eye of every witness when he stood up to take the oath, would not the force of the command thus appropriately introduced have a beneficial effect? It might in some cases check intended perjury, and in all would inspire that reverence for sacred things which none but reprobates can totally lay aside."

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1832.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

HISTORICAL VIEW OF PESTILENTIAL DISEASES.

AT the present alarming crisis, when the whole empire is exposed to the pestiferous influence of a new and unaccountable disease, which is daily on the increase, and which threatens every portion of the community with devastation and death, the following historical view of the various pestilential visitations, collected from various authentic sources, will possess deep and impressive interest. With respect to diseases on the Continent, we do not profess to do more than allude to the most prominent cases.

To commence with our own country,—we do not discover the record of any pestilence prior to the year A.D. 448, when it appears that an epidemic disease, after having ravaged the continent of Europe, visited Great Britain. "It availed itself," as Grafton informs us, "of a remarkable season of prosperity, there being in the realme so great plentie of corne and fruite, that the lyke thereof had not been seene in many yeres passed," — "followed therewithal," as Speed adds, "with such riot and excesse, that the people's sinnes grew to a plentiful harveste, running at randome, in the wide way of all wickednesse; when, lo! (he quotes from Gyldas) a pestilent contagion fell heavily upon this foolish people, which in short space of time destroyed such multitudes of them, that the living were not able to bury the dead."

A. D. 542. In Gibbon, vol. vii. p. 419, we have an excellent summary of a pestilential disorder which made great havoc in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and lasted for many years. We may judge of its malignance from the asserted fact that in Constantinople 10,000 persons died daily, that many cities of the East were left vacant, and that in several districts of Italy the harvest and the vintage withered on the ground. It is remarkable that the medical feeling was anti-contagious, though experience warranted no such conclusion; the symptoms nearly resembled those of the common plague, beginning with delirium. The ill-fated victim sunk as if under the stroke of an invisible spectre, under a succession of swellings and tumours of a black colour, which, if they continued without suppuration till the fifth day were usually fatal, accompanied as they were with vomiting of blood and mortification of the bowels.

A. D. 664. On the authority of Bede (lib. iii. c. 27.), we again find the plague, how introduced he does not say, extending itself from the southern parts of the island towards the north, and then turning westward into Wales, which so alarmed the natives, that considerable numbers emigrated to Bretagne, accompanied by Cadwalædyr, the son of Cadwallon.

In 772 mention is made of a disorder that carried off in England 34,000; and in Scotland of another, whereof died, in 954, about 40,000 persons. As this last appears on somewhat doubtful authority, we suspect it is confounded with an extraordinary "sicknesse" mentioned by Speed in A. D. 982. "It was," says he, "a sicknesse till then unknown in England, being a strong burning fever and bloody flux;" this, however, by the historians of the time, was received as sent for the offences of some few, and whollie imputed to "the king and his raisers," by Dunstan, who was well skilled in giving natural events preternatural complexions, and than whom no man better knew how to assume and assert, that Heaven was at hand to second his purposes on earth.

A.D. 1086. Fire and pestilence combined to depopulate London and the land. For in the former, says Baker, in his Chronicles, "so great a fire happened, that from the west gate to the east gate it consumed houses

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and churches all the way, and amongst the great the church of St. Paul, the most grievous fire that ever happened in this citie. Also the same year, by reason of distemperature of weather, thunderings and lightenings by which many men perished, there ensued a famine, and afterwards a miserable mortality of men and cattle, and what is very strange, hens, peacocks, geese, and ducks, bred in and accustomed to houses, forsook their wonted hives, and turned wild."

A.D. 1093. Matthew Paris, without particularising, merely remarks that there was a pestiferous mortality amongst men and animals. Grafton and Holinshed are however more explicit. Their accounts are nearly similar. We give that of the latter, as perhaps the most expressive and concise of the two: "This yeare England and Normandie were sore vexed with mortalitie both of men and beasts, insomuch that tillage of the ground was laid aside in manie places, by reason whereof there folowed great dearth and famine. Manie grizely and hideous sights were seene also in England, as hosts of men fighting in the aire, flashes of fier, stars falling from heaven, and such like wonders."

1247. On doubtful authority, without particulars, is recorded as one marked by pestilence.

1279—1316. Baker mentions a sickness prevailing in 1279, to which we allude more for the strange extremities to which men were reduced by the cause, rather than the malady, which naturally enough might be expected to ensue. "So great a dearth befel the land that horses and dogs were eaten, and thieves in prison pluckt in pieces those that were newly brought in amongst them, and eat them up half alive, which continuing three years, brought in the end such a pestilence, that the living scarcely sufficed to bury the dead." But for other attending circumstances, it might have been supposed that this was confounded with a similar event recorded by Speed in 1316, when the same atrocities were repeated. He says, "The Peeres assembled at a Parleament in London, where no great matter was concluded, for famine and pestilence increased. The famine was grown so terrible that horses, dogges, yea men and children, were stolen for food, and (which is horrible to think) the thieves newly brought into the gaoles were torne in pieces and eaten presently half alive, by such as had been longer there. The bloody flux or dissentrie, caused through raw and corrupt humours, engendered by evil meat and dyet, raged every where, and together with other maladies, brought such multitudes of the poorer sort to their end, that the living could scarce suffice to bury the dead." It seems, indeed, to have been attended with a prodigious mortality, when considering the comparatively small population of London, according to Grafton (Chron. p. 386), besyde the bodies that were buried in sundrie churches and church-yards, there were also buried in the Charter-house church-yard 50,000 persons and above. —Daniel again, in his Collections (p. 209) speaks of it as exceeding any that ever before had been known, attended with famine; as a remedy for which the political economists in parliament propounded a system, the merits and consequences of which afford an excellent lesson to some more modern, though not much wiser advocates for maximum and minimum prices in our own days. "A parliament was called at London upon the beginning of this dearth, to abate the prices of victuals, which suddenly grew to be excessive; and therefore it was ordained that an oxe fatted with grasse should be sold for 15*s.*, fatted with corn for 20*s.*, the best cow for 12*s.*, a fat hog of two yeares old for 3*s.* 4*d.*, a fat sheep shorn 1*s.* 2*d.*, with the fleece 1*s.* 8*d.*, a fat goose for 2½*d*, a fat capon 2*d.*, a fat hen 1*d.*, four pidgeons a penny; whosoever sold above, should forfeit their ware to the king." These were in fact the prices of similar articles in the 11th yeare of Edw. III.'s reign, called the year of plenty, by Baker, in his Chronicles, p. 131. "Here," observes the author, "seem then to have been no calves, lambs, goslings, chickens, young pigs, to be sold; such dainties were not in use." Now for the consequences of this sagacious law: "All kind of victuals grow more scarce than before, so that in addition to a murren, which also prevailed, provisions could not be had for the kinge's house, nor means for other great men to maintain their tables (such a just punishment had excess and riot inflicted thereon in those

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days), insomuch as men put away their servants in great numbers, who having been daintily fed, and now not able to work, scorning to beg, fell to robbery and spoil."

1348. This was the memorable year of pestilence, celebrated as the origin of Boccaccio's Decameron. So many authors of high note have made it a subject of remark, that it is difficult to select. But, however interesting are the numerous particulars relating to its progress in foreign countries, we shall pass them over, and confine our inquiry to a few English historians;* merely stating, that it began in the Levant, in about 1346, from whence Italian traders brought it to Sicily, Pisa, and Genoa. In 1348 it passed the Alps, and spread over France and Spain, and in the following year it reached Britain, and in 1350 laid waste Germany, and other northern States, lasting generally about five months in each country. Its mortality may be estimated by the number of deaths, viz. in Germany about 90,000; in Saragosa, in the month of October, about 100 per day, insomuch, observes Manana,† that the hearts of men became so hardened by the prevalence of death, that none mourned for the departed and corrupted bodies which were cast forth into the streets without respect or commiseration. In Florence more than three out of five were swept away. That this world hath nothing permanent to build upon (say the English historians) was found and felt in this eventful year, when it rained from Midsummer till Christmas, and so terrible a plague ran through the world, that the earth was filled with graves and the air with cries, which was seconded with murren of cattle and death of all things. According to Baker, it began in London‡ about Allhallowtide in 1348, and continued till the year 1357; where it was observed (we quote the author's words, without having the slightest inclination to vouch for the truth) that those who were born after the beginning of the mortality had but twenty-eight teeth, where before they had two-and-thirty! In England it so wasted the people, that scarce the tenth person of all sorts was left alive. There died in London, some say in Norwich, between the first of January and the first of July, 57,374 persons. In Yarmouth, within a year, 7052. Before which time, the parsonage there was worth 700 marks a year,* and afterwards was scarce worth forty pounds a year. It is worthy of observation, that this plague is said to have differed altogether from any plague before known, and it has been a matter of question by some of the leading medical authorities in London, whether the cholera is not in fact a return of this epidemic.

1361. The recollection of this last visitation seems to have been strongly impressed, for Baker speaks of this of 1361, as if its predecessor were still uppermost in thought. "Now again," he says, "was the joy and glory that England received by her gettings, seasoned with the sowrness of another mortality, called the Second Pestilence, whereof died many noble men."

It is worthy of remark, that in reporting casualties, almost all these old writers seem particularly partial to the giving round numbers of 50,000. Thus Stowe speaks of 50,000 bodies buried in one church-yard, which Sir Walter Manny had bought for the use of the poor; and again that in Norwich alone there died above 50,000; a number not very short of the increased population in 1831, viz. 61,110; a mortality which must therefore be considered a gross exaggeration, and in truth a very unnecessary aggravation of a disorder which Knyghton, Walsingham, and other writers of repute, say nearly depopulated the whole nation.

1379. Baker speaks of a great mortality which prevailed in this year in the north of England chiefly, almost desolating the country; and also of another, followed by a famine, in 1391, but we can find no particulars.

1406. Hall, in his Chronicles, merely states the fact without details. "In this summer the pestilential plague so infected the citie of London, and the countrie round about, that the King durst not repaire thither," but, as

* The reader who wishes for further information will find ample details in Ginguene's Hist. Lit. d'Italie, vol. iii. p. 90. Mem. pour la vie de Petrache, vol. ii. p. 442. Hist. of Florence, par Matteo Villani.

† Manana, Hist. Espagna, vol. iv. 184.

‡ Other writers state in Dorsetshire.

* About 470*l.* per ann.

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we learn from Stowe's Annals, retired to Leeds Castle, in Kent. It carried off, according to Walsingham, above 30,000 people.

1407. On doubtful authority we insert the occurrence of a plague this year which killed 30,000 people in London.

1430. A partial, and apparently trifling, contagious malady is alluded to as one of the events of this year by Grafton and Baker.

1477. We may include 1478 and 1480 as mere continuations of the plague which commenced in 1477, and was followed up, according to Baker, by another, which began in the latter end of September 1480, and continued till the beginning of November twelvemonth ensuing, in which space of time innumerable people died. Holinshed is more particular. "By reason of great heat and distemperance of aire, happened so fierce and quicke a pestilence, that 15 yeares warre past consumed not the third part of the people, that onlie foure months miserablie and pitifullie dispatched to their graues. And surely it soundeth to reason that the pestilence should fetch awaie so manie thousands, as in judgment by proportion of fifteene yeares warre one maie gather, and manie more too; for every man knoweth that in warres, time, place, persons, and means are limited; time of warre begun and ended; place circumscribed; persons imbattled, and weapons also, whereby the fight is tried; so that all these haue their limitations, beyond which they haue no extent. But the pestilence being a generall infection of the aire, an element ordained to mainteine life, though it have a limitation in respect of the totall compasse of the world, yet whole climats may be poysoned; and it were not absurd to say that all and every part of the aire maie be pestilentlie corrupted, and so consequently not limited; wherefore full well it may be said of the pestilence (procuring so great a depopulation) as one saith of surfetting:—'Ense cadunt multi, perimit sed crapula plures.'"

1483. In this year we first hear of a disease by name, which afterwards became too well known. From the best information we collect that it was not propagated by any contagious infection, but arose from the general disposition of the air, and of the human body. In less than twenty-four hours the patient commonly died or recovered; but, after raging with great fury a short time, it suddenly abated. In London, two Mayors successively, and six aldermen, within eight days died; and for this sickness, says Baker,* "no physick afforded any cure; till at last this remedy was found. If a man were taken with the sweat in the day time, that then he should presently lie down in his cloaths, and so lie still the whole four and twenty hours: if he were taken in the night, then he should not rise out of his bed for the space of four and twenty hours, not provoking sweat, nor yet eating or drinking at all, at least but very moderately. In this sickness there was one good circumstance, that, though it were violent, yet it lasted not long; for, beginning about the one and twentieth of September, it cleared up before the end of October." It began at first upon the King's army landing at Milford Haven, and soon found its way to London. It visited England again five times, and always in the summer. The only cure, observes Dr. Freind, in his History of Physick,† was to carry on the perspiration for a considerable time, and by all means to avoid sleep. It is stated that Englishmen residing in foreign countries were seized with it at the same time, while foreigners residing in England escaped. So extraordinary a partiality may well be doubted, notwithstanding the high authority of Dr. Freind.

1500. In London‡ there are said to have died this year about 30,000 people: the King and Queen sought refuge in Calais in May, and remained there a month. Such is the only record we have found of this pestilence.

1507. To what extent the disorder alluded to in this year prevailed, we cannot say, having only a report of its existence in Cheshire, where (see King's Vale Royal, and Harl. Misc. No. 2125.) in Chester 91 householders are said to have died of it, of whom it is most remarkable, if true, that five only were women.

1509. Whether the infection was carried by the Court, or others who fled to Calais in consequence of the last-mentioned plague, is uncertain; but

* Chron. 237. † Vol. II. p. 335.
‡ Speed, 987.

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Hall* says: "This yere also was a greate pestilence in the toune of Calais, and muche people died, in so much that the Kyng, at the request of his counsaill, considering the weakness of the toune, sent thither Sir John Pechie, with 300 men, to tarry there; who continued there until suche time that the plague was ceased, and new souldiours admitted to suche roumes as then were vacant, and then returned to Englande."

1518. In this, the ninth year of Henry VIII.'s reign, Baker† tells of a sweating sickness, whereof infinite multitudes, in many parts of England, died, especially in London; which was so violent that in three, and sometimes two hours, it took away men's lives; and spared neither rich nor poor; for in the King's Court, the Lord Clinton, the Lord Gray of Wilton, and many knights, gentlemen, and officers, died of it. It began in July, and continued to the midst of December; and it deserves to be mentioned, as a corroboration of its extraordinary and peculiar attachment to the English, spoken of above, that Rapin particularly alludes to it as the "Sudor Anglicanus," for the very same reason, which is repeated as an admitted fact in a subsequent account of its similar attacks in 1522.

1522. A local fever, rather than a regular plague, occurred this year, according to Hall,‡ at Cambridge, during the assizes, "when the Justices and all the gentlemen, bailiffes and other, resorting thither, took suche an infeccion, whether it were of the savor of the prisoners, or of the filthe of the house, that many gentlemen, knights, and many other honest yomen, thereof died, and almost all which were there present, were sore sicke, and narrowly escaped with their lives." It was, however, probably more general in its attack, since we find the usual attendant famine present in the same year, when, according to the same chronicle, together with pestilence was "derthe of corne, for whete was sold in the citie of London for 20*s*. a quarter, and in other places for 1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. per quarter."

1528. The sweating sickness appeared again this year: the mortality was so great in London that Baker§ says the Terms were adjourned, and Henry VIII. kept his Christmas at Eltham, with a small number, and was therefore called the Still Christmas. The only remedy is thus alluded to in an anonymous‖ biographical memoir of Sir Thomas More. The sickness of his daughter by this disorder is thus mentioned. "The phisitians, and all other, despaired of her health. The disease was then unknown and dangerous. The only remedie they could find out by experience was to be kept from sleeping. It was in the time of the great sweat. All meanes were sought to keep her awake, but it would not be, so there was no hope of her recoverie. Her father, who most entirely loved her, sought remedie at God's hands: so went to the chappell in his new building, and there upon his knees, with tears most devoutlie besought the Divine Majestie, that it would like his goodness, unto whom nothing was impossible, if it were his blessed will, at his mediation to vochsafe gratiouslie to hear his humble petition for his daughter. It came then presentlie into his minde that a glister would be the alone remedie to help her sleeping, which waking she would not have suffered; and therewith she was thoroughly waked. The phisitians misliked this counsaile, yet it pleased God, for her father's fervent prayer, as we may verilie thinke, to restore her to perfect health. Yet God's markes (an evident token of present death) plainely appeared upon her; whereby it is plain that this help was more than natural."

1549. All we know is that Lincoln was, according to Camden, visited with plague this year.

1552. In this, the 5th year of Edward the VI.'s reign, the sweating sickness broke out in Shrewsbury, and then, extending to the northern parts of the kingdom, finally established itself in great severity in London; so as the first week, there died 800 persons, and was so violent that it took men away in four and twenty hours, sometimes in twelve, sometimes in less. This disease, he adds, and probably from him the above-mentioned peculiarity is derived, was proper to the English nation, for it followed the English wheresoever they were in foreign parts, but seized upon none of

* Chron. 512.
† Chron. 297.
‡ Chron. 632.
§ Chron. 274.
‖ Wordsworth, Eccl. Biog. v. II. p. 148.

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any other country. It was most likely with reference to this that the following singularly striking account was written, in 1556, by an unknown author. "Many that were mery at dyner were buried in the evening: some that went at night to slepe lustie, were founde in bedde dead in the morning: some that went not farre from their owne house, never returned. Then, as long as the ferventnesse of the plage lasted, there was crying 'Peccavi, peccavi, peccavi; I have sinned, I have sinned, I have sinned; mercie, goode Lorde, mercie, mercie, mercie!" The ministers of God's worde were sought for in everie corner; they could not reste; they might not slepe. Ye must come to my Lorde.—Ye must come to my Lady.—My maister prayeth you to come straight unto him.—My maistres must needs speke with you.—Come if ye love God.—And if ye love their salvacion tarye not.—For Goddes sake, Master Minister (saye the sicke folkes) tell us what we shall doo to avoide Godd's wrothe. Take these bagges. Paye so muche to suche a man, for I deceaved him. Geve him so muche, for I gat it of him by usurie. I made a craftie bargain with suche a one; restore him so muche; and desire him to forgive me. I have taken bribes from suche a one, I pray you geve him so much more again. I have spoken evil of suche a man, God forgeve it me. Dyvide this bagge among the poore. Carrie this to the hospital. Pray for me for Goddes sake. Good Lorde, forgeve me, I have dissembled with thee. I pretended to love thy worde with my lippes, but I thought it not with my hart. But now I see thou knowest the secretest secretes, and wilt not leave evil unpunished. Have mercie on me, and forgive me good Lord, I beseeche thee from the bottome of my harte.—This was the dissimulacion of the people for three or four daies, whiles the execusion was. But after, when the rage was somewhat swayed, then return they to their vomite, worse than ever thei were. Then, that they had before caused to be restored, and given in almose, they seke to recover by more evil-favoured chevisaunces. But God is not blynde, nither is his hande shortened."

1563. A virulent disorder, whether originating with the English garrison in Havre, or imparted by their assailants, is uncertain, was this year introduced into England on the return of Lord Warwick with his reduced troops, after the capitulation of that town; during the siege of which, the chroniclers assure us, the contagion slew many more than either did famine or sword; the precise number in London being, according to Stowe, 20,136.

1574. The following respecting 1574 is extracted from Holinshed: "This yeare the Mayor kept no feast at Guildhall, although great provision had beene made for that purpose, but dined at his own house with his brethren the aldermen: this was done by the especial appointment of the Queen's council, to avoid infection of the plague. The sixt of November, in the morning, there happened two great tides at London, in the river Thames; the first by course, the other within one houre following, which overflowed the marshes, with manie vaults and cellars neare adjoining. The 14th of November, being Sundaie about midnight following, diverse strange impressions of fire and smoke were seene in the aire to proceede forth of a blacke cloud in the north toward the south, which so continued till the next morning, that it was daie light. The next day following, the heavens from all parts did seem to burn marvellous raginglie, and over our heads the flames from the horizon round about rising did meet, and there double, and roll one in another, as if it had been in a cleare fornace. The 18th day, at night, blew verie stormie and tempestuous winds out of the south, as hath not beene known the like out of that quarter, especially after midnight, till next morning that it was daie light." During the whole of this pestilence the elements seem to have been sadly disjointed and unruly, as the following from Holinshed will sufficiently shew: "The 24th daie of February, being the feast of St. Matthie, on which daie the fair was kept at Tewkesburie, a strange thing happened there. For after a flood, which was not great, but such as thereby the medows neere adjoining were covered with water, in the afternoon there came down the river Severn great numbers of flies and beetles, such as in summer evenings use to strike men in the face, in great heaps, a foot thick above the water, so that to credible men's judgement there were seene

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within a paire of buts length of those flies above 100 quarters. The mills thereabouts were dammed up with them for the space of foure daies after, and then were clensed by digging them out with shovels: from whence they came is yet unknown, but the daie was cold, and a hard frost. The 26th of February, betweene 4 and 6 of the clocke in the afternoon, great earthquakes happened in the cities of York, Worcester, Gloucester, Bristow, Hereford, and in the countries about, which caused the people to run out of their houses, for fear they should have fallen on their heads. In Tewkesburie, Bredon, and other places, the dishes fell from the cupboards, and the books in men's studies from the shelves. In Norton chappell, the people being on their knees at evening prayer, the ground mooving, caused them to run awaie in greate feare that the dead bodies would have risen, or the chappell have fallen. Part of Ruthen castle fell down, with certain brick chimneys in gentlemen's houses. The bell in the shire hall at Denbigh was also caused to toll twice by shaking of the hall."

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *April* 18.

IT is highly creditable to the present age that a large and commodious Building has been provided, in order to afford adequate and suitable accommodation for the meetings of the various Religious, Charitable, and Scientific Institutions of the Metropolis. The want of such a Building was long and severely felt, before any decided and efficient measures were adopted for remedying the evil. At length, a Society was established for the purpose; which, after encountering many difficulties, has succeeded in its object; the accomplishment of which may justly be deemed a circumstance for congratulation, as being calculated to produce a religious, moral, and beneficial effect upon the character of the public mind.

The Building called Exeter Hall contains one of the largest and most magnificent Rooms in Europe, together with several Committee-rooms, and other appropriate offices. It was completed in the spring of last year, and opened on the 29th of March, 1831, (see an account of the meeting in our last volume, part i. p. 362). The amount already subscribed by Shares (of 50*l.*) and Donations, is nearly 24,000*l.*, and the further sum of not more than 7,000*l.* is required to meet the entire expense which has been incurred. The income of the first year, although the Offices have been hitherto but partially occupied, has produced the sum of 1,500*l.*; which, after defraying the ground-rent and other expences, has enabled them to declare a dividend of 3 per cent on the amount subscribed in Shares.

The great Room is 90 feet broad, 138 in length, and 48 in height, and is lighted by 18 large windows. The ceiling is tastefully comparted into alternate sunken squares and parallelograms, ornamented in their centres with raised rosettes. At the eastern end, to the right of the principal entrance, at an elevation of about five feet, is a platform for the orators and principal persons, consisting of five broad steps, regularly rising above each other by a graduated scale of two inches, and sweeping in a semicircle from the south to the north side of the apartment. Immediately behind this are two galleries for the accommodation of ladies. From the base of the platform the floor stretches on a level about 50 feet to the west; from which point 27 steps, each two feet in breadth by two inches in height, rise in graduated succession to the western extremity of the hall. About 3,000 persons can, without the slightest inconvenience, assemble in this capacious room.

The approach to the hall is through the entrance represented in the accompanying engraving, (*Plate I.*) which is the only portion of the exterior possessing a decorated character. The elevation consists of a porch or portico formed of two columns, and the like number of antæ in pairs, each pair being raised on a stylobate of bold proportions. The caps of the antæ are designed in unison with the capitals of the columns, and are composed from Grecian examples of great beauty. The entablature consists of an architrave of two faces, a frieze, and dentil cornice, and is crowned with an enriched cymatium. Above this rises an attic, the pilasters corresponding with the main supporters. In the centre is a long panel inscribed

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The attic is crowned with a blocking course, and above it rises an acroterium, which is necessary to conceal the roofs of the adjacent houses;

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otherwise it would have very much the air of an excrescence. Within the portico a low flight of steps leads to the principal entrance, which occupies the central of three divisions, formed by four antæ attached to the wall in the rear of the columns. The antæ are surmounted by an entablature dividing the wall in height into two stories; the upper has no opening, but on a long panel near the summit is inscribed EXETER HALL. When the folding doors are thrown open, as seen in the engraving, a bold and lofty staircase is seen leading to the great hall; and beneath the first landing is an entrance to the rooms and offices on the ground floor, which are formed beneath the principal apartment.

The architect was Mr. J. P. Sandy Deering, the joint architect with Mr. Wilkins, of the London University.

Exeter Hall is managed by a board of thirty gentlemen, of whom Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. M.P. is President, and Lord Barham, Lord Gambier, the Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, M.P., Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart, M.P., and Sir C. S. Hunter, Bart., are Vice-Presidents. E. J. C.

New Kent Road,
July 18.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent T. D. F. has attacked a single paragraph of my communication to the Archæologia, vol. xxiv. p. 192, on the assumption that it was directed against an article which he says was penned by him, and which I find in the form of a review of Mr. Brayley's Londiniana in your Volume for 1829, part i. page 515.

Although your correspondent, in the termination of his letter, declines further notice of the subject, I cannot let it pass without correcting his misapprehension that I had his plan in view when I made the observation that the finding of sepulchral remains within the area of the city militated against the opinion of those antiquaries who considered London at an early period of its history to be a regularly fortified place laid out agreeably to the usual mode of Roman castrametation.

The truth is, Mr. Urban, that, instead of having your correspondent's hypothesis in view, I chanced never to have observed its existence, until I was directed to a perusal of his communication by his observations on the paragraph which he considers as pointed against it.

Your correspondent's own opinion, in fact, meets mine more than half way, when he says, that London was originally no more than an old Celtic town, afterwards converted into a Roman station. I should, indeed, myself think, that with a marsh on the north, Wallbrook on the east, and the Fleet River on the west, a position was formed not unlikely to be occupied at a very remote era as a place of strength, while the fine tide river, which formed the southern boundary, must have rendered it also one of commerce.

The early Roman settlers probably erected at Llyn Dun (the hill-town on the lake) two forts, one on the high ground, perhaps at Tower Royal, near St. Paul's, adjacent to the river, the other on the present site of the Tower of London.

If a regular form had obtained in laying out London, would not its walls have followed that form, when erected by the Romans about the time of Constantine or Theodosius, as the walls erected at Caerwent and other places decidedly of Roman construction, instead of presenting the extremely irregular outline which their course now does on the map of London?

What evident necessity is there for straining the œconomy of all ancient towns into a conformity with a Roman camp?

Very slight deductions can perhaps be drawn from the direction of the streets in modern London, to make out the ichnography of the ancient. The direction relatively to the cardinal points of every Roman road, now subterranean, which has been discovered, is of the greatest importance to settling these matters. For instance, the old gravel bank or raised way, lying five feet under the surface of Eastcheap, which the labourers lately cut through in forming the bridge approaches, took a north-easterly direction from London stone, which was, I believe, the point whence most of the ancient ways from Londinium diverged. Look at the map of London, you will find this north-easterly line from London stone sometimes taken up, and sometimes lost in the direction of the modern streets and lanes, until it makes its exit at Aldgate. Maitland informs us, that the old Watling-street was discovered at Holborn-bridge, pointing towards Newgate, that is, running from north-west to south-east. What, then,

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will become of the way, *via sagularis*, in the plan in your vol. xcix. which is made to run in a right line from the Old Change, and terminate at the Tower. I believe it must be given up; but I can inform your correspondent, according to the statement of the labourers employed in forming sewers, &c. in the city of London, that in Upper Thames-street, twenty feet below the modern level, there is really an ancient paved causeway. I received a similar statement from some labourers lately engaged in an excavation in Watling-street; twenty feet below the surface is a causeway paved with flints, and laid in chalk. It is worthy of observation, that there was no *pavement* on the gravel causeway discovered in Eastcheap, although it evidently converged into the Watling-street.

If I have erred in presuming to doubt of the Roman form of ancient London, without any idea of controverting your reviewer, I have erred with authorities whom he would not have thought unworthy of replying to.

Maitland says, there was no such place as London as a place of strength in the time of Claudius; he adds, moreover, that it was highly improbable there was a Roman station at Southwark at an early period, as it must have been overflowed every spring-tide; that the Londinium of Tacitus was no post of strength is evident from the Britons destroying all places void of defence; if Camelodunum, a veteran colony, was not fortified, much less can it be expected that London, an emporium, was.*

London was most certainly so far abandoned by Suetonius that it was not covered and protected by him in a military view. Your correspondent, therefore, regards his own construction, and disregards my obvious meaning, when he says London was not abandoned by Suetonius. What, not abandoned! when he marched through it, and left it to the vengeance of its foes!

"At Suetonius mira constantia medios inter hostes Londinium perrexit, cognomento quidem coloniæ non insigne, sed copiâ negotiatorum et commeatu maxime celebre. Ibi ambiguus an illam sedem bello diligeret, circumspecta infrequentia militis, satisque magnis documentis temeritatem Petilii coercitam, *unius oppidi damno* servare universa statuit. Neque fletu et lacrymis auxilium ejus ornantium flexus est, quin daret *profectionis* signum et comitantes in partem agminis acciperet. Si quos imbellis sexus aut fessa ætas vel loci dulcedo attinuerat ab hoste oppressi sunt. Eadem clades municipio Verulamio fuit," &c.†

I would not have quoted this striking passage so well known to many of your readers, but to vindicate myself from the imputation of a misstatement which T. D. F. fastens upon me, for saying, *Suetonius abandoned London.*

Whatever may be remarked by Sigonius about potters' stamps, the authority of no modern critic can be weighed against tangible evidence. From the wall which aligned with the north-east side of the ancient causeway in Eastcheap, I myself saw taken some stamped pateræ of the red ware much discoloured by fire, some coins of Claudius, and some of the rudest fashioned bricks which I had ever beheld: they appeared to be clumsy imitations of the Roman mould. The pateræ were impressed with stamps, of a different character in the letter and label to those on other specimens. See fac similes of them under the head potters' marks, in my communication to the Archæologia, vol. xxiv. p. 201, the first and third in the list.

I now imitate your correspondent, and close further discussion of this subject, my object being explanation, not controversy; and I am fully aware I might stand little chance in a contest with one of the acknowledged antiquarian acquirements and learning of T. D. F., qualifications which I duly appreciate.

To use, however, one of his own adjectives, the plot of Roman London still remains, I conceive, very *nubigenous*. What, indeed, are gratuitous conjectures in matters of remote antiquity, but the ingenious libertinism of polished minds, a sort of authoritative guesses, maintained the more strongly, because if they cannot be supported on real evidence they cannot be refuted on the same grounds.

Yours, &c. A. J. Kempe.

Mr. Urban, *May* 11.

THE body of Hornsey Church being about to be taken down for the purpose of enlargement, the following

* Maitland, p. 11, et passim.

† Tacit. Ann. Lib. xiv. Edit. Elzevir. p. 362.

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notices of the building may probably be acceptable to your readers.

The parish church of Hornsey is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and appears to have been built about the year 1500,* a date with which the architecture well agrees. The irregular appearance of the building, however, would seem to indicate a greater degree of antiquity. The walls are composed of stones of various forms and dimensions, intermixed with brick, and worked up in rubble, presenting a rude and ragged surface, and which would certainly lead to the belief that the main building was of an earlier date; but here tradition comes in aid of History. It is said that the materials of the Church were brought from the ruins of a castellated mansion belonging to the Bishops of London, situate in the parish,† and which explanation will satisfactorily account for the ancient and rude appearance of the walls of the Church. Of this mansion some trace is said to exist at the present time, and perhaps some one of your Correspondents who may be more intimately acquainted with the locality than I am, can favour your readers with a notice of it.

A south-west view of the Church has been already engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine;‡ but the notice which accompanies it entering but slightly into detail, I purpose to supply the deficiency, and at the same time the means of preserving a recollection of one of the last of the village Churches in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

The plan approaches to a parallelogram, a form very unusual in ancient Churches; it is divided by a range of piers into a nave and south aile of nearly equal dimensions, and at the extremity of the former a square tower; the whole being comprehended within the four walls of the plan; the only projections are a porch on the south side, and a semi-octangular staircase turret, which formerly led to the rood-loft. I am inclined to think that the regularity of the plan is the effect of modern arrangement, and from a circumstance to be noticed in the end, that a chapel was situated on the north side. The division between nave and chancel is only indicated by the staircase, and a slight variation in the internal architecture.

The west front is nearly covered with ivy, and in consequence, the two shields engraved in your volume for 1811,* are hidden from observation; and since the view of the Church there given was taken, the windows are materially altered. In that and other views of the Church which I have seen, the windows appear to have been pointed, with mullions; they are now altered into arches formed of a small segment of a circle, and have no mullions; these are the principal alterations which the Church has undergone in modern times. The tower at some distant period has been lowered to the extent of one story; and on ascending the leads, it will be seen that the lower part of a window, consisting of the sill and base of the mullions and a portion of the jambs, remains on the parapet at the south and west sides; and the existence of an additional story is further indicated by the stairs in the north-west angle of the tower being continued higher than the present doorway to the leads; the windows were probably repetitions of those in the story immediately below the present parapet. The tower appears to have settled towards the Church.

The north side of the Church has three windows and two buttresses, and near the west end is a low pointed doorway; the east end has two windows with gables above them, answering to the nave and ailes; all the windows being uniform, as before described. The interior shows the architecture of the sixteenth century. The

* Lysons's Environs of London, vol. iii. p. 52.

† Gent. Mag. vol. lxxx. pt. ii. p. 17.

‡ Ibid.

* These arms (which are erroneously blended together in the description there given) are: 1. An episcopal crosier, surmounted by a pall, bearing five crosses fitchee, for the Archbishopric of York; impaling, A pale fusilly, for Savage; 2. Two swords in saltire, for the Bishopric of London; impaling, A fess between a goat's head in chief [incorrectly a mullet in the engraving], and three escallops in base, for Warham [see the colours in Willement's Roll of Peers, A. D. 1515]. Savage was translated to York in 1500, and Warham succeeded in London. Lysons says, "the sculptor has by mistake impaled Savage's coat with the arms of the see of Canterbury;" but he forgot that York anciently bore the pall as well as Canterbury. The ancient and modern arms of York are impaled together in some of Cardinal Wolsey's tapestry in Hampton Court Palace.

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tower opens to the Church by an arch more acutely pointed than the others in the building; having a handsome moulded architrave springing from two corbels, representing angels bearing plain shields.

The tower is built of brick, faced externally with stone. On the ground-floor is a fire-place with a low pointed arch. In the belfry are six bells.

The south side of the tower opened into an adjacent apartment by a similar arch to that dividing it from the Church, which is now walled up; the corbels are similar, and are partly concealed in the wall. On the west wall of this room, which is used as a vestry, is the piece of sculpture here represented.

Lysons has overlooked these arms; and I am not aware to what families they belong; but I look to some of your heraldic readers for information on this point. The lower part of the arch, between the tower and Church, is filled with a screen having terminal ballusters in the style of Charles the First's reign.

The nave is divided from the aile by six arches; the two easternmost being in the chancel, are higher in the crowns than the others. The archivolts are bold, the arches obtusely pointed; piers octagonal, with moulded caps and bases. In the spandrils of the arches in the nave, are niches, the use of which I cannot explain, unless they were destined for pieces of sculpture (similar to the corbels before described) which were either never placed in them, or have been removed. One of these niches is shown.

The third pillar from the west differs from the rest. At about three parts of its height the octagon plan is canted into a square, and the capital is of the same form, although the mouldings are the same as the other caps.

The entrance to the rood-loft staircase still remains on the south side of the aile; it has an obtuse arch, and near it is a low arched recess, which I should judge formerly contained a tomb. The ceiling of the nave is coved in the form of an acute arch, and has been panelled, the arched ribs remaining, although the ceiling has been plastered. The arms of the see of Canterbury (or more properly York), and the inscription mentioned in your former article, remain in the east window.

The flank wall at the eastern extremity of the north aile, has been built in brick-work of a more modern character than the tower, or any other part of the Church; and, although externally it presents no difference in appearance from the rest of the aile, being faced with the same material, *viz.* the rude stone of which the Church is built, I am inclined to think that at some former period a Chapel was attached to this portion, which falling into decay, was taken down, and its

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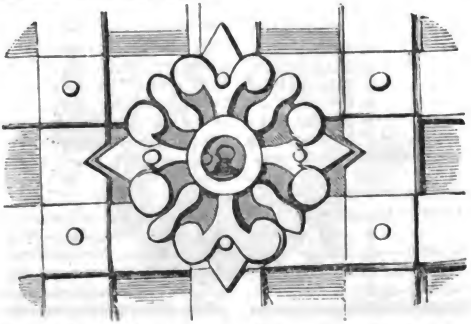
place filled up with a brick wall, faced with the old materials in an uniform style with the other parts. In consequence it has escaped observation, and would have done so now but for the stripping off the plaster internally.

The font is ancient; it consists of an octagon basin with quatrefoils on each face, enclosing shields and roses, alternating with each other. The pedestal, of the same form, has columns attached to the angles, and each face is carved with a trefoil-headed niche; the mouldings and enrichments are in good taste, and although the font is damaged, I have little doubt it will be repaired and carefully preserved, and with the monuments set up in the new Church.

This cut represents the lock of an iron chest of great antiquity, preserved in the vestry.



The tower it is intended to preserve, if practicable; but the body of the Church, including the chancel, will be entirely rebuilt, together with burial vaults, which are not only necessary for the deposit of the dead, but from the dampness which would ever arise in the Church, owing to the bed of clay in which it is built, are essential for the health of the living. The architect of the new Church will be G. Smith, Esq. of Mercers' Hall, and the pointed style has properly been adopted.

I understand that divine service will not be suspended in the parish, a meeting-house having been engaged for the temporary performance of the service, a circumstance highly creditable to the Vicar.

Although Hornsey Church was a very humble specimen of our ancient parish Churches, yet, inasmuch as it preserved in a tolerably perfect state its pristine character, and more especially as it was almost the last village Church in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis, I cannot help regretting that a necessity existed for destroying it. If an enlargement only was required, I should rather have seen the additional accommodation afforded by a chapel of ease, and the old Church preserved as a specimen of the style of building in which our rustic neighbours in old times offered up their simple prayers.

Should any thing worth notice occur during the demolition of the building, I will forward you a notice. For the present I subscribe myself,

Yours, &c. E. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, July* 9.

I CONGRATULATE the admirers of our Saxon Antiquities, that the *land-books* of former days are about to be revived by Parliamentary authority. The Boundaries' Bill will form a singular commentary on the obscure but interesting *landgemæras*, which are so frequently introduced into our ancient charters; and of which Sir R. C. Hoare, with his accustomed and laudable zeal, has produced some valuable specimens in his Chartulary of Wilton Abbey.* Our "British Euclid," however, as Sir C. Wetherell facetiously denominated Lieutenant Drummond, has permitted many inaccuracies to creep into the descriptions of the

* Registrum Wiltunense, folio, 1827.

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respective boundaries of towns and cities. For example:

"*Winchester.* From *St.* Winnal's Church, in a straight line to the cottage on the New Alresford-road, which is north-west of the white house on St. Giles's Hill; thence in a straight line to the turnpike gate at Bar-End; thence in a straight line to the point at which the Gosport road joins the Southampton road; thence in a straight line to the point at which an angle is made in the northern bank of the lane leading from St. Cross to Compton Down, perpendicularly above the deep hollow in the said lane; thence in a straight line to the Cock-lane turnpike gate; thence in a straight line to the Three Horse Shoes public-house on the Week road; thence in a straight line to the house on the Andover road, which is immediately north-west of the point at which the boundary of the City of Winchester crosses the same road; thence in a straight line to the south-eastern corner of the Fir Plantation on the western side of the Basingstoke road; thence in a straight line to *St.* Winnal's Church."

Now, Mr. Urban, as I do not profess to know all the Saints that ever existed, I am anxious to enquire among your numerous Correspondents, some of whom I believe are well acquainted with our Saxon Calendars and Menologies, who this *Saint* Winnal was? I have a Rheims almanac, which I purchased at the *foire* of St. Remi in 1815, and I have a French pocket-book with a Calendar prefixed for 1828; but in neither of these documents, though there is the consolation of a Saint for every day in the year, do I find the name of Saint WINNAL! If it be true, as a great Law-Commentator has declared, that Parliament is omnipotent, there can be no doubt that it has the power of adding a new Saint to the Calendar, whether such Saint ever existed or not; a power, which is shrewdly suspected to have been exercised in this case, though the papal process of canonization has been dispensed with; such process in fact being superseded by the more summary conclusions of modern supremacy, in the same manner as the day which follows the Sabbath has been canonized in the metropolis and its vicinity by the sovereignty of the people, the only supremacy which is now acknowledged to be legitimate; nay, the veritable end, and instrument, and organ of Government. But, to return to SAINT WINNAL—how delighted would your antiquarian friends be, to read the life and miracles, and legendary adventures of such a Saint; the patron Saint of modern Reformers, whose motto is "Win all!" In sober seriousness, what could induce the blind guides of Lieutenant Drummond to impose this *Saint* upon him.

The little village of Winal, or Winnall, in all its sequestered and suburban simplicity, though perhaps well known to our Celto-Britannic, Celto-Belgic, Celto-Roman, and Celto-Saxon ancestors, before there was a Saint in the Calendar, has no claim to the high title which is here conferred upon its Church. In truth, I have not been able to discover the Saint to whom the Church was dedicated; but I recollect something of the Chapel of St. *Martin* at Winnal. Some Antiquaries have indulged in a notion, founded on the plausible appearance of history and tradition in their favour, that the name of the place is derived from Bishop-Wina—*quasi*—"The Hall of Wina." As well might they derive Winchester from the same source. We have every reason to believe, that Winnal, as well as Winchester, existed before Wina, or any other Bishop, assumed the mitre and crosier, and that to talk of *Saint* Winnal is as barbarous and absurd as to talk of Saint Winchester, Saint Andover, Saint Gosport, or Saint Southampton.

So much for this modern discovery of a new Saint for the Church of Winnal. The Saint of the VINEYARD! For this is the real meaning of the word; and it is an additional proof of the early introduction of vines into some of the eastern and southern parts of our island. Let us examine this subject. In the time of the Conqueror's survey we find they were cultivated in Essex, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Berkshire, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire; but not farther north, apparently, than Cambridgeshire. In Welsh the word is commonly written *gwinllan*, with a guttural prefix; which is softened and converted by the usual process into "Wynall;" and it is remarkable that there is a separate estate in the parish of Chinner, in Oxfordshire, with this same appellation, which is separately noted in Domesday, and which then comprehended three hides of land.

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This being situated on the edge of the warm and fertile vale of Aylesbury, was used at an early period as a vineyard. That vines were cultivated here to some extent before the Norman invasion, there is every reason to believe. Many however were then recently planted, and had scarcely begun to bear. Hence they are distinguished as *portantes* or *non portantes;* good bearers, or not come into bearing; productive or unproductive. From the frequent mention, moreover, of "vinea *nova*," and *novella*"—"vineæ *noviter*," and "*nuperrime* plantatæ," I am disposed to think that, though the Romans perhaps may be considered as the first planters of vineyards among us, yet that they had not been uninterruptedly cultivated after their departure from the island, till the conquest of it by the Normans. Indeed, the quantity of wine produced annually from the most favourable vintage in England, does not appear to have been such as to render the cultivation of the vine for this purpose an object of general attention; though in the Domesday survey, *eleven arpens* (*acres* or *furlongs*), of vineyard are ascribed to a manor in Essex, of two hides and a half. But it is added, that only one of the eleven was productive. In one instance the writer has noticed the quantity of wine produced, which is a material point. Six *arpens* are said to produce 160 gallons, "if the vineyard turns out well," *si benè procedit*. Kelham translates *xx modios* "twenty gallons," whereas the *modius*, which was indiscriminately used for dry or liquid measure, contained eight gallons, according to the royal standard preserved at Winchester, and therefore called Winchester measure. The whole manor (Raleigh in Essex) was valued at ten pounds in the time of King Edward, and it was worth as much then "propter vinum." This was one of the manors of Sweyne the younger, the son of the great Danish chieftain.——I have been led beyond the limits I had proposed to myself, and certainly too far from the boundaries of the city of Winchester, which first suggested this communication; but I shall be much gratified if some of your learned Correspondents will favour us with more extended information on many of the topics to which I have directed their attention.

Yours, &c. MARGIN.

Whetham House, Wilts, July 14.

Mr. URBAN,

MR. BOWLES, whose late ingenious observations upon the striking antiquities of this county, cannot be too highly appreciated, concurs with other writers in considering STONEHENGE to have been a Druidical temple, dedicated to the Sun.

Gibbon, who quotes Herodian, lib. v. informs us that the Sun was worshipped at Emesa, "under the form of a BLACK conical stone." And where was Emesa? A city in *Phœnicia*! the country, by whose early navigators it is universally allowed Druidical knowledge was first introduced and promulgated amongst the aboriginal Britons. Now refer to King, who without the least consciousness of the importance (according to my view) of this point in his account of Stonehenge, published in the year 1799, writes as follows: "In the front of this last (one of the trilithons), at the distance of about twelve feet, was placed on the very ground, and partly sunk into it, A GREAT BLACK STONE;" and further on "it is of a *quite different* and harder kind than the rest, as being designed to resist the effects of fire." But it is evident that the cause here assigned, why this stone should differ in species from the rest, is erroneous; for Dr. Smith, another writer on Stonehenge, tried a fragment of it in a crucible; it soon changed to an ash colour, and in a stronger heat was reduced to powder.

This extraordinary stone, then, totally distinct from all its fellows, and placed in the most sacred situation; *viz.* the upper end of the adytum of the temple, I conceive originally to have been set on end, and to have presented a symbol or simulacrum similar to that under which the Sun was worshipped in the distant country, from whence, before the light of Revelation had dawned on Britain's shore, our rude forefathers derived their dim and only conceptions of Religion. Be this however as it may, whether the correctness of my idea be allowed, or otherwise, I think what I have stated will be considered a remarkable coincidence, and *any* clue which may lead us to further acquaintance with the origin and designation of this stupendous monument, is not unworthy the attention of the antiquarian public. J. S. M.

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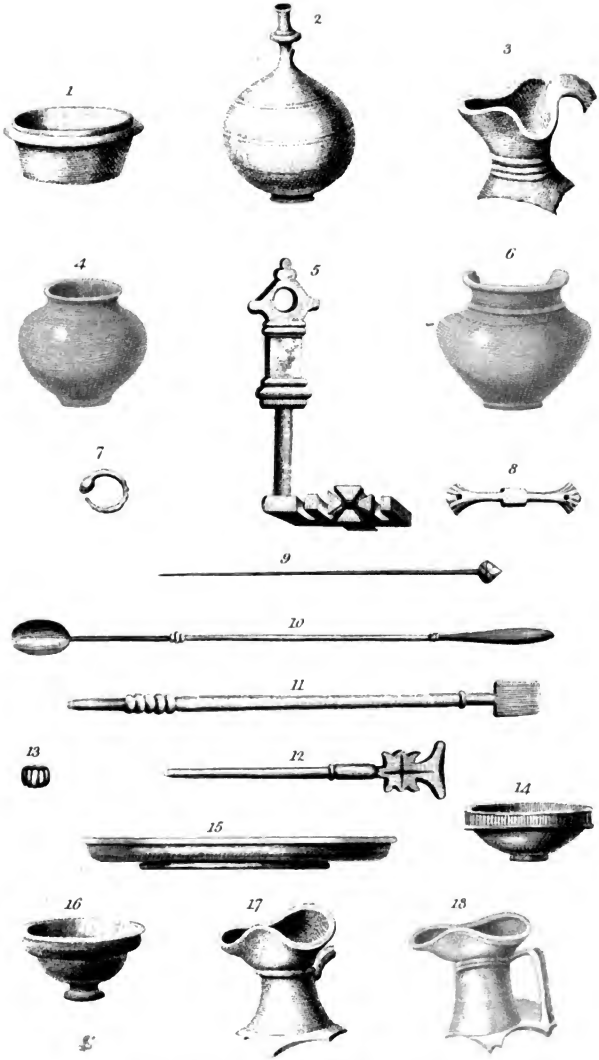

ROMAN REMAINS FOUND IN SOUTHWARK,
1832.

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Mr. URBAN, *June* 15.

ACCORDING to promise (see May Magazine, p. 400), I now send you sketches *(Plate II.)* of the most interesting of the articles named in my account of the Roman remains recently found in Southwark. Indeed, I consider it to be a duty incumbent on all those who are in the habit of referring to your pages for information, to communicate in return any well-authenticated accounts of discoveries that may add to the stock of your valuable records.

No. 1 is a small earthen vessel of a stone colour, very hard in its texture, the diameter 5½ inches. There is a similar-shaped vessel in the British Museum, formed of a metallic substance, and suspended by three chains after the manner of a censer.

2. A globular-shaped vessel, the substance of which is of a pale stone-coloured earth, but the exterior dark brown. The height of this vessel is 7 inches, and it is remarkable for its slight make, the substance being barely the eighth of an inch in thickness: there appears to have been a small handle attached to the neck.

3. A fragment of a vase. Colour dark brown.

4. A small vase of slate-coloured earthenware, diameter at the widest part 5½ inches.

5. A copper key in a very fine state of preservation. Were it not for the decided Roman character of the lower part of this key, the form of the upper part would lead to the supposition, that it was of the middle or Gothic age; but the best guide to forming a correct opinion, is the depth at which it was found, and the accompanying deposits. It was found on the Roman level, and among Roman remains. It is about 3 inches in length; that part of the key containing the wards is placed horizontally to the shaft.

6. A vase similar to No. 4. I have fragments of several others differing a little in shape, the outlines of some peculiarly beautiful; these I suppose to be sepulchral.

7. A ring probably of copper or brass, being much corroded: this was found among coins in a heap of ashes.

8. A fibula of copper or brass, perforated with a small hole at each end.

9. A brass pin, the head ornamented.

10. A very curious instrument of brass, beautifully finished. Similar ones have been found in lachrymatories, but this could not have been used for fluids, as that portion of it resembling a spoon is hollow only one way, that is, in the form a bent card would assume.

11. An instrument of brass, probably a stylus.

12. Is also a brass instrument.

13. A Roman bead or amulet, of a blue colour; scored on the surface.

14. A beautiful little vessel of the Samian pottery, imperfect.

15. A patera stamped with the potter's mark OF . IABIO . * the diameter is 6½ inches.

16. A cup of Samian ware, potter's mark OF . MOI.

17 and 18. Fragments of vases, found in constructing a sewer opposite the gates of St. Thomas's Hospital; these are of a pale stone colour. With them was found a beautiful fragment of a bowl-shaped Samian vessel, highly enriched with the most splendid ornament.

With the exception of the two last named, these remains were all found on or near the site of the tavern, at the north-east angle of St. Saviour's Church.

The fragments of Samian pottery are generally highly enriched, and it is worthy of a passing remark, that on one of the pieces found on the site of the *tavern*, is a figure of *Bacchus*, bearing in his right hand a bunch of grapes, and on his head a basket of fruit: the figure, which is well drawn, is under a Roman arch, and would form a suitable device for any sculpture or decoration for the building which is now in progress.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, June* 25.

THE probability of letters having been known to the antediluvians, has been so ably argued by your correspondent Mr. Oliver,† that I feel some hesitation in attempting to renew discussion on that interesting subject; and though it is not my intention to controvert his assertions, I cannot in-

* This cannot be the reading. The Roman potter's marks are often very imperfectly impressed. OFFICINA IABIONIS is probably intended by the abbreviation. Mr. Taylor will find his I an L.—ED.

† Vol. C. part ii. pp. 9 and 116.

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troduce the subject of this article, without alluding to his deep research. My present object is to offer some ideas upon a passage in Josephus, declaring Seth to have inscribed the particulars of his astronomical discoveries on columns, of which, adds the Jewish historian, "one still remains in the Syriad."

There is reason to suppose that Josephus was influenced by a desire to maintain the high antiquity of his nation, and was thus induced to bring forward, as a corroboration of the Mosaic history, a testimony which, if not entirely unfounded, is at best of very equivocal authority. This subject has been deemed worthy of examination by many critics; but, whatever reasons may be adduced for supposing the knowledge of letters anterior to the Deluge, none have been discovered for investing this obscure tradition with any degree of confidence. A learned Genoese of the seventeenth century pronounces it a fable: *Forse non sono men favolose, le colonne di Giuseppe, che quelle d'Alcide.**

Most probably the notion of Seth having erected a column, was brought to Jerusalem by some of the companions of Jeremiah and Baruch, who were conducted by Johanan into Egypt.† During their stay in that country, they became acquainted with the Egyptian traditions, founded on the writings of Hermes, Thot, or Mercury I. who, according to Manetho, had left inscriptions in the sacred character on columns in the Syriad; which inscriptions were at a later period transcribed in common characters by his successor and homonyme, Mercury II.

To establish the entity and identity of the first Thot, would be a task of some importance, as he is said by Sanchoniatho to be the son of Misor, Mesroes, or Mizraim, grandson of Noah; while oriental writers consider him the same as Enoch.‡ M. Delaborde mentions *three* Hermes; the first of whom was antediluvian, and the last lived about two centuries before Moses.§

Writers of different nations seem agreed in the opinion that letters were known before the Deluge, as they nearly agree in the method by which the antediluvian records were preserved. The Chaldean Sisuthros was instructed by Chronos, or Saturn, before the flood, to bury his accounts securely in the temple of the Sun at Seppara. Plato relates that Thot wrote his discoveries on 42 pillars, deposited in caves near Diospolis; and Manetho differs from him only by placing those columns in the Syriad. Ammianus Marcellinus who flourished while Manetho's history was still extant, after describing the pyramids of Egypt, writes: "There are besides caves, and long subterranean passages; men versed in the ancient religious rites, made these retreats to preserve the memory of the ceremonies from being lost upon earth by the Deluge, which they knew was not very remote: they engraved on the walls of these vaults what they called hieroglyphic character."‖

Thus Manetho concurs with the Greek philosopher, respecting the person who erected the columns; with Josephus, with regard to the place; and with the Chaldean account, as to the purpose of their erection. But where was this land of *Syriad?* which has been very improperly rendered Syria, by some translators. Joseph Scaliger, in his notes upon Eusebius, declares he cannot ascertain where it is situated: *nobis ignota est, quærant studiosi.*

Huet, Bishop of Avranches,¶ supposes that the columns of Josephus were astronomical tables of the ancient Chaldeans; but admits that he had been at a loss to decide upon the situation of the Syriad, until he heard of the idea suggested by Isaac Vossius.* The name of that country is variously written in the different editions of Josephus, Συριαδα, Σιριαδα, and Σηιριαδ. In the Latin version of Epiphanius we find *in terrâ Siriada;* and Mr. Bernard has put in a note upon this part, *in Siriade tellure.* The Jesuit Bonfrerius, who also published an edition of Josephus, pretends that it is the Seirath mentioned in Judges,

* Mascardi, dell' art' Istorica, p. 12.

† Jeremiah, ch. 43.

‡ For the authorities see Mr. Oliver's communications, vol. C. part 2.

§ Hist. de 80 Peuples d'Antiquité, 4to, Paris, 1788.

‖ Amm. Marcel. lib. 22, c. 15.

¶ Ob. 26 Jan. 1720, æt. 91.

* Huet, Dissertation sur le Paradis terrestre.

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chap. iii. ver. 26, whither Ehud fled after killing Eglon. The word rendered *quarries* in the English Bible, is thus given in other versions: in the Septuagint, τα γλυπτα; Vulgate, *locum idolorum;* Luther's, *den Gotzen;* of the French translators, Marten of Utrecht and Osterwald of Neuchâtel agree with the English by giving the word *carrières*, while De Sacy and Genoude follow the Vulgate. In the Latin marginal translation of the Chaldee, we meet with *transiit statuas, et salvatus est ad Seghir;* the Syriac gives the Hebrew word פסלים *(pesilim)*, as a proper name, and the Arabic changes it into *Palestinam*.

I learn from a person connected with the German Synagogue of this city, that *pesilim* is the plural of *pesel*, a word used in the second commandment, to designate an idol. Moses Mendelssohn, in his Commentary on Judges, has translated it *Steinhaufen*, which, meaning literally a heap or number of stones, would apply to the Druidical places of worship, and probably to the groves of Baal.

The LXX have, however, translated *pesel* in Exodus, by εἴδωλον, which is definite; while the meaning given to *pesilim* in Judges is vague: for γλυπτα may be rendered *sculptilia*, which is equally applicable to an inscription; and from the latitude allowed by this translation, Calmet, Vossius, Marsham, de Valois, and Huet, are of opinion that the Scirath mentioned in the book of Judges is the same as the Syriad of Josephus. *

But as the testimony of the Jewish historian appears based rather upon Egyptian tradition, the situation of the Syriad ought perhaps to be ascertained by an etymology derived from that country. If the person who engraved the supposed records was an Egyptian, the place where they would be deposited would be near the Nile, sometimes called *Sihor*, and *Siris;* in Lybia there was a town named *Seres;* and a river called *Ser* falls into the Red Sea.† Besides which, the dog-star *Sirius* being a great object of veneration among the Egyptians, the place of deposit may have been in a temple so dedicated.

Mr. Simon, after a laborious investigation, concludes by supposing that the Jews and Egyptians, in their desire to prove their superior antiquity over each other, have invented some accounts, and falsified others. The Egyptian priests fabricated statements respecting their shepherd kings, which the Hellenist Jews applied to the early Hebrews.

But in attributing to Seth the honour of erecting the column in question, the Jews could not pretend to any other descent than that through Noah, which was common to the Egyptians, as well as themselves, unless the deluge be considered only partial; an inquiry upon which I cannot venture. W. S. B.

* Memoire sur la langue Phenicienne, par le Marquis de Fortia.

† Simon, Bibliotheque Critique, vol. III. I have borrowed largely from this work; which was first published under the assumed name of *Sainjore*, as the freedom of Mr. Simon's remarks gave offence to the French clergy.

THE ENDEAVOURER.—No. III.

Mnemon of Constantinople.

—— "Si brachia forte remisit,
Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni." VIRGIL.

AT the time when Libanius, the sophist of Antioch, taught wisdom and eloquence to the youth of Asia and of Europe, his school was attended by Mnemon of Constantinople, a young man of honourable family and splendid fortune, endowed with versatile talent and exact judgment, devoted to philosophy and contemplation, and eager for the honours of learning and wit.

His genius and ambition, during his early years of study, were fully equalled by his diligence and perseverance. He rose early and retired late. He made excursions into every department of learning; and read, on every subject, not only the common authors, but the more rare. He suffered no difficulty to escape him unexamined, and neglected no means by which his researches might be furthered. He laboured his compositions with care, and was ever ready to subject them to the hand of criticism. He thus became admired and esteemed; he was beloved by his tutor as a pupil who would one day do him honour, and reverenced by his fellow students as a superior being. He was consulted by the young for direction, and

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invited to sit in the assemblies of the sages.

He had as yet been thrown into little society but that of academics like himself. His mind had been wholly occupied with learned pursuits, with the delight of wandering through the regions of knowledge, and the ambition of adding his name to those of the authors whom he read, and of sharing with them the applauses of posterity. But at length, when he had almost ranged the circle of human science, and it became necessary for him to quit the seminary of Antioch, he began to look abroad upon the world, and to consider whether the path of life which he was now pursuing was the most pleasing that he could choose, and whether those engaged in other occupations might not be happier than himself. For the turbulence of civil affairs he had little inclination, and he was exempt from the necessity of devoting himself to the toils of a profession. "But what is the life," said he, "of the gay portion of the world?—of those whose business is pleasure? At least it will be but wise to make trial of their course of life, and to learn what enjoyment is to be found at the tables of luxury, and in the society of the other sex, pleasures which so large a part of mankind pursue with such constant avidity, and which poets celebrate with such animated praises. If I should now consign myself to letters and solitude, I shall remain ignorant of all that the gay and the sprightly deem the great end of existence; I shall pass the bloom of youth, the season when pleasure is best enjoyed, in obscurity and torpidity. Why should I not taste the gratifications, as well as the toils of life? I know what charms are to be found in the seats of the muses; I will now make trial of those offered by other deities. A life of what is called pleasure, however decried by gloomy philosophers, must have some attractions in it even for the wise, or such numbers could not be found attached to it. The years appointed to man allow him sufficient time for gaining knowledge and reputation, without depriving himself of the gratification of his senses. I will allot at least some portion of my youth to pleasure; and, after I shall have tried every source of delight, I shall still have opportunity to apply to study and contemplation. When I shall have ranged the round of gaiety, I will retire from its paths, resume the pursuits which I now quit, and devote myself to the composition of works by which my name may be transmitted to posterity. When my passions have been gratified and are grown cool, I shall be better fitted for the steady research, and calm reflection. When I shall have learned more of the world, I shall be better qualified to instruct it, and to gain to myself the reputation of wisdom. I shall die in the midst of friendship and admiration, and shall leave an honourable name to the celebration of future ages."

Having thus fixed his resolution, he immediately departed to Constantinople, and altered his way of life. He threw off the gravity of the academic, and adopted the careless demeanour of the voluptuary. His ample fortune procured him abundant means of gratification; and his fertile genius invented innumerable schemes of pleasure, in which his rank and affability easily procured him sharers. He indulged his companions and himself with every delight that wealth can purchase, or fancy can invent. His table was covered with all the delicacies of luxury; his ears were lulled with the most exquisite strains of harmony; he breathed amidst the most fragrant perfumes, and reposed upon couches of the most costly workmanship. He frequented every assembly of which pleasure was the object; he sought only to be gay, and associated with none but those whose desires were the same as his own.

Such was his mode of life, till, on the approach of his fortieth birthday, he began to think it time to carry into execution his resolution of retirement, a resolution which he had never suffered to fall from his remembrance, and which he had even wished to perform sooner, but had delayed from day to day, because he thought that enough of life was still left for its accomplishment. But when he concluded seriously on retreating, he found it far from easy to do what he desired. He found it difficult to detach himself from a life of luxury, to which he had now become accustomed, and to consign himself to study with that diligence which his scheme demanded. He hesitated and delayed; he formed determinations and aban-

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doned them; he fixed days, and transgressed them. He thus lingered for five years longer, ashamed of his irresolution, yet unable to shake it off; but at last, on some disgust at the treachery of an associate, he tore himself from his companions, and withdrew to his closet.

His days were now to be spent in intellectual employment. He shut himself, the following morning, in his library, and spread his volumes before him. He contemplated subjects of composition, he examined his papers for schemes which he had formed in his youth, and determined how every day should be improved. But when he tried to exert his powers, he found that they were no longer the same as they were formerly. He felt that he was weakened by dissipation. He could not now labour with the same ardour that had animated him at an earlier period of life. He had lost his vigour of thought, and his habits of perseverance. His endeavours were faint and desultory; he took up a volume and threw it aside; he planned works, commenced, and abandoned them. His days were wasted in idle resolutions of industry, and in futile attempts to accomplish them. He grew dissatisfied and disgusted, unwilling to relinquish his scheme, yet hopeless of being able to execute it.

He resolved to seek temporary relief from disquietude among the companions of his youth, but with these he found but little consolation. He saw the many, on whose abilities he once looked with contempt, had risen, by steady industry, to rank and esteem, and were wholly careless about his friendship. He found that his opinions were far from being received with that regard which had once awaited them, and that those who, when he was known as a student, had listened to him with respect, now ventured to doubt of his competency to decide on subjects on which he had once been deemed infallible, and to suggest whether it were possible for knowledge to be retained, and talents to continue undiminished, in a life of levity and dissipation.

He next sought the company of his old instructors, and of other scholars coeval with them. But he experienced from these no such reception as he had found in his early days. Some regarded him as one whose abilities and attainments had formerly been exaggerated; others thought that he would quit learning with the same precipitation with which he had recently quitted pleasure, or would waste his life between the one and the other. His own indolence unfitted him for any vigorous attempt to refute such suspicions; he struggled to rouse himself for a time, but at last, finding all endeavours to dispel his lethargy ineffectual, fled for relief from remorse to his old companions in gaiety, consumed the remains of life in languid dissipation, and died unhonoured and unlamented.

Mr. Urban,

CONSIDERING the great attention which has been paid to classical biography, since the revival of letters in modern times, it is singular that such a man as Sextus Julius Frontinus, one of the greatest ornaments of the Vespasian era, should be comparatively unknown.

I am quite aware of the carelessness of fame evinced by this eminent person, also of the *ubi est non potest diu celari* of Lord Chesterfield, and also of the edict of the leviathan of his age, Dr. Johnson, against those who neglect their own opportunities of acquiring fame. Not all of these, however, satisfy me that the conqueror and civilizer of South Wales has been treated with attention equal to that which has been accorded to very many of his inferiors, particularly in Britain. For, without immediate reference to the latter point, if we except poesy, what Roman author beside has treated so many subjects of utility and honour to his country? War was in his age the great essential to the commonweal, with short intervals of peace. Of war, therefore, he principally treated in the first instance, and in such a manner that his writings have reached our times with approbation, and are indeed, as well as his other works, essential to History. The reader of taste may also be gratified to find that his first Essay was on the tactics used in the times of Homer. In the pacific intervals mentioned, we find him treating generally of rural concerns *(de re agraria)*, then of boundaries, roads, &c., and from these emerging into the grandeurs of Rome, the aqueducts of the city; ultimately extending his

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views, which indeed could hardly be bounded, to the *colonies* of Italy; among these, if his diffidence did not prevent him, might naturally have been expected some notice of our "*northernmost*" Britain, of the præfects of which Ausonius subsequently proposed the history; but, as all human hopes delayed, are generally defeated, he lived not to finish this, which must have been, at least to us, the most important of his literary works.

His military services will be better explained in the thread of a few biographical notices.

This truly great man of eighteen centuries since, was born in Sicily, about the close of the eighth century of the Roman æra, and the thirty-second year after the birth of Christ. These facts we gather, according to the usual modes of computation, in uncertainty, the first from the surname of *Siculus* attached to one of his treatises, the second from the period of his first consulate. On the same ground his birth must have been respectable if not noble, from the offices to which he was deemed competent; while his habits and writings evinced that he had shared all the advantages of the admirable education of his time.

The first mention of Frontinus in history, as far as is known, is when he was approaching his fortieth year, and had already arrived at public dignity. Tacitus says,[1] that "on the commencement of January A. U. C. 823 (A. D. 70), Julius Frontinus, *then Prætor* of the city, assembled the Senate for the transaction of public business, and then resigned his office, to which Domitian immediately succeeded," being by this means, perhaps, enabled to "fill the office of Prætor with the consular dignity,"[2] in the absence of both Consuls. This may be conceived as a courtesy of Frontinus towards the young prince, impatient to attain the power which he afterwards so weakly abused.

Four years after, Frontinus became Consul Extraordinary, or substitute *(Suffectus)*;[3] perhaps honorarily,[4] as necessary on his promotion to the command of a province which was rarely governed by any below the Consular dignity. No other colleague is named with Domitian, who enjoyed the same honour that year, and Ælian describes him of that rank when he wrote his art of war.[5] Frontinus must now, according to Cicero, have reached the forty-second year of his age.

In the same or following year, he was appointed to succeed Cerealis in the government of Britain. Cerealis had, according to Tacitus, "struck a terror in this country by promptly invading the most populous states, and conquering or wasting the Brigantes," possessing the present northern counties. The most important part of the British force, however, determined not to submit, retired to the country of the *Ordovices* and *Silures*, North and South Wales.

Tacitus thus describes this event:

"Cerealis would doubtless have overwhelmed the fame of another successor. Julius Frontinus, that great man, maintained the full glory of Cerealis at every opportunity, and subdued the warlike people of the *Silures*, in whom he had to surmount not only a determined courage, but also the disadvantages of their country."[6]

This is the part of his career which excites my wonder that it should have received only an incidental notice from our historians, while the memory of Agricola has been so much the subject of eulogy, from his better fortune in a biographer; although this very writer is obliged thus frequently to mention Frontinus, and to confess that his successor was indebted for his knowledge, in more than one respect, to the experience of others.

The scene of his operations, and their memorials, one of which has perpetuated his name,[7] furnish all that can be obtained concerning him in Britain. An intelligent historian of Monmouthshire,[8] seems to have traced the ground inch by inch, and to have

[1] Hist. lib. iv. c. 32.

[2] Suet. in Vit. Dom. c 1.

[3] The period of the Consular power was a complete year; but Julius Cæsar introduced a custom of substituting Consuls at any time for a month or more, called *Suffecti*; those admitted in January (Ordinarii) however denominated the year. Dion. l. 43. Sueton. in Julio, c. 76, &c.

[4] Liv. l. viii. c. 26, &c.

[5] De Instruend. Acieb. Præfat.

[6] Tacit. in Vit. Agric.

[7] This has never been doubted, although very minor matters have been subject of dispute.

[8] Williams, § ii. 38, &c.

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followed the army of Frontinus with a military eye. He describes the Roman General as making "a feint on the point called Aust *(Trajectus Augustæ)*, and drawing the Silures into the forest of Dean, near the conflux of the Wye and the Severn, while his transports moved diagonally, and disembarked near the Charlston Rock, one of the landing places of the present New Passage. Half a mile from this rock remains of a fortress or square camp may be found, of which a considerable part has been washed away by the Severn; and here probably commenced the JULIA STRATA, vestiges of a Roman causeway having been discovered at the neighbouring village of Creek in the road to Caerwent. At the distance of five miles from Chepstow, and three from Sudbrook, in nearly a western direction, the road made on the *Via Julia* crosses a considerable station or camp longitudinally, and at right angles. The camp holds a little village called Caerwent. The choice of Caerwent as a camp by the Roman General, was judicious either for the attack of Caer-Osc, the capital of Siluria, or to cover it, when in his possession. The camp was formed on an eminence greatly elevated, with a small river at its base, commanding views of great extent, and the principal communications of the country. The foundations of the Roman wall are discernible at this time (1796).[9] To reduce the Silures, the Romans formed two chains of garrisons, one of these drawn through Glamorgan, near the shores of Ptolemy's Æstuary of Sabrina, the other on the banks of the Usk, the first link of which was Burrium (Usk), of which there are no remains."

Having greatly subjugated the Silures, Frontinus seems to have immediately set about establishing a frontier against the mountaineer Ordovices, and hence subsequently to have created the seat of a province equal in magnificence to any other Roman station.

Caerwent or Venta *(Venta Silurum)*, is described by Camden[10] as the capital of the Silures, which continued in his time, (1586,) to exhibit its ruined walls and bulwarks, and to disclose tessellated pavements and Roman coins. The sea had also recently despoiled a Roman fortification near Portskewith. It was, says he, inclosed by a triple ditch and three ramparts, as high as an ordinary house, and cast in form of a bow, the string whereof is the sea cliff; it seems to have been the port and landing place for *Venta Silurum*, from the Severn sea. Abergavenny, the ancient Gobannium, was strongly fortified; and twelve miles distant, at the conflux of the Birthin and the Usk, stood the second station in this direction, mentioned by Antoninus as *Burrium*, presenting a very strong post called by Giraldus Castrum Osca, the Castle of Usk.

Frontinus, however, seems to have fixed his head quarters at Isia, on the other side of the river, from which his position took its name as that of *Legio Secunda*, from a faithful as well as warlike legion of troops called by Claudius out of Germany into Britain, under the command of Vespasian, and which Camden states "was here at last placed in garrison by Julius Frontinus;" it is twelve miles from Burrium. The British name is still retained on its site—*Caer Leon ar Uske* (the City of the Legion on Uske). This distinguished Legion was also dignified by the appellatives *Augusta*, and *Britannia Secunda*.

On this nomenclature Williams, already quoted, says, *Britannia Secunda* had fifteen important stations in Siluria, which soon became considerable towns, of which Caerleon was the capital, with all the Roman attributes belonging to it. Horsley, Harris, and Gough, confirm these accounts; the latter says, "the foundations of the wall are easily traced on every side, and describe a parallelogram of 450 yards by 350, the longest sides pointing east and west; great part of the Saxon walls, especially to the south, have Roman bricks interspersed;" and that the Julia Strata points to Caerleon "not in a straight line, like the Roman roads in England, but following the nature of the soil; not distinguished by a ridge or causeway, but by the camps on or near it." Camden quotes the following lines of Necham:

[9] So they still continued in 1813, though the land was ploughed around them, as I was informed by a distinguished antiquary (Mr. Kempe, F.A.S.) then on a tour in the west of England.

[10] Britannia, title *Silures*.

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"Intrat et auget aquas Sabrini fluminis Osca
Præceps, testis erit JULIA STRATA mihi."

Camden also mentions a tablet dug up in 1602, of a veteran who had restored the temple of Diana erected by Haterius; "the statue of the goddess short trussed, bearing a quiver imperfect as well as the altar;" the inscription

T. F. L. POSTHVMIVS VARVS
V. C. LEG. TEMPL. DIANÆ
RESTITVIT.

Security and utility being obtained, Frontinus seems to have commenced, and to have entirely fulfilled the milder duties of a Roman General, which evidently was quite accordant with his character. Of the remains of the station when perfectly civilized, we have in addition the testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis,[11] who described it rom the ruins as "a perfect city excellently well built by the Romans with brick walls *(cortilibus muris)*[12]. Here may be seen (1186, &c.) many marks of the ancient nobility and dignity which it possessed: mighty palaces with golden pinnacles, resembling the proud stateliness of the Romans; for it had been founded by Roman princes, and beautified with excellent buildings. There you may behold a gigantic tower, exquisite baths, the remains of temples and theatres, whose ornamented walls are partly yet standing. One may find in every place, as well within the wall as without, houses underground, *water pipes* and *vaults within the earth*, and, what one will consider most admirable, every where *hot houses* curiously formed, *breathing forth heat very closely at certain narrow tunnels in the sides.*"[13]

Williams, before quoted, adds "a Roman bagnio or sudatory was opened in 1755, on the west bank of the river, below the bridge, and *leaden* pipes for the conveyance of water from the northern hill were discovered.

On a hill half a mile from the town, also (1796), are some remains of a Roman camp, with double ramparts, probably the summer quarters *(æstiva)* of the second legion. And just without the south-west wall of Caerleon is still to be seen a Roman amphitheatre of the castrensian kind, six yards deep, called by a general vulgar error Arthur's Round-table.

[11] Itinerarium Cambriæ.
[12] The moderns say lime and grit stone.
[13] This is not unworthy of observation.

Some evidence of the activity in science of Frontinus, in this period of his command, is afforded from the way which bears his name *(Julia Strata)* being in one part most probably adapted to the protection of the city from the sudden floods of the Severn, on the influx of the Usk and other causes; as described by Necham, in the already quoted lines, which may be thus translated:

"Swift Osca, plunging in Sabrina's stream,
Swells high the wave, as shows the *Julius-street.*"

And that he did not confine himself to this locality, would appear from his being named generally by Camden on the Roman roads in Britain. In all respects it is evident that Frontinus must have exemplified the character so briefly accorded to him by Tacitus, of a "great man," since his successor Agricola found the government in such perfect state as enabled him to proceed at once against the Ordovices, and prosecute also with success his northern expeditions.

It may fairly then, I think, be conceived, that, having so prepared the way for Agricola, and possessing the scientific knowledge which he elsewhere displayed, and Agricola having been acknowledged by his justly favouring biographer to be "indebted to the experience of others," the description of Tacitus of the Roman rule in Britain, under his father-in-law, should be applied in a certain degree at least to the influence of Frontinus.

The account of Tacitus is an exemplar, and instructive precept for all governors of provinces or colonies: "Arms avail little," says he, "to settle newly conquered states, if injuries and wrongs be permitted; he (Agricola) therefore commenced with establishing strict justice about his own person, making no appointments from recommendation, but as they were consistent with justice: he was exact in his inspection into all things, but not always vigorous in his exactions. He divided more equally the tributes, and the charge and burden of the supply of corn, distributing granaries throughout the kingdom, and *establishing roads* from the principal camps to the distant stations; norin the discipline of his army did he fail to encourage propriety of conduct in the private soldiery, while he repressed loose

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and dissolute stragglers. His camps he designed himself; the firths he sounded, and the thickets he tried the first in his own person. Nor did he suffer the enemy to rest till they were completely quelled, when he immediately forbore from any further injury, conciliating them by every means, so that states the most violent submitted themselves, and receiving garrisons remained in quiet. Then were they induced and assisted to build temples, houses, and places of public resort; and their emulation was excited by encouragement proportioned to their exertions. The youth of the principal families were instructed in the liberal sciences, and found more apt than those of Gaul, and more ready in acquiring the Roman language. Even the attire of the conquerors soon came into use, and at length their galleries, baths, exquisite banquets, and all the luxuries of Rome; and, what is still more, the natives became induced to enlist themselves under the Roman banners in cohorts (corps) distinguished by their name, in such numbers as to form at length a considerable part of the strength of the Roman armies;[14] and this not only in their own country, but in France, Spain, Germany, Armenia, and Egypt.[15]

The locality in which Frontinus had spread the Roman influence continued to be distinguished in after times. Camden mentions from Elsebiensis "a rare author," that a little before the assumption of the Saxons, there was here a school of two hundred philosophers, skilful in astronomy and all other arts. And when Catholicism had assumed the place and emulated the attractions of Ethnic grandeur, Caerleon became the second of the three archiepiscopal sees into which England was then divided, and so long remained.[16]

Of the great man who originated this scene of splendour in Britain, and which yet contains a wide field for the antiquary, surely some anxiety may be indulged to briefly follow him through the remainder of his brilliant and interesting career.

In the summer of 831 (A.D. 78), Frontinus being relieved by Agricola, returned to Rome. He was not of a character likely to seek a triumph, but he had the negative honour of being without accusation, even notwithstanding his command extended beyond the triennial period of proconsular power, at a time when corruption and the love of oratory rendered it hardly possible even for his more prominent successor to escape.

Rome was, however, occupied in a delightful triumph; it was one of beneficence, that for the celebrated siege of Jerusalem by Titus, the favourite son of Vespasian, the friend and patron of Frontinus. This Emperor died in the following year. The benevolent reign of Titus existed little more than two years; and his brother Domitian, notwithstanding he possessed dissimulation in an equal degree to all his other vices, soon evinced his implacable enmity towards those whom he either feared, hated, or was compelled to esteem.

This would altogether account naturally for Frontinus being no further employed at the moment as a General; but as regards his honour, it is unnecessary, as there is evidence of his having been appointed to an office of the highest importance and influence in the state, that of member of the Sacred College of Augurs, to which the younger Pliny and others so long aspired in vain.

During the leisure of this period, he composed his *Treatise on the Art of War*, for he describes it as partly resulting from his own experience, which then could only relate to his service in Britain. He also says that this was the first attempt to reduce the art of war to a science, and there is no reason to doubt him, since, from this treatise, the reports of his British command, with the memoirs of Cato the censor, of Celsus, Trajan, and Adrian, all now lost, Vegetius formed his Treatise of Military Affairs *(de re Militari)*.

Domitian quickly threw off the mask

[14] In Vit. Agric.—Annales, &c.

[15] Of the high consideration in which the Britons and their useful arts were held at Rome, there are many proofs. Antoninus exempted them from disgraceful punishments, and granted several the *jus Latii*, Roman rights.

[16] *St. Julian's*, a residence of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was, it is believed, within the circumference of the Roman station.

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which he had used on his accession to the throne by an expulsion of the philosophers, on which followed a decline of literature. His court, from which Agricola was afterwards cautioned to retire, notwithstanding the semblance of imperial favour, and the mild Nerva was banished to Sarentum, became no scene for Frontinus, who withdrew to retirement.

Here, from a perusal of the Greek as well as the Latin authors, it appears that in 837 (A. D. 84) the year in which Domitian returned from Germany, he completed his military addenda with a Greek name, *Strategematicon* (Στρατηγηματικων); for he mentions Domitian five times, and gives him the title of Germanicus, which he had received from the army, and was confirmed by the Senate; while no mention is made of the subsequent Dacian war, when Domitian appeared in person. It is supposed by commentators that he dedicated this work originally to Trajan, then in "a private station."

The scene of his retirement exhibits Frontinus in a new and amiable character: his taste chose for it the then ancient Anxur, whose ruins still mark its site, near the modern Terracina; it was a villa in the vicinity of Baiæ, to which, like Seneca, he had no objection to be near, though he would not involve himself in its exquisite luxuries.

That taste has been confirmed by many Roman poets; but the poet of human nature, Martial, is more to the present purpose,*—the unhappy Martial, who knew how to trace every character of the mind from the elegant ambition of Pliny to the grovelling sensuality of Sabellus or Elephantis; "*whose lays* (as he says) *even Britain sang, though his purse felt it not*;"† who, besides beautifully describing the scene, has shown that he was entertained here, and had cause to affectionately remember the conqueror of South Wales.‡

"*Anxuris æquorei placidos* FRONTINE," &c.

"O my Frontinus, when with sweet delight
On the cool shore, near Baiæ's gentle seats,
I lay retir'd in *Anxur's* soft retreats,
With thee what bliss to court the learned muse!
Proud Rome shall every joy like these refuse;
No day of charming indolence to boast,
In barren toil my lavished life is lost;
O, my FRONTINUS, though from thee I part,
By every fane I swear thou hast my heart!"

This is no place for supporting the abased character of Martial; besides, the accomplished Pliny has done that already in such a manner as would console a man of talent borne down by distress and calumny, if he could hope to obtain even such small patronage in life, such kind eulogy after death.

Though in retirement, another talent of Frontinus was not without its due exercise; it was that which acquired a knowledge of jurisprudence (a further proof of his liberal education), to the utmost acceptation of the Romans; and it was exercised in a time of great danger—the capricious tyranny of Domitian. The curious case is in Pliny, Epist. l. v. c. 1, ix. 13. He also appears to have employed himself when in the country, on his treatise *de Re Agraria*, a subject from its innoxiousness comporting with the temper of the times. It was dedicated to his military contemporary Celsus as his first fruits on that subject; and confessed, what probably his leisure taught him, that his studies in war had superseded those of composition.

Domitian, however, at length fell by the hands of his own creatures, A. U. C. 849 (A.D. 96), and the mild Nerva, who was elected in Gaul, was shortly after recognized at Rome. The reign of justice succeeded that of terror; and Frontinus was appointed Curator of the Aqueducts, a charge which, as he observes in his work on the subject, had always been confided to the first persons, as the aqueducts were the clearest token of the grandeur of the empire.* In the following year the Emperor made him his colleague in the Consulate, which Martial seems to have celebrated in honour of his patron by a jovial invitation to Lupus to partake of a full flagon of wine without dregs:

"De Nomentana vinum sine fæce lagena,
Quæ, bis FRONTINO *Consule*, plena fuit." †

Nerva having restored the plunder of Domitian, and given a large sum of money to be laid out in lands for the support of decayed families, and his

* Mart. l. x. ep. 51. † Ep. 11.
‡ Ep. 58, &c.

* De Aqued. art. 67.
† Lib. 10, Ep. 48.

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friend Corellius, with the celebrated Claudius Pollio, being employed in purchasing and dividing them, probably gave birth to the treatise *de Limitibus*. Of this work two MSS. bear the names Julii Frontini Siculi, and are among the authorities of the learned for the birth-place of Frontinus.

The short reign of Nerva, which was, however, long enough to obtain for him the title of Friend of Mankind (so much good may be performed in a short time), concluded at the commencement of 851 (A.D. 98), and "the admirable Trajan" entered upon the functions of government in a manner for which history has sufficiently honoured him. He had not reigned much above a year, when Italy became alarmed by the inroads of the Dacians, a warlike people of Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia, under Decembalis, a king whom no treaties could bind to peace, no misfortunes subdue. Trajan promptly put himself at the head of a numerous and well-appointed army, and called Frontinus to a chief command, according to Vegetius, from his being considered the greatest tactician of the age, and greatly esteemed by the Emperor for his writings on the art of war. The campaign was severe, but rapid and successful. There is reason to believe that Frontinus was attached to the personal staff of the Emperor, and that the history of their services was intermingled. Having penetrated to the capital, and driven the enemy to their mountains, after the manner of the Silurian campaign, Trajan granted peace with humanity, and both in a few months returned to Rome.

On the commencement of 853 (A.D. 100), Trajan appointed Frontinus as his own colleague, Consul in ordinary; which, completing his third consulate, raised him, according to Pliny, to the highest rank of a subject. But it appears also that he had been named to this office in the field, which confers spendour on his services there.

Elevated in rank, and occupied in employments as he was, Frontinus appears to have returned impatiently to his studies; for in the same year appeared his treatise *De Aquæductibus Urbis Romæ*, which he had begun on his appointment as Curator by Nerva. In this work he is considered by the learned as evincing great skill in the application of mathematical principles to water; and the modern Rafael Fabretti, in his treatise *De Aquis et Aquæductibus Veteris Romæ*, claims as its chief merit the power of usefully illustrating the work of Frontinus. In this work it is pleasant to find him taking this honourable opportunity of evincing gratitude to his friends, with discriminative justice; for, after duly pronouncing the praise of Nerva, from whom he received the appointment, he takes every proper occasion to speak of Trajan, but of Domitian nothing; he does not even indicate his Consulships; he consigns him, no longer dangerous, to a deserved oblivion.

In whatever office he was employed, Frontinus seems, like Lord Bacon, to have considered himself a debtor to his profession; no object of his employment did he leave unexplored; nor was there any which he examined without useful illustration. Indeed, it was the same with regard to the objects that surrounded him in his very retirement, as is evinced in his Treatise of Rural Affairs. His mind could not be inactive, and its activity was always directed to usefulness.

His corporeal as well as mental activity was, however, again called upon in the year of Rome 854 (A.D. 101), —it was to attend the Emperor against the Dacians, who, making an ill use of the clemency of Trajan, had recovered themselves sufficiently not only to appear in arms, but to commit outrages in the Roman territory. They were now entirely subjugated; and Dacia, where Liberty was said to have made her last stand, became a Roman province.

Frontinus then returned to enjoy the result of his labours in that dignified retirement which was suitable to his age and character. He had been actively employed in the military service of his country, at an age much beyond that at which the laws permitted even senators to retire; and exercised the highest offices both civil and military with the greatest distinction and success.

Still, however, the love of letters, and of being useful to his country, prevailed, and he was found occupied in a treatise on the colonies of Italy *(de Coloniis Italiæ)*, which he did not finish; for in the 859th year of the Roman æra, A.D. 106, and the 74th of his age, he died, as he had lived,

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full of noble sentiments,—forbidding his friends to erect any memorial to him. "The expense of a monument," said he, "is superfluous; our memory will endure if our actions deserve it;" * thus even in his death instructing posterity!

Consonantly with this character, and contrary to the Roman custom, we have on record no other eulogium on the deceased than the incidental mentions of Pliny: the first arising from his succession to Frontinus in the sacred office; the other in a parallel concerning his testimentary direction and that of Virginius Rufus, who refused the imperial dignity, after a great victory in Gaul, yet desired to have little more inscribed on his tomb than "*Non sibi, sed Patriæ*," which, by the way, was never done! After describing the dignity of the office to which he succeeded, Pliny says, "What recommends this dignity to me still more is that I have the honour to succeed so illustrious a person as Julius Frontinus." As to the latter, combining them, he says, in one instance, "I loved them both;" in the other, "they were both animated by the same ardent passion for glory."

Is not this a man, so great in his own country, *so great in Britain*,—who in that and all stations, as far as our scanty materials have shown, conquered to civilize, and employed his very leisure for utility,—is not he worthy of more notice than he has received? The French have consulted the learned commentators in some researches about sixty years ago, to which the present notes have to acknowledge some obligations; but ought we not to do much more, if only as regards the City of the Second Legion, whether Caer Leon ar Uske, or Newport? and to whom can we look but to the Correspondents of Sylvanus Urban, for legitimate inquiry and illustration?

Yours, &c. R. B. S.

* Pliny, Epist. l. ix. 19.

HISTORICAL RESEARCHES CONCERNING THE BANK CHARTER, AND THE INTRODUCTION OF PAPER CURRENCY.

THE legal difficulties opposed to the introduction of Paper Currency are thus stated in the preamble of the Act passed in the year 1704 for the removal of them. "Whereas it hath been held that notes in writing signed by the party who makes the same, whereby such party promises to pay unto any other person, or his order, any sum of money therein-mentioned, are not assignable or indorsable over within the custom of merchants to any other person; and that any person to whom the sum of money in such notes is payable cannot maintain an action by the custom of merchants upon such note against the person who first made and signed the same, and that any person to whom such note should be assigned, indorsed, or made payable, could not within the said custom of merchants maintain any action upon note against the person who first drew and signed the same."

Whether the illegality of transferring notes and bills originated in any Act of Parliament expressly made for that purpose, or solely in the common law interpretation of the Acts against Champerty, I have not ascertained. By two Acts of Richard II. in 1379 and 1381, the licensing bills of exchange drawn on foreign countries was made a royal prerogative, to guard against the exportation of coin. In 1406 Hen. IV. granted leave to Philip de Albertis, a Lombard residing in London, to give a bill of exchange to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to remit to Rome for the first fruits of the See of Lincoln. In 1414 Henry V. granted to Henry Johan, or his deputy, the sole privilege of taking money in exchange of persons going abroad, for which money he or his deputy was to deliver bills of exchange payable in foreign parts, and that none other persons, merchants excepted, for the sole purpose of their commerce, shall make or give bills of exchange.

It appears that Parliament gave to the Bank a species of monopoly at its first establishment by making its notes transferable in exception to the rule of common law recited above, which, however, was not strictly enforced, since goldsmiths' notes did pass from one tradesman to another long before they were made legal by the Act of 1704. Inland bills of exchange were made legal in 1697; this had been found necessary to enable the Bank to discompt them. Payments by transfer must have taken place occasionally during the time the merchants kept

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their money at the Mint, which was a most convenient place for a national bank; but the seizure of 200,000*l.* by Charles I. in 1638, put an end to this practice; soon afterwards the merchants began to lodge their money with the Goldsmiths, and this gave rise to the trade of banking.

A politician may amuse himself with speculating on the causes which thwarted the attempts to establish a national bank during the suspension of royal authority; the notion that banks were republican institutions, dangerous to a monarchy, contributed afterwards to retard their introduction in this country, and it may be owing to similar apprehensions that attempts to establish them, independent of the Government, have been discountenanced in England up to the present time. It is unlikely that jealousy prevented Cromwell from conceding his patronage when it was solicited; but it is doubtful whether the nature of his government was calculated to remove the distrust of public depositaries occasioned by the seizure at the Mint in 1638. The projectors of this period fixed on land as the most eligible permanent security, as most capable of deriving benefit as well as conferring support, and as the best means of inducing our titled and untitled aristocracy to promote their schemes. Their favourite model, the bank of St. George at Genoa, for more than two centuries the most prosperous that ever existed, was a Land Bank, inasmuch as its original capital was invested in mortgages of real property; therefore a short sketch of its history may be properly introduced when we are reviewing the abortive attempts of Dr. Chamberlayne to create a Land Bank before the Bank of England was firmly established.

The bank of Amsterdam, established at the beginning of that century, was intended solely to save the trouble of counting specie, and prevent disputes about it, not to economise the use of it by enabling it to effect a greater number of payments; on the contrary, if a second transfer was made of any payments on the same day, a charge was made of a half per cent. These transfers, on the books of this Bank, were considered as payments in bullion, because the stock, called Bank Money, was originally created on deposits of bullion, and the money of the country was received only at its value as bullion; but as neither bullion, nor the specie deposited as bullion, could be drawn out by the holders of bank money, or more properly, bank credit, unless they were also holders of the recepissen, or pledge tickets given to the original depositors; and as these recepissen became forfeited, if the charge upon them was not regularly paid up, in course of time the Bank had the entire control over a considerable part of the bullion and specie; and being exempt from any liability to produce it, was able to substitute for it pledges of another nature, therefore it received in pawn the Brazil diamonds sent for sale by the Portuguese government, and it made advances to the East India Company to be redeemed by the sale of its spices, the payments for which were made at the Bank. Being exempt from making payment in specie, the situation of the Bank of Amsterdam was similar to that of the Bank of England during the restriction; and wanting no income, except to defray the expenses of management, it was able to make advances upon merchandise for short periods at 1 per cent. interest; but its power of doing so was limited by the necessity of sustaining its credit, which it did in the manner described by Adam Smith. By this steadiness of price the usefulness of Bank Money was maintained, in such a manner that up to the period of the French invasion bills drawn from Spain upon Hamburgh were made payable at the bank of Amsterdam. Bills payable at this bank constituted the principal circulating medium for the international commerce of Europe; and to supply their place after the capture of Amsterdam in 1795, required ten or twenty times the amount of the treasure which had been deposited there; this, in the most flourishing times, did not exceed 2½ million sterling, according to the information I received from Mr. Louis Hovy, who had been one of the Commissioners of the Bank in 1786.

The transfer and circulation of foreign bills of exchange appears to have become legal in England by the custom of merchants, without the intervention of Parliament; the distinctions made between the validity of foreign bills and inland bills, between inland bills and promissory notes, between promissory notes for large sums and those for smaller ones, are mere

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quibbles. If it is dangerous to permit the use of any one denomination, it may be shewn on nearly the same grounds that all are equally dangerous; they all encourage speculation, give occasion to fraud and imposture, and they all increase the quantity of circulating medium; but those who profit most by this right of transferring bills in its first gradations, are desirous of limiting the right for the purpose of restraining the competition of those who obtain credit by means of the lower denomination. Opulent tradesmen in the present day are as hostile to the small note currency as they are tenacious of the right of using bills of exchange. We have seen in the instance quoted by Sir Walter Raleigh, the use that was made of promissory notes in the Hans Towns more than two centuries ago; to this he objected as usurious, but a high rate of discompt was necessary as a compensation for the risk with which the transaction was attended; that a stranger, a foreign adventurer, should have been able to get a bill discompted in Elbing at eighteen months date upon any terms, is a matter of astonishment.

In the year 1651 the present method of making payments by the indorsement of bills was recommended by Master W. Potter; and it is remarkable that the chief object of his proposal of having a central bank, or place of payment, has been accomplished by the banker's changing-house. He also proposed branch banks, for the convenience of making payments between London and other places by transfer. In his preface, referring to a former publication, he said, "When I first undertook to publish a treatise called the 'Key of Wealth,' I had little hopes of fruit during my life, other than the comfort of sowing that seed which might spring up to the advantage of some succeeding generation; but seeing that what I had proposed is generally resented [approved] by those who have perused the same, it gives me some ground to expect better things." To give currency to bills, he proposed a clause in the Act to be passed for the purpose, "that such bills shall be payable before any debts whatsoever, as if a man had confessed a judgment of his whole estate for the payment thereof;" it was intended that land should form the permanent security of the Bank, and that it should "furnish landed men with bank credit current at two per cent." Within a few years after the Restoration, the plan of a Land Bank was brought forwards by Dr. Chamberlayn, the king's physician, who printed his first proposal in 1665. In the same year the advantage of transferring bills occupied the pen of Sir Josiah Child, who published his "Discourses on Trade" in 1668. No mention was made in them of any plan for a bank. The hopelessness of an attempt of this kind during the reign of a dissipated and rapacious monarch, was rendered fully manifest by the violation of his engagements with the bankers in 1670. On the commencement of a more auspicious æra with the Revolution of 1688, the scheme of Dr. Chamberlayn and the "Discourses" of Sir Josiah Child were again brought before the public. The editions of the latter printed at this time, have been erroneously represented as the earliest. We have had before us Mr. Locke's view of the subject printed in the year 1690, and have seen that he considered the quantity of money kept lying idle as a principal cause of the scarcity of it among manufacturers and agriculturists, which he particularly described. He also perceived that it was partly occasioned by our foreign expenditure, which affected the course of exchange, and offered an inducement to melt down coin for exportation; and he subsequently recommended, as a preventative, a renewal of the seigniorage, which he had strenuously opposed. Sir Josiah Child, who, writing under royal auspices, did not choose to make any mention of his republican predecessors, had perceived that if Potter's plan with regard to notes and bills were adopted, money might be made more abundant by the same means which Mr. Locke represented as one of the causes of its lying idle and becoming scarce, the multiplication of transactions occasioned by commodities passing through divers hands. The philosopher acknowledged the advantage of the method recommended by the merchant, if it could be rendered safe, easy, and convenient. The establishment of the Bank of England did not immediately and entirely prove that his objections were groundless, but rather seemed, for a

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short time, to make them appear insuperable. The difficulties it had to encounter caused two important conditions to be engrafted on its charter:— First, to induce men of property to become shareholders, they were exempted from personal responsibility; and, secondly, to enable it to advance money to the public at a cheaper rate, exclusive privileges were granted to it. Public advantage is the sole plea for granting exclusive privileges in a free country; and as at present the renewal of the Bank Charter is under discussion, we ought to enquire whether this monopoly is beneficial to the public, and necessary under existing circumstances. We have seen that at the time the Bank was established, money had become very scarce, and was lent by bankers only for short periods at high interest; of course they were hostile to any interference with their profits. The Bank did immediately reduce the rate of interest; but those who had predicted the failure of the paper currency scheme, met at first with some success in their attempts to verify their predictions; and the long career of prosperity which followed its triumph over this opposition has not been able to silence the misrepresentation of theorists, which will always meet with support from those who are anxious to maintain a high rate of interest.

Sir Josiah Child showed in the clearest manner how a low rate of interest tends to enrich a nation; but Mr. Ricardo has taught us that a high rate of interest is an evident sign of prosperity. Was it prosperity that enabled the Bank to raise its rate of discount at the close of 1825? To the Bank itself a high rate of interest was advantageous, as high premiums are to insurance-offices; but in general the directors have attended to the welfare of the public quite as much as to that of the shareholders. This, however, is no reason for continuing the exclusive privileges. The usury laws are a check to excessive abuse of the Bank monopoly; but it is proposed to repeal them, on the ground that they are ineffectual. If the rate of interest ought to be regulated as the premiums of insurance are, by competition, there ought to be the same freedom of competition in the banking business that there is in every kind of insurances. Strictly speaking, Bank notes are not money; they do not interfere with the prerogative of the sovereign, or form an appendage to it; they only insure the payment of money; and though by answering the purpose of money they render a smaller quantity of it requisite to trade, they do not necessarily make it fall below its proper value. This has been shown in the first letter, and will become more evident in the course of our inquiry.

As long as bank notes are only optional substitutes for specie, their circulation depends on confidence that the coin for which they are substituted will be forthcoming if wanted; and to prevent it from being wanted it is necessary the securities upon which they are issued should create a constant and adequate demand for the notes. But although the demand created for the notes of the Bank of England by the government taxes, and good mercantile bills, against which they are issued, exceeds their amount, it is desirable that means should exist of discharging the greater part of them in specie; therefore it is unreasonable and unjust to confine the means of paying them to gold alone.

From operations in the funds, or from other causes, the greater part of them may pass into the hands of persons who do not want to use them in payment of debts or taxes, or in purchases of any kind, and who may choose to demand specie, either from mistrust, or for the purpose of depressing the value of every other kind of property. Attempts of this kind are sometimes made, and the exportation of specie is generally the signal for them. This was the cause of the embarrassments experienced by the Bank soon after its establishment, which have been made a subject of comparison with the difficulties of 1796. In the year 1696 the Bank was compelled to postpone the payment of its notes, and they fell to a discount of 20 per cent. The scarcity of specie was attributed by its friends to the preparations for the new coinage; but imprudent issues of paper currency have been assigned as a reason for the scarcity of specie in 1696, as they were by Lord Liverpool for that of 1796.

In both cases the exportation of specie was occasioned by war undertaken for the purpose of expelling the French from the Netherlands, which

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are justly considered as the safeguard of England. The drain of specie for the campaign in Flanders, which led to a successful termination of the war by the recapture of Namur, had raised the price of silver bullion to 6*s*. 5*d*. per ounce, and the guinea became current at 30*s*. which was nearly equal to 24*s*. 2*d*. in silver at 5*s*. 2*d*. per ounce.

The high price of bullion was attributed to the degraded state of our silver coin, which, according to a prevalent opinion, supported by the authority of Mr. Locke, could not possess a greater value than an equal weight of silver bullion: his words on this occasion were quoted in the letter of the Earl of Liverpool, and formed a principal argument for the Bullion Committee and Mr. Huskisson, to prove the depreciation of the currency during the restriction: "An ounce of silver in pence, groats, crown pieces, stivers, in ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and always eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver, under what denomination soever." Lord Liverpool added, "Of this there can be no doubt." Now, this principle was afterwards contradicted and refuted by Mr. Locke in the following queries: "Whether bullion be any thing but silver whose workmanship has no value? Whether that workmanship which can be had for nothing has, or can have, any value? Whether, while money in our mint is coined for the owners without cost to them, our coin ever can have any value above standard bullion? Whether the only cure for the wanton though criminal melting down our coin, be not that the owners pay one half of 16½*d*. which is paid for the coinage of silver? *Whether by this means standard silver coin will not be worth more than standard silver bullion, and so preserve it from melting?*" By this proposal Mr. Locke meant that the Mint should pay 61*s*. 3*d*. for the pound of silver, instead of 62*s*. This would have raised the cost price of our coin, which is the proper regulator of its value, according to the maxim laid down in the last query of Mr. Locke. His recommendation of the niggardly charge for the coinage was an admission of the principle, which he fully and directly acknowledged on another occasion, that you might increase the value of coin by the workmanship, and that it might possess a greater value than bullion; but the value of bullion is liable to be raised by circumstances which do not raise the value of coin until after they have become of equal value, and consequently coin, when subject to a seigniorage, is more steady in its value than bullion. Mr. Locke observed, that when you spend more abroad than you can pay for with your merchandize, you must export bullion to pay the balance, and this he called parting with our riches. The country was placed in this predicament by the war with France, and as there was a deficiency of bullion, it became necessary to export our coin, or to melt it down for that purpose, which would not be done until the demand for bullion had made it of greater value than an equal weight of coin. Thus, upon principles acknowledged by Mr. Locke, at whose recommendation the measure was adopted, we may pronounce the reformation of the coin in 1696 to have been ill-timed; it failed completely as a financial measure, adding more than two millions and a half to the expense of the year. The degraded state of the coin, while it was current, had the same effect as a high seigniorage; it checked, though it could not entirely prevent, the exportation of specie. Our new coin left us much faster than its predecessor would have done; and in June, 1697, the notes of the Bank fell again to a discount of 15 per cent. Fortunately the finances of our Gallic opponent were in a worse state; therefore the war languished, and in September peace was concluded at Ryswyck. The exportation of silver in the form of coin or bullion could only be prevented by loans of Dutch money, to the extent that our expenditure on the continent exceeded the amount of our sales of merchandize. The sums for which we became indebted to the Dutch by their investments in our funds during the wars of King William and his successor, could not have been raised for immediate service by taxation, without exhausting the country of its specie, and leaving us no other resource than a forced paper currency, or a general adoption of the method of barter described by Mr. Locke as partially existing. While the degraded state of our coin prevented it from being melted down and exported until bullion had reached a high price, the exportation of our

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merchandize was more profitable, and therefore we must have been better able to purchase bullion with it on the continent, instead of borrowing of the Dutch. The rise in the price of bullion was occasioned by a greater rise in the price of the foreign money; it was sent to purchase, and consequently the sales of our merchandize in foreign money must have yielded a larger amount in our own money. The rise of bullion and of foreign money raised the cost price of foreign merchandize to us, but did not raise the cost price of our own commodities; for, although the value of our money was lowered abroad, it was not altered at home.

Mr. Montague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, complained that the expenses of the campaign were increased by the high price of foreign money; and, to effect a saving of perhaps half a million, he incurred an expense of nearly three millions—a pretty specimen of political economy.

The high price of foreign money during the restriction arose, in a great measure, from the disturbed state of Europe, and the capture of Amsterdam and Hamburgh, which deprived us of the use of their banks. Mr. Huskisson was as wise as Mr. Montague, in complaining that it increased the amount of our foreign expenditure, but it operated as a bounty on the exportation of our manufactures, which created a large balance in our favour during the winding-up of accounts. It is evident that the misrepresentation of Mr. Huskisson, and the false views of the Earl of Liverpool, must have added several millions to our national expenditure, by injuring our credit. Within a year after the cessation of hostilities, the price of foreign money had fallen below what is represented as its par value by every writer on exchanges, and bullion returned so rapidly, that in June 1816 the Bank might have resumed its payments in specie, without any diminution of the paper currency, if Lord Liverpool had allowed the regulations of our metallic currency to be precisely the same as they were from the close of the American war to the commencement of the Bank restriction. His father admitted, in the letter I have quoted, that during this period our silver coin was a legal tender in all payments, without regard to its weight; its degraded state did not prevent bullion from falling to the mint price, although it was generally kept somewhat higher by the exportation to India. In June 1816, Lord Liverpool, in introducing his insidious Coinage Act, stated that silver bullion had fallen below 5*s.* 2*d.* per ounce, consequently the true pound sterling, of twenty silver shillings, had risen above its standard value in silver bullion; but to make it appear that his father's views were correct, and those of Mr. Pitt erroneous, Lord Liverpool chose to alter the meaning of the pound sterling, and passed an Act by which the old pound sterling was no longer a legal tender in mercantile payments, and a twenty-shilling gold coin was substituted for it, without, however, receiving the name of pound sterling.

By this alteration of our standard measure of value, he was enabled to represent our paper currency as excessive, and requiring a considerable diminution, in order to produce a reduction of five per cent. in the price of gold. In uniformity with every precedent, and particularly with that of 1717, he ought to have raised the mint price of gold five per cent., and issued the sovereign at twenty-one shillings, which would have placed it on a par with the gold florin coined at Amsterdam in 1816.

At present, an alteration in the mint price of gold would not be rendered necessary by fixing the mint price of silver at the old rate, 5*s.* 2*d.* per ounce, and making our present silver coin a legal tender in all payments; because we should not want one third of the gold we possess at present, and there is no foreign demand sufficient to raise it in our market above the price we choose to affix to it. The value of gold depending very much on the necessity of using it as money, it is proportionally liable to be affected by the use or disuse of paper currency, which is not the case with silver. The fact, which Lord Liverpool mentioned as the cause of the greater steadiness of price,—the little use made of gold as a commodity—makes it the more liable to a great increase of value, while it is the sole legal tender.

If a sudden suspension of confidence should throw our paper currency out of circulation, where could we obtain

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gold enough to supply its place? That which is used as a commodity is, for the most part, consumed and irrecoverable; the gilding of our furniture cannot be melted down at the mint like silver utensils. It is said, and it appears to be true, as far as certainty can be attained on the subject, that, instead of increasing in equal proportion with population and general wealth, the produce of the gold mines is not equal to the consumption in gilding, and the wear in other uses. Calculations have been made of the diminution in the quantity of gold, for the purpose of explaining the depression of commodities. On the other hand, expectations have been formed that the mines of Mexico would supply us with silver enough to pay off the national debt; if this were possible, what valid objection could any one oppose to such a fortunate consummation?

If there be any meaning in words, the pound sterling always meant a specific quantity of silver, until Lord Liverpool chose to alter its meaning. A great part of the silver, which, in consequence of our use of paper as its representative, we have been able to send out to India, has, as Dr. Whately lately observed, been hoarded in that country, and is at present returning to us. It might have been the means of raising the Three per Cent. Annuities to par, if the use of it in paying off the national debt had not been prohibited.

We have depressed the energies of the country until we have been forced to abandon the Sinking Fund; and have fallen into a state of impotency, that compels us to shrink back among the second class of potentates, instead of towering at the head of the first. We have sacrificed the trophies of Waterloo, for no other purpose than to prove that the first Earl of Liverpool was an oracle of wisdom, and that all the sayings of Mr. Pitt were like the brayings of Balaam's ass.

It is impossible to come to a fair settlement with the Bank, on the subject of its Charter, without first making silver a legal tender in all payments, as it was at the time when the debts to the Bank were contracted; and the justice of making our present silver coin a legal tender in all payments, is vindicated by the arguments for Mr. Locke's recommendation of a seigniorage, and Adam Smith's proposal that the seigniorage should be 8 per cent.

YLLOSS.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following extract from Harl. MS. No. 433, fo. 53 *b*, details the nature of the establishment kept for the noble sport of hawking, in the reign of Richard the Third, and gives the items of expense incident to it. To show the high estimation in which hawks were then held, it will be sufficient to remark, that while only 1*s*. 2*d*. a week was allowed for the board of a man, 9*d*. a day or 5*s*. 3*d*. a week was apportioned for the "mete" of each of the eighteen noble birds destined to contribute to the amusement of the Sovereign.

"To John Grey, [Lord Grey of] of Wyltone,* the maister of the King's hawkes, and the keping of a place called the *Mewes* nere Charingcrosse in Midd. for the terme of his life, with the fee of C marcs for himselfe, and the wages of xx*li*. for a gentilman sergeant in the said office; and the wages of viij marcs for ij yomen in the same office, and for the borde of the same yomen ij*s*. viij*d*. every weke, and the wages of xij*li*. for vj gromes in the said office, and for theire borde every weke viij*s*. and the wages of iiij marcs for ij pages in the same office, and for theire borde every weeke ij*s*. iiij*d*. and x marcs for theire lyverie ij times a yere; and for xviij hawks every of them 9*d*. by day for theire mete: and for iiij hounds iiij*d*. by the day to be had and perceived of the revenues of the Lordships of Chesham and Whitchurch, in the countie of Buckingham, and of the Castel and Manoire of Bukingham, of the manoire and lordship of Agmondesham, for terme of his life."

The term *Mew* or *Mews* from the French *mue*, a cage for hawks, was a very proper appellative for the place at Charing Cross, where this aviary once existed; but when its designation was altered, and it became a receptacle for the "royal stud," nothing could be more improper than the retention of the name. And from this absurdity arose another still more glaring, now in common use, that of calling every collection of stables a "Mews," as the Bedford Mews, &c.

Yours, &c. FALCO.

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* A descendant of Henry Grey, who was created Lord Grey of Wilton, co. Heref. by K. Ric. II. in 1377.

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Mr. URBAN, *Hawkchurch, June 25.*

In consequence of the letter concerning the Rood-loft in Winsham church, of which your excellent correspondent, Mr Davison, gave an interesting account in p. 310, I lately visited the place, and was much gratified. The Rood-loft, it is generally supposed, was placed between the Church and chancel, intimating that all who entered the latter, must pass under the cross. This is not universally allowed; and a learned author, who lived soon after the Reformation, acknowledges himself uncertain of the situation of the Rood-loft. However, in most churches, in which there are any remains at all of it, they are traced at the arch which separates the church and chancel; and this seems to be the most probable idea, since at the altar the most sacred parts of the service were performed, and it is likely that the cross or *rood* would be placed in a situation to which the eyes of the congregation were so often directed.

Yours, &c. JAMES RUDGE.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON THE RADICALS OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Mr. URBAN, *June 18.*

Your learned correspondent, J. T. of R. S. Y., seems to doubt the theory started by Lord Monboddo, respecting the *duad* radicals of the Greek language; and to deny the assertion, made by Valckenaer and Ruhnken, neither of whom were likely to be deceived, that Hemsterhuis took his doctrine of the *triad* radicals of the Greek from a similar theory, supported by Schultens, relating to the triad radicals of the Hebrew.

Now, without entering minutely on the evidence produced by J. T. in disproof of this pretended similarity between the Greek and Hebrew *triad* radicals, I will merely state that, in attempting to trace the language of Greece to its real source, I had arrived at the same conclusion as Monboddo and Hemsterhuis came to, although I had never read a line of, or seen an extract from, the works of the former, and knew of the latter only through the medium of Valckenaer's "Scholæ in N. T." published after his death by his pupil Wassenbergh.

That Monboddo was right in supposing the radicals of the Greek to be *duads*, is evident from the fact that such *duads* do really exist in words that cannot be other than radicals. Thus we have,

ΑΩ. *I breathe.* Hence the Deity was said to be A and Ω.

ΕΩ. *I go* or *I am.* Hence the Deity was said to be *I am.*

ΙΩ. *I cry out from pain.* Hence the story of ΙΩ *crying out from pain* in the Prometheus.

ΟΩ. *I cry out from joy.* Hence the Latin *Ovo, I rejoice*, as a hen does after laying an egg, *ov-um.*

ΥΩ. *I rain.* Hence ΥΗΣ, the name of Bacchus, at whose appearance, as Euripides says, Ῥεῖ δὲ γάλακτι πέδον, ῥεῖ δ' οἴνῳ, ῥεῖ δὲ μελισσᾶν νέκταρι.

Of the motives that led the inventor of the Greek language thus to unite two vowel sounds to express certain ideas, and what each vowel means singly, and why it bears such a meaning, it is unnecessary to say a word at present; all I assert is, that these *duad* radicals are symbols expressive of acts relating to some material agent taken singly; and hence I infer, that the symbols descriptive of acts relating to two or more material agents taken conjointly, must have at least one other symbol to express such other agent; or, in other words, that the symbol expressive of an act relating to two agents, must be at least a *triad.* Hence we naturally find, for instance, that

Δ-ΑΩ is *I divide* something,
Δ-ΕΩ is *I bind* something,
Δ-ΙΩ is *I send through* something,
Δ-ΟΩ is *I give* something,
Δ-ΥΩ is *I pass under* something.

Now, as the *triads* differ from the *duads* only by the prefix of one character, it is plain that such single character must be the symbol of some person or thing not expressed in the *duad.*

But, should J. T. ask of what person or thing Δ is the symbol, and why it is so, although I have an answer quite ready, yet I am unwilling to give it, because it would lead to a discussion, "cui non locus est hic nec tempus." Suffice it to remark, that J. T. will, as children say, *burn*, if he will turn to authors seldom read, or

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read only imperfectly; and when he has found the passages I allude to, he will learn why one set of words, expressive of one set of ideas, must be *duads*, while those of another set must be *triads;* and how the same symbol, Δ, may suit two languages, whose radicals are respectively all vocal, as in Greek, or all consonants, as in Hebrew; provided the vocal symbols represent ideas not the same as, but similar to, the ideas represented by the symbols not vocal. For instance, if the vowels AIΩ *(I hear,* or *I perceive,* in Greek; in Latin, *I say,)* represent the idea of sentient matter, the consonants M T R would represent the idea of matter not-sentient.

Hence, if we consider the vowels as radicals, the derivatives will be formed by the admixture of consonants; but, if the radicals be consonants, the derivatives will be formed by the admixture of vowels; and thus a similarity will be shewn to exist in the principles of both the Greek and Hebrew radicals, which those, who, like Valckenaer and Ruhnken, were partly initiated into the mysteries of the theory promulgated by Hemsterhuis and Schultens, saw at once; but for which the uninitiated want an interpreter.

Now, that Hemsterhuis had some theory, and probably a correct one, of the origin of language is most certain; else he would hardly have stuck to it for forty years, as we are told he did; but that the theory was one he did not choose to promulgate openly, is also proved by the fact, that it never was made known, except partially to his favoured disciples; one of whom was Valckenaer; and even he did not know all, or, if he did, never communicated it to his pupils; and hence all our present ignorance of the real nature of the theory in question; which, doubtless, turned upon the solution of the problem, why the symbol of the God of eloquence amongst the Greeks was the same as the symbol of the God of gardens in Italy; and what connexion there is betwen *συκῆ*, a *fig*, and *ψυχὴ*, the *life* or *soul;* and why the same letters in Greek, though differently disposed, mean ΝΟΟΣ *mind*, and ΟΝΟΣ an *ass;* and lastly, why the Greek and Latin letters *pater* are the same as *taper* in English.

Connected with the theory stated above, respecting the formation of a new set of words, by mixing consonants with vocal radicals, or by adopting what has been called the cabalistic change of letters, we may take AΩ for an example. Thus we have AΔΩ, EΔΩ, IΔΩ, OΔΩ, and YΔΩ, with or without the aspirate, forming a new set of symbols expressive of a new set of ideas connected with the idea expressed by the symbol Δ, but viewed in a different light. Thus—

AΔΟ. *I please.* Hence ΑΔΩΝ-ΙΣ, *thou art pleasing,* the name of Venus' lover.

EΔΩ. *I eat.* In Latin *Edo.*

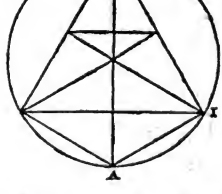
IΔΩ. *I am in a cold sweat.* Hence by metathesis *die* in English.

OΔΩ. *I give a scent.* Hence the Latin *Odor.*

YΔΩ. *I am in a warm sweat.* Hence, the Latin *Sud-or*, similar to the Greek Ὑδ-ωρ.

But the most curious fact developed by this theory is the clue it gives us for finding out the reason why the characteristic of the future in Greek is the letter σ, and of the perfect, an *aspirate;* and why, in Latin, the futures end in *abo, ebo,* and *ibo,* and the perfects in *avi, uvi,* and *ivi.*

These, however, may form subjects of future enquiry; in the mean time, I beg to present J. T., with the following diagram.



In this J. T. will find all the original letters of the Greek alphabet; together with the principles of geometry, trigonometry, mechanics, optics, acoustics, projectiles, and oscillation of the pendulum, as taught by the philosophers of Egypt and Greece; to whom the men of Cambridge, with Sir Isaac Newton at their head, are but babies, as Arago will ere long demonstrate.

I am, Sir, A. Ω.

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Mr. URBAN,

HAVING thus disposed (in No. V.) of any fancied argument which might be drawn from the *Hebrew* tongue in support of the *Origines Græcæ*, I proceed at once to state or recount some direct objections to the Hemsterhusian doctrine; where, in its practical etymology, it appears to me to run counter to the *sensus communis* of mankind.

1. The derivation of *nouns* (except in external form alone) from the *tenses of verbs* (as κριτὴς from κέκριται, &c.) has been sufficiently shown to be unnatural and absurd in the 1st and 2nd of these letters.

2. For the assumption that the *same syllabic sounds* (as we now have them) were by some *natural necessity* or *scientific convention* originally attached to the signification of *one set of objects or notions*, and of no other but those (thus identifying in origin ὅρμος and ὁρμὴ, &c.), two very strong reasons were assigned in my 3rd letter to justify the rejection of that idea.

3. The boldness of the postulatum, that the Greek language is *self-derived* and *complete in itself*, a language *perfect* and *insulated*, cannot be more strikingly exposed than by Valckenaer's origination of πατὴρ, "*altor*," from πάω, "*alo*," (itself an assumed verb), through the medium of πέπαται! when the word *pater*, *fader*, *vater*, &c. notoriously belongs to half a dozen dialects at least, which neither could derive it from the Greek, nor had any πάω and πέπαται of their own to father it upon.

4. Even the plausible assumption, which in *all* cases takes the *shorter* form as the *primitive* one, appears to me to have been allowed much too readily to pass unchallenged. Of the two simple verbs, γάω, γένω (both likely enough to have existed), why should we allow the former, and reject the latter as a *primitive*? Is the letter (ν) necessarily and in *all* verbs a *servile* letter, because it is found so in very many? In μένω, for instance, the letter (ν) is unquestionably *radical*, and why not in σθένω and στένω?

The objection to letting that assumption pass becomes still stronger where the shorter form is itself imagined, and the longer has a *bonâ fide* existence. Thus, when the Homeric words μῆδος and μήδομαι (with μήσομαι, &c.) are derived from μάω, which, *in the sense required*, is a verb purely imaginary, what possible advancement in sound knowledge can be gained by such a conceit?

5. This very strange fondness for extreme simplification in Greek etymology, may be traced at least as far back as the *Etymologicon Magnum*. The wrong, or, if it be so, the right of that doctrine, therefore, must be referred, in its elementary notions, to an early beginning. But in its most extravagant shape, perhaps, it may be discovered in the *Familiæ Etymologicæ* of DAMM. The *Lexicon Homericum* itself, first published (1765) at Berlin, is now, by the Glasgow reprint of it, at any one's command; and by a most judicious arrangement of its (generally speaking) valuable contents, all the Homeric words are now to be found classed in alphabetical order, with the *Familiæ Etymologicæ* placed at the end.

I have repeatedly had occasion to shock the rationality (as to me it seemed) of my reader, by proposing for his entertainment, if not for his belief, propositions of the most eccentric description. Let me be forgiven once more, if I say that I hardly expect to be credited in the following statement.

Dammius, then, on a rough calculation, makes the whole *materia* of Homeric Greek to consist of 160 radical words; of which 120 are verbs, with 40 words alone of any other part of speech. In that list of 40, three animals only occur as having radical names, βοῦς, μῆλον, ὄις, and varying strangely in the number of their derivative attendants; βοῦς and μῆλον, each with a tail, the first of 47, the second of 15 followers; poor ὄις with not a tail to follow him but his own.

This surely is to tax the faculties of belief with a vengeance! And yet such is the naked truth, without disguise and without exaggeration!

Every effect must have had its adequate cause; and therefore some account may be expected of the birth and parentage of the *Familiæ Etymologicæ* aforesaid. I confess myself at present not much inclined, or it may be not much qualified, to meet that demand.

The grossest absurdities, however,

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of that etymology may well deserve to be noticed.

And, *first*, the analysis of Greek words, when it proceeds till it reduces them very often into such *very gaseous* forms, as ἁ, ἴα, ὁ, &c. or even ἄω, ἔω, &c. little short of non-entity, is best consigned to the *vis medicatrix* of common sense, which, at the first approach, rejects what is so offensively offered.

But, *secondly*, the gratuitous assumption operating in the predominance of those 120 verbs amidst 160 radical words, may be discerned in a moment. The principle so boldly assumed can be neither more nor less than this; that the *verb* naturally is the parent of the *noun*. And this, beyond a doubt, seems to have been long regarded as the *alte terminus hærens* in the foundation of languages; most probably indeed taken on credit, from the common mode of representing the Hebrew in particular.

Yet what says our Professor *Lee* in his Hebrew Grammar? He strongly inclines to believe (2nd edit. pp. 74,5.) that the NOUN rather ought to be considered as the *root*, than the VERB; and particularly on this account, that a *verb* in the state of conjugation, either is or must be considered as compounded with a *pronoun*, and therefore in a state unfit to be taken for a *primitive word*.

Luckily for our instruction, besides, the Anglo-Saxon yet in daily use amongst us present many decads of words, if not some hundreds, which, radically the same in *idea*, are with us called *nouns* or *verbs*, just according to their *use* in *construction* with other words. *Fear, hope, dislike, hate, love*, with *dust, water, fire, sand, oil*, &c. are obvious examples both for substances and notions; which may suffice for the present.

Much more luckily, however, the Latin language, without ever exhibiting the word in its crude state, as ours frequently does, shows it so distinctly in grammatical combination, that we at once perceive *curo* to be the VERB *I think*, and *cura* to be the *noun thought*, grammatically personified. Need I refer to *servus*, *slave*-HE, and *serva*, *slave*-SHE, persons in real distinction of sex, for the purpose of illustrating names personified with gender, such as *pugna* and *ludus*?

The plain truth lies in a small compass. Many words having the form of *nouns*, especially such as denote *state, action, thought, feeling*, &c. by their composite or derivative character naturally carry the mind back to certain *verbs* in their elements more simple; so that no doubt or difficulty can exist as to the commodious referring of those nouns to those verbs for the purpose of grammatical arrangement, *v. g.* ἀπορῆρ, *curatio*, &c.

On the other hand, many names of *plants, animals, substances*, &c. appear before us with such strong certificates in their physiognomy for an original appellation of their own; that, though perhaps some few may be fairly traced to a verbal root, the rest may be justly left in possession of their own title, as being the oldest of the family. Such words, apparently, are ῥόδον, γέρανος, λίθος, &c.

6. But when the Hemsterhusian doctrine comes to be applied, as *Lennep* on a large scale has avowedly done, to illustrate the etymology of the Latin language by constant derivation from the Greek, then it is that principles hastily assumed most strikingly show, in erroneous results, the unsoundness of their foundation.

The first assumed principle was this, that the Latin is a dialect of the Greek, a *descendant* from it, which has degenerated from a pure original: whereas the Greek and Latin languages have for some time now been considered by all competent scholars as two distinct dialects similarly but separately formed; neither of them pure, but each variously mixed, from the common tongue of the conquerors having been blended (in different modes and degrees) with that of the original population of the countries conquered by them.

On quoting thus from the Quarterly Review (vol. xlvi. pp. 339, 40,) to express a conviction which has long been my own, I have great pleasure in appealing to such high authority as that of *Adelung*, adopted by *Dr. Alexander Murray*, of course with a view to give to my own opinion confirmation and strength.

The *second* great source of aberration in the Latin etymologies of *Lennep* and *Scheid*, as in the Greek abundantly, arises from a different quarter, not so much in the assumption of a wrong principle, as in the frequent neglect of a right one; in the inversion of the view from that of simple and sensible to metaphorical and ab-

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stract notions into the contrary order; that is, in deducing the specific from the general, instead of the natural course, to deduce the general notion and name from the specific and the particular.

7. Altogether, therefore, taking into the account that part of the *Analogia* (Sect. 1.) which derives *nouns* from the *tenses of verbs*, we have *three* distinct sources of error, the influence of which in various operations may be seen exemplified in the following extracts:

In the first page which opens (p. 883) of the *Etymologicum Linguæ Græcæ*, &c. 1808, these examples occur:

a. Bellum, *pro* duellum, *sive potius, pro bduellum*, a *th.* δύω, moveo vehementius.

The identity of bellum and duellum being conceded, all the rest is false and absurd.

β. Bestia, *a βέβεσται, th.* βέω, βέζω, cognato βίω, βιάζω, premo, vim infero: noceo.

Absurdity built on things non-existent!

γ. Bonus, *a βέβονα*, verbi *βένω* (*unde* benus, bene,) *th.* βέω (*unde* beo). *pp.* denso, condenso.

The whole of this etymology is absurd and false.

Take a few more specimens.

δ. Culpa, *a κύλω*, volvo, devolvo, p. 896.

ε. Dignus, *pro* dicinus, *pp.* qui ostendi potest; *q.* δεικνὸς, δεικνὺς, *unde* δεικνύω. p. 898.

ζ. Fames, *a πέφαμαι, th.* φάω, *fando*, *pp.* apertio oris, vehementior cupiditas oris hiantis. p. 903.

η. Dorsum, *a δέδορσαι, th.* δόρως δείρω, *pp.* quod excoriatur, *in pecudibus.*

θ. Dormio, *et obsol.* Dermio, *a δέδερμαι* s. *δέδορμαι, unde δέδορσαι, pp.* in dorso recumbo. p. 899.

In these extracts, be it observed, *pp.* stands as the abbreviation for the word *proprie.*

Out of matter like this, so fantastical at once and so obscure, it were vain to seek either amusement or instruction. But should any of my readers think that injustice must here be done by specimens partially taken, he is humbly requested to set himself right by perusing the whole *Index Etymologicus Vocum Latinarum, quæ in Lennepii Analogiâ Stirpibusque L. Gr. novâ luce augentur.* If that perusal does not convince him, I have nothing more to offer.

R. S. Y. 2 July. J. T.

P. S.—I might have quoted yet more fully and decisively from Professor Lee's Grammar. The following sentences leave nothing to desiderate. p. 178: The *verb*, we believe, is in *its crude state* nothing more than a *noun* of one form or other; and its signification will be regulated by that peculiar to the form of the noun to which it belongs, whether that form be primitive or derived."

P. 313. "*Verbs* . . . are composed of nothing more than *nouns* put in a state of conjugation or combination with one or other of the pronouns."

ΑΙΣΧΥΛΟΣ. *Æschylus. Recensuit Jacobus Scholefield, Coll. SS. Trin. nuper Socius, et Græcarum Literarum Professor Regius. Editio Secunda. Cantabrigiæ.*

ALTHOUGH the present edition of Professor Scholefield's Æschylus purports to be a second one, it is the first that has fallen under our eye; a fact that we were not a little puzzled to account for, seeing that the time has been, when a single play of Euripides, edited by a Professor of Greek at Cambridge, made some noise in the world; while now, 'So silent has Fame's trumpet grown,' a second edition of all the remains of Æschylus is published by another Professor, without its existence being hardly known beyond the precincts of the University. But when we remembered that the two Editors were respectively Richard Porson and James Scholefield, although all our wonder on this head ceased at once, yet we were not the less puzzled to account for the motives that led Professor S. to publish so absurd an edition of Æschylus, or the University to countenance a work, so unworthy of its character as one of the privileged seats of sound classical learning.

Strong as this language will doubtless appear to be, it falls infinitely short of what might be said; and it is, therefore, out of mere charity to Professor S. that we forbear to dissect piecemeal his Preface; in which not a single sentence can be found, that is not faulty on the score of Latinity, or the still more unpardonable ground

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of a want of sense. Our attention will be directed rather to two assertions it contains—first, that the Editor has freely used the labours of the best of his predecessors, and secondly, that he has scattered through his edition very brief and luculent explanations of passages, that were either really difficult, or made so by the incorrect interpretations of others.

Now we pledge ourselves to shew, that these very luculent explanations do not in one single instance throw the least light on any difficulty whatever; and that, so far from making a free use of the best of his predecessors' labours, he does not know who are the best, nor why they ought to be followed.

To prove our second proposition, it is only necessary to state, that, as the Professor speaks of the vast debt which Æschylus owes to Wellaver, it is plain he considers that editor to be one of the best, and that he is therefore justified in adoring from afar the footsteps of that German giant in Greek criticism.

But if it be shewn that Wellaver is incompetent even to perceive the force of evidence that carries conviction to all not wilfully blind, it is plain that he wants the first essentials of a good editor, the power to decide on conflicting evidence; and, wanting this, he must want the next requisite of a critic, the power to see and correct corruptions; and consequently all the praise lavished on him by Professor S. must recoil on the head of the latter in the shape of censure, and that too in a compound ratio.

Now, to prove Wellaver's thorough want of judgment, we need go no further than his note in Prom. 2. *ἄβατον εἰς ἐρημίαν*; where, says he, "Proba est vulgata; quam tueri videtur etiam Soph. Œd. T. 712. *ἄβατον εἰς ὄρος*:" and accordingly we find the incorrect *ἄβατον* preserved by Professor S. without so much as a passing notice taken of the evidence collected by Porson and others in favour of *ἄβροτον*: and which is thus exhibited in the notes of the anonymous Editor of Valpy's Prometheus; whom we shall hereafter designate by V. E.

ἄβροτον.] This reading is preserved distinctly by Schol. Ven. on Hom. Il. Ξ.78., and by three MSS. (Oxon. Harl. and Leid.) of Suid. in Ἐριβρεμέτας; and was doubtless known to the Scholiast, whose words are, *διὰ τὸ ἄγριον καὶ ἀπάνθρωπον· ὅτι δὲ τοιοῦτος ὁ τόπος δῆλον ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰπεῖν "ἄβατον εἰς ἐρημίαν."* But, as *ἄβατον* has scarcely any thing in common with *ἀπάνθρωπον*, it is plain that the Scholiast wrote *ἄβροτον*. For thus Hesych. Ἄβροτον· *ἀπάνθρωπον*. Besides, unless *ἄβροτον* had been in his copy, the same Scholiast would not have written *ἵνα ἀπαραμύθητος εἴη ὁ Προμηθεὺς, διὰ τοῦτο εἰς ἐκείνους τόπους ἄγονσιν· ὡς καὶ ὁ Σοφοκλῆς τὸ αὐτὸ περὶ Φιλοκτήτου λέγει* [Ἀκτὴ βροτοῖς ἄστειπτος οὐδ' οἰκουμένη]. For the idea of *wanting condolence* necessarily conveys with it the idea of *the absence of man*; since other animals are not capable of exhibiting such feelings. The common reading *ἄβατον* owes its origin to a succession of literal errors, *ἄβροτον*, *ἄβωτον*, *ἄβατον*. Hence little reliance can be placed on the fact, that *ἄβατον* is quoted by Synesius, Epist. 35. because better MSS. than those already examined may there give the correct reading; precisely, as better MSS. than those collated by Kuster have actually given the true reading in Suidas; whose words are a transcript from a MS. of the Scholia on Aristophanes, older than any existing at present."

In favour of the superiority of *ἄβροτον*, we have Porson, Burges, Blomfield, Elmsley, Boissonade, and Reisig; but on the other side only Wellaver, and his shadow Scholefield; the former of whom, in reply to Reisig, who had warmly supported *ἄβροτον*, brings forward some metaphysical subtleties, emanating from Hermann's lecture-room; and amongst other absurdities, says that "Ἄβροτος is a word found no where else in the sense of *ἀπάνθρωπος*." Perhaps so; and for that very reason it is preserved, in the glossary of Hesychius; just as other *ἅπαξ λεγόμενα*, found only in this play, are preserved in that and other Greek Lexicons. Had there been one half the evidence for *ἄβατον* that there is for *ἄβροτον*, Wellaver might have been justified in retaining the vulgate. But as it is, he must be content to be ranked with the *οἱ πολλοὶ* of Greek Professors, who know not, *quid distent æra lupinis*.

Other instances equally glaring, of Wellaver's total want of judgment in rejecting correct readings, it would be easy to adduce, and where Professor S. has blindly followed his blind guide; although candour bids us say, that in some cases Mr. S. has dared to desert

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his master, even when to follow him would have been the wisest course.

We have asserted, that in no single instance has the Professor thrown the least light on any difficult passage whatever; and we will now produce evidence, even out of his own mouth, enough to satisfy him that we have made no random assertions. But, as the limits of a Magazine do not admit of a lengthened discussion, he must be content with fewer proofs than we should otherwise feel it our duty to bring forward; and to convince him that we have made no invidious selection, we will notice every observation of his on the Prometheus, where he has ventured to start an opinion of his own, or has adopted those of that great man, to whom, he says, Æschylus owes so much.

21, 2. *οὔτε φωνὴν οὔτε—μορφὴν—ὄχει.*] Luc. 11. *ἀνεῳχθη τὸ στόμα καὶ ἡ γλῶσσα.* On this very *luculent* explanation of a passage, which Professor S. must of course think difficult (else why explain it?) we have to remark, that it is in bad taste to quote parallel passages from the New Testament, when better examples can be produced from profane writings; as has been done by V. E. *(Valpy's Editor)* in the following note:—"Instances of a similar confusion of metaphor are not uncommon. Æschylus has *κτύπον δέδορκα* in S. Th. 101; *Σάλπιγξ ἀὐτῇ πᾶν τὸ κῦμ' ἐπέφλεγεν* [a beautiful emendation of a corrupt passage] in Pers. 395; Sophocles, *Παιὰν λάμπει*, in Œd. T. 187; Aristophanes, *ἐξέλαμψε τυμπανισμὸς*, in Lysistr. 389; *ὀσφραίνει—ψύχους*, in Plut. 897; Amphis in Athen. p. 691. A. *Ἀκήκοας—θυμίαμα*; Musæus, 4. *λύχνον ἀκούω*; Bacchylid. *ὕμνοι φλέγοντι*; Anonym. in Suid. *Θροῦς—θροῦς δ' ἐνταῦθα ἐξάπτεται.* Virgil. Æn. ii. 705. 'ignis auditur;' v. 895. 'Clamore incendunt cœlum.' And, with regard to the use of one verb as applied to two different nouns, both the editors ought to have quoted Soph. El. *Ἀλλ' ἡ πνοαῖσιν ἢ βαθυσκάφει κόνει κρῦψον.* Had Scholefield been as well read in the writings of Ruhnken, and even of Hermann, as he is in Sacred Writ, he would have seen that those critics *never* quote writers not Greek, to support a Græcism.

23. *νὺξ ἀποκρύψει φάος, κ.τ.λ.*] 'Cf. locum pulcherrimum Deut. xxviii. 67.' For this *luculent* observation Scholefield ought to have given the credit to Butler. But this is probably one of the passages, where the Professor says he has used freely the labours of others.

42. *Αἰεί τι δὴ νηλής συ καὶ θράσους πλεώς.*] "Blomf. *αἰεί γε* e correctione, Well. vulgatam *αἰεί τε* retinet et defendit; de qua tamen constructione dubito. Omnes fere MSS. vel *τι*, vel *τοι*, quod sæpissime cum *τι* confunditur. Rob. autem *τε*." On this very *luculent* observation, we scarcely know what to say, do, or think; so full is it of mind, and matter, and brilliancy of style! But we must calm our transports. So, the Professor doubts about Wellaver's fallibility? This at least is a good sign; for, as Epicharmus says, *Νῆφε καὶ μέμνησ' ἀπιστεῖν.* But why the pupil thus doubts, we are not told. *Σιγᾶν ὅπου δεῖ καὶ λέγειν τι καιρὸς ἦν.* The reason for the doubt is, however, partially explained by V. E. "The copulative *τε* cannot thus unite *νηλὴς* and *πλεώς*." Nor can *τι* thus follow *ἀεί*, unless it be followed itself by *μικρὸν*, or some such word. For how trifling is it to say, 'You are ever somewhat pitiless' to persons like Κράτος and Βία; as if there were a particular beauty in such a *μείωσις*. Nor lastly, can *τί δή* be thus united, except to ask a question, as is shewn satisfactorily by J. W. in Philological Museum, No. ii. p. 240.

49. *Ἅπαντ' ἐπράχθη, πλὴν θεοῖσι κοιρανεῖν.*] On this line, which has been the *pons asinorum* to so many critics, the Professor gives this *luculent* note. "Vulgatam *ἐπράχθη* me quidem judice sine causa sollicitant. *Ἅπαντ' ἐπράχθη κ.τ.λ. Omnia Diis fieri solent*, i. e. *possunt*." So the sense of the aor. 1. is *to be wont to do a thing*, is it? We should be glad to have a proof of this usage. But granting it were so, how can *πλὴν* be thus inserted between *ἐπράχθη* and *θεοῖσι*? Until this question, first started by a foreign scholar, be answered satisfactorily, we may rest assured that the verse is unintelligible. To the passages quoted by V. E., who alone has passed this asses' bridge in a high style, we may add Hec. 360. *Ἴση θεῇσι πλὴν τὸ κατθανεῖν μόνον.* and Trach. 1162. *Τὸ δ' οὐδὲν' ἦν ἄρ' ἄλλο πλὴν θανεῖν ἐμέ.*

51. *Ἔγνωκα· καὶ τοῖσδ' οὐδὲν' ἀντειπεῖν ἔχω.*] "Vulg. *τοῖσδε κοὐδὲν*. Transposuit Blomf." On this pithy and *luculent* note, we have to ask two questions; 1. What is the difference between *καὶ τοῖσδε οὐδὲν* and *τοῖσδε καὶ*

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οὐδὲν ? and if there be none, 2. What do we gain by the change ? The fact is, Professor S. knew that Porson had obelized this passage, but why it was so obelized, he knew not ; because his master, Wellaver, was no wiser than himself. G. Burges, as we learn from V. E., has long since corrected Ἔγνωκα καὐτός· κοὐδ' ἐν ἀντειπεῖν ἔχω.

59. Δεινὸς γὰρ εὑρεῖν κἀξ ἀμηχάνων πόρον.] "Ita omnes libri, quod cur e Marcellino et Schol. Aristoph. [ad Ran. 827.] in πόρους mutent recentiores, vix satis habet causæ vel auctoritatis." The reason and authority are all-sufficient ; because, first, the copy which the Scholiast used, was plainly superior to all existing MSS. of Æschylus, as shewn by the Professor himself in v. 6 ; secondly, the plural πόρους is better opposed than πόρον to the plural ἀμηχάνων ; and thirdly, πόρους is quoted not only by Marcellinus and the Scholiast, but also by Dionys. Hal. Antiq. Rom. vii. 36. as stated by Porson.

86. σε δεῖ Προμηθέως.] "Vid. Pors. ad Orest. 659." This *very luculent* observation is intended, no doubt, to explain a very obscure passage. But unfortunately the obscurity is as great as ever ; for the sense requires προμηθίας, as shewn by the following note of V. E. "προμηθίας. This was evidently the reading of Schol. B. χρεία ἐστὶ προμηθείας, from whom both Burges, in Classical Journal, No. ii. p. 31. and Elmsley, in Edinburgh Review, No. xxxiii. p. 228, probably derived their emendation of the vulgate Προμηθέως : which cannot possibly stand in a place like this, where, with the name of *the person*, must be mentioned the description of *the thing*, from which the appellation has been taken. The Schol. A. has χρεία σοι ἑτέρου Προμηθέως : as if at that period the name of Prometheus had passed into a proverb, to denote a clever fellow, Hermann to wit, who, in Class. Journ. No. xliv. p. 406, objecting to this emendation, [wisely] gives no reason for his disapproval of it ;" and therefore Wellaver dismisses it with his usual Laconic formula "sine causa."

87. Ὅτῳ τρόπῳ τῆσδ' ἐκνυλισθήσει τέχνης.] "Vulg. τύχης. Sed plurimum MSStorum lectionem meliorem puto. Significat autem *compages artificiose fabricatas*, ut Butler ; qui verissime observat, τεχνης verbis ἐκκυλισθήσει et Προμηθέως quodammodo convenire." Now, in the first place, Professor S. should have written *enim* for *autem* : secondly, Butler's *quodammodo* convenire must be explained *in some way*, before we can allow it to fit the passage *in any way*. We are aware that Wunderlich, Blomfield, and Wellaver, all agree in supporting τέχνης, but without assigning, or being able to assign, the least reason for preferring it to τύχης ; while, on the other hand, V.E. truly says, "Τέχνης is only an interpretation written under προμηθίας. The v. 479, quoted by Elmsley, sets the question at rest ; οὐκ ἔχω σόφισμ' ὅτῳ Τῆς νῦν παρούσης πημονῆς ἀπαλλαγῶ : where σόφισμα corresponds to προμηθία and πημονὴ to τύχη."

112. Τοιάσδε ποινὰς ἀμπλακημάτων τίνω.] "Vid. ad Supp. 226. 893." This very brief and luculent observation relates to the question long since settled by Burney in Monthly Rev. Feb. 1796, p. 132, respecting the orthography of ἁπλακέω not ἀμπλακέω. But so important does this *rixa de lana caprina* seem to the Professor even now, that he has actually touched upon it no less than *seven* times in the course of his notes, and in every place but one retained the μ, although its absence is imperiously demanded by the metre in Eumen. 894. This step was, however, taken to gratify Godfrey Hermann, who rejects μ only on compulsion ; but who would have rejected it always, had not Porson done so already. But thus is the great Mephistophiles of Greek criticism constantly deluding his followers ; one of whom has been led to believe that *a* can remain short before three consonants, μπλ.

136. ἔκ δ' ἔπληξε.] "*Expulit* ; Thucyd. ii. 38. ἡ τέρψις τὸ λυπηρὸν ἐκπλησσει." For this *very luculent* observation the Professor is indebted to Blomfield. But whether this be one of the passages that has *its own difficulty*, or *a difficulty not its own*, as stated in his preface, the Professor does not deign to tell us.

143. δέρχθητ', ἐσίδεσθ' οἵῳ.] "MSS. plurimi ἐσίδεσθέ μ' s. (i. e. *sine*) με. Pronomen με irrepsisse e glossa potius crediderim, quam cum Well. legerim ἔμ' οἵῳ, penultima in οἵῳ correpta. Similiter in 234. ἔμ' irrepserat post ἐρωτᾶτε." This notion, that the pronoun has crept in from a gloss, was first started by Butler, and is supported by Hermann, and on second

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thoughts by Blomfield; 'who originally edited δερχθητέ μ' ἴδεσθ' οἵῳ; as emended by G. Burges in Class. Journ. N. 1., and seconded by Elmsley, who refers to v. 92. Ἴδεσθέ μ', οἵῳ, and to the last line of the play, Ἔσορᾶς μ', ὡς ἔκδικα πάσχω; to which V. E. adds the words of the Schol. ἴδετέ με οἵῳ δεσμῷ. The fact is, that με is absolutely requisite; for thus the attention of the Chorus is directed to *both* the *person* and the *chains* of Prometheus, and not, as in the other case, to the *chains alone.*

162. τοῖσδ' ἐπεγήθει.] "Ita Ald. Præbent autem MSS. ἐπιγεγήθει, ἐπεγεγήθει, ἐπιγηθῆ. Constructio est ut in v. 768. ὅπως ἀπηλλάγην." But on this very *luculent* observation we have to remark, that, although ὅπως ἀπηλλάγην may be good Greek, ὡς ἐπεγήθει is by no means so; for the aor. 1. may indicate an action completely past; but the imperfect can do no such thing. This Elmsley knew; and therefore V. E. has wrongly edited τοῖσδ' ἐπεγήθει. He should have read ἐγεγήθει, with Elmsl. and Blomf. Hesych. has Ἐγεγήθει· ἔχαιρεν.

189. δέδια γὰρ ἀμφὶ σαῖς τύχαις.] "Ut strophico responderet, corrigebat Pors. δ' pro γὰρ: sed γὰρ fere necessarium videtur." Of the absurdity of using *fere* with *necessarium*, instead of *modo non*, we will not stop to say more than one word. But with regard to the rejection of Porson's δ', supported by the metre, and confirmed by Blomfield from Œd. C. 1468, until the Professor tells us how to get rid of the difficulty, we shall continue to read δέδια δ'; especially as we know that δὲ and γὰρ are constantly confounded in MSS. as observed by V. E.

195, 6. Τὸ δίκαιον ἔχων Ζεὺς, ἀλλ' ἔμπας | οἵῳ * * μαλακογνώμων.] "Omnes libri ἔμπας οἵῳ, in quibus aut deest aliquid aut redundat. Et οἵῳ quidem exquisiti quoddam in se habet, quod ut servaretur in vers. seq. rejeci, posito lacunæ signo." Now who, on reading this note, does not admire the elegant Latinity of *exquisiti quoddam* (as if *quoddam*, like *aliquid*, were united to the genitive); or envy not the happy power of the Professor to perceive beauties of thought, even when concealed by a lacuna! *O te, Bollane, cerebri felicem!* Wellaver, too, thinks something has dropped out; but is wisely silent on this touch of the exquisite. And yet, is the Professor right after all? For V. E. has actually recovered that exquisite something by reading Ζεὺς πάλιν, οἷς ὡς μαλακογνώμων, and which he might have confirmed most appositely by the Æschylean προβατογνώμων in Agam. 768.

225. προσλαβόντι μητέρα,] "*Matre in consilium adhibita.* This *luculent* observation is a tissue of errors. Προσλαμβάνειν never means *to take a person to one's councils.* Its meaning, as developed by Barker in Classical Recreations, is *to take as an ally.* But were it otherwise, what need to mention a fact already told, as Reisig well remarked, in v. 219? For Themis would hardly have *prophesied* what was to happen, unless her opinion had been previously asked. With regard to προσλαβόντι, the dative is defended by Hermann, only because Brunck and Elmsley had advocated the accusative, confirmed as well by the MSS. here, as by the *jus et norma loquendi.*

254. ἑλεινὸς.] "Porsoni est emendatio pro ἑλεεινὸς, quam ex analogia egregie confirmat Præt. Hec. p. 5." Here the Professor has dared to desert Wellaver, who defends even now the anapæst in the third place. "Macte nova virtute puer; sic itur ad astra."

272. νουθετεῖν τε τὸν κακῶς Πράσσοντ'.] "Omnes libri τοὺς πράσσοντας. Correxit Stanl." Here again the Professor shews a noble disregard for the dictum of his master, who still doggedly adheres to the anapæst in the second place.

348. τὰ μὲν σ' ἐπαινῶ.] "τὰ μὲν *partim*; cui opponitur ἀτὰρ in v. seq." But this *luculent* observation is all wrong. For σ' is here σὰ not σε, as remarked by Blomfield in the Glossary, who quotes similar instances of such elision.

353. τοῦδ' εἵνεκα.] "Vulg. (read *Vid.*) ad Suppl, 184." Where we find this note, "Ionicum εἵνεκα in Atticam formam mutatum volunt; quod tamen cum Homericum est, potest esse Æschyleum." Say you so, Mr. Professor? Then by parity of reasoning every Ionism, acknowledged by Homer, may be intruded upon Æschylus. A *luculent* observation truly, and worthy of Porson's successor! But Wellaver had already proscinded Dawes' emendation οὕνεκα; and therefore, say we, "Palmam qui meruit ferat." This question on Ionisms is again started on v. 850, where, says the Professor, "Formam Ionicam

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θῶκος retinui; neque enim omnes Ionismos ab Æschyli dictione extrusos velim, quippe qui nequeo [read *nequeam*'] ἐκτημένα ex v. 814 expellere, nisi bacchio in quintam sedem admisso." But, though it were a pity to destroy the effect of this pretty sneer, we must still ask how does the Professor know that ἐκτημένος is Ionic alone? For if it be Attic also, as Eustathius, quoted by V. E., asserts, it will give no support to such decidedly Ionic forms as εἵνεκα and θῶκος. In fact ἐκτῆσθαι and κεκτῆσθαι are given indifferently by the MSS. in Plato Theætet. p. 198 D.; Rep. v. p. 464 E.; Legg. xii. p. 954 D. and 955 D.; and in Pseudo-Plat. Hipp. Min. p. 375 A. In like manner at Suppl. 172, we meet with this delicate sneer against Porson, "ἥκετε Pors. aliique, quod et ipse mallem, si mallet Æschylus; sed ἵκετε Homericum est." But who is to tell us that Æschylus *did prefer* the Homeric to the Attic form? This precious piece of criticism is, however, merely the child of Wellaver's 'non est necessarium', suggested by Hermann.

361. ἑκατογκάρανον.] "Vulg. ἑκατοντα κάρηνον. Correxit Pauw, ἑκατογκάρηνον, quod in — κάρανον mutavit Blomf. recte opinor." But to this *luculent* observation, it should have been added, that, as κάρανον was the Attic and κάρηνον the Ionic form, we ought, by the canon laid down on v. 353, to read κάρηνον: unless it be said that the Greek Professor is "a chartered libertine," and permitted, à la Castlereagh, to turn his back on himself.

362. Τυφῶνα θοῦροι, πᾶσιν ὃς ἀντέστη θεοῖς.] On this second *pons asinorum criticorum*, the Professor outdoes even himself by this most *luculent* observation. 'Vulg. procul dubio corruptum in textu reliqui. Well. qui in v. præc. anapæstum in secunda sede tuetur, ipse de quarta dubitat. Jam omnes, quibus morbo medentur, conjecturæ magis incertæ sunt, ne dicam audaces, quam ut admittendas putem. Optima est anonymi cujusdam in Ephemer. Ien. qui, puncto post θοῦρον posito, ὃς ejiciendum censet, ut de novo repetatur fabula. Ipse olim conjeceram, Θοῦρον Τυφὼν, ὃς πᾶσιν (Robert. enim ὃς πᾶσιν non πᾶσιν ὃς) quod idem serus video Butlero quoque in mentem venisse; sed cum eo plusquam dubito de prima in Τυφὼς correpta, utcunque corripiatur in altera forma Τυφωεύς." It is not often that the Professor thus indulges in many words; and, until we came to this note, we gave him credit for possessing at least the tact to say nothing, where he had nothing to say. We find, however, that, though he has imitated Porson's Laconic brevity, he has failed to acquire his Attic wit; and hence, while he is attempting to cut up other men, he is only cutting his own throat. For just look at this pretty specimen of Latinity—*ut denuo repetatur fabula*, which is literally *that the fable may be repeated anew*. What fable? and how repeated? But perhaps the Professor means, *that the story may begin again*. And can the Greek Professor at Cambridge suppose that *fabula* may be used to express, what is said familiarly in English, *the story*, when we ought to say, *the train of events related?* And has he no friends to whisper in his ear, that he ought to have written something like the following, "Ut rerum gestarum narratio fiat ἀσύνδετος, nexu omni post vocem θοῦρον interrupto." Besides, what is the meaning of *plusquam dubito?* In English we say, indeed, "I more than doubt." But *plus quam* are seldom thus united, except in a phrase similar to Lucan's *plusquam civilia bella*. He ought to have said *vehementer dubito*. Further, the union of *quod idem* is a barbarism. In Latin, the relative *qui* necessarily conveys the idea of *idem*. He should have written *quod et ipsum*. So much for the Latinity.

Now for the facts. We are told that *the conjectures are too bold to be admitted*. This would, however, apply only if all the conjectures were to be admitted, and not if a choice were required to be made. Hence the Professor should have said, "Porro e conjecturis maxime incertis, ne dicam audacissimis, quibus quisque morbo succurrere voluit, ne una quidem adeo fuit numeris omnibus absoluta, ut ea in textum sine pavore admitti posset." Had the Professor thus written, he would have said at least what is correct Latin and good sense; and if he turns to the notes of V. E., he will find that Æschylus wrote, Τυφὼν, ὃς ὧν θὴρ πᾶσιν ἀντεστη θεοῖς, as is evident from the passages there quoted by a scholar, who seems to have done all that learning and ingenuity can be expected to do for his author.

(To be concluded in our next.)

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REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGIA; *or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Volume XXIV.*

IN noticing this interesting and highly illustrated record of the Society's proceedings, we depart in some degree from the order of the communications as they stand in the volume, that we may bring those papers under consideration together which are intimately connected by treating on similar subjects.

I. *A Dissertation on St. Æthelwold's Benedictional, an illuminated MS. of the 10th century, in the library of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Communicated by* John Gage, Esq. F.R.S. Director, *in a Letter to the Right Hon. George Earl of Aberdeen, President.*

A letter from W. J. Ottley, Esq. F.S.A. *addressed to Mr. Gage, on the illuminations of the above MS. considered as works of art.*

II. *A description of a Benedictional, or Pontifical, called Benedictionarius Roberti Archiepiscopi, an illuminated MS. of the tenth century, in the public library at Rouen. Communicated as an accompaniment to St. Æthelwold's Benedictional, by* John Gage, Esq.

XI. *Account of Cædmon's metrical Paraphrase of Scripture History, an illuminated MS. of the tenth century, preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Communicated by* Henry Ellis, Esq. F.R.S. Secretary.

XII. *Observations on the History of Cædmon, by* Francis Palgrave, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.

Mr. Gage informs us that St. Æthelwold's Benedictional is the most precious of the MSS. in the Duke of Devonshire's collection. It affords a splendid specimen of the pictorial art, as practised by the Anglo-Saxons in the tenth century. It contains the forms of episcopal benedictions for one hundred and sixteen festivals or solemn occasions throughout the year. Godemann, monk of St. Swithin's, chaplain to Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, was the scribe; who afterwards, at the instance of his patron, became abbot of Thorney. Whether he was also the illuminator, Mr. Ottley in his remarks has shown to be doubtful. However that may be, it is certain that the MS. was executed between the years 963 and 984. See page 23 of Mr. Gage's communication, who thus describes its principal characteristics:

"The MS. is a folio on vellum, measuring eleven inches and a half by eight and a half, and contains one hundred and nineteen leaves, of a thick and soft quality, in extraordinary preservation; the text is what is called by printers, Roman lower case, Anglo-Saxon characters being used in some proper names: each full page has nineteen lines, with letters nearly a quarter of an inch long. The capital initials, some of which are very large, are uniformly in gold; and the beginnings and endings of some benedictions, together with the titles, are in gold or red letters. Alternate lines in gold, red, and black, occur once or twice in the same page. All the chrysographic parts of the Benedictional, as well in the miniatures as in the characters of the text, are executed with leaf gold laid upon size, afterward burnished: the gold throughout the MS. is solid and bright.

"The book is illuminated with thirty different miniatures, all of which, by the permission of the illustrious owner of the MS. having been engraved, will be found in the copy of the Benedictional subjoined to this Dissertation. Beside the miniatures, there are thirteen pages highly illuminated, some with arches on ornamented columns; others, decorated with rectangular borders composed of flowers and devices; each page, where the opening of some principal benediction occurs, being in capital letters of gold, and where a miniature or painting fronts a decorated page, the arches, circles, or borders of both pages are made to correspond."

On the merits of the Illuminations of the MS., Mr. Ottley, in his letter to Mr. Gage, makes the following among numerous other judicious remarks:

"That the illuminations of this Manuscript are among the finest and richest of the period, I have little doubt; that they were done in England may be considered as certain. I leave it to you to show that the artist was an Englishman, and not a Greek. They certainly savour much of the Greek school. Had we any thing of the kind, and in nearly the same manner, to show, done in England before the reign of Edgar, I

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might readily be brought to entertain the opinion that BOANARGES was a feigned name; and that he was not one of those numerous foreigners whom that monarch is said to have encouraged to settle in this country."

From the decided character of the numerous small folds of the draperies of the figures represented in this manuscript, and the nature of the architectural ornaments by which they are surrounded, there can indeed be little doubt that they were executed in imitation of the Greek school. The ornamental leafage which every where appears, is nothing more than the acanthus of the Corinthian capital, interwoven into various forms. The fine arts and the cultivation of letters, we well know, had their origin in Greece, and were thence, through the Roman conquests, imparted to the nations of Europe; when the Roman empire in the west was swept away by the barbarian sword, under the Greek Emperors was preserved that portion of the sacred fire of genius and taste which once more lighted up the flame in our quarter of the world.

The Latin formulary of Benediction is judiciously thrown into the Appendix; and the form of conferring special benedictions, given with all its verbal contractions from the Pontifical of Leo X. might have found a place there; or an abstract from it in English, would have prevented it from obstructing somewhat heavily this elaborate dissertation. Mr. Gage has deserved well of the Society of Antiquaries for the pains he has bestowed in illustrating so interesting a monument of chirographic and pictorial art.

Of the Benedictional of Archbishop Robert at Rouen, Mr. Gage says,

"On comparing together the writing of St. Æthelwold's and Archbp. Robert's Benedictionals, they both appear to have been written about the same time; no difference is perceptible between them, excepting what might be looked for in MSS. by different scribes.

"The decorations of the Benedictionals are also very similar, though the capital letters throughout this MS. are less splendid. In respect to the three miniatures which it contains, the general design, as well as the style of each of them, correspond so remarkably with the miniatures in the other MS. that, if not painted by Boanarges himself, they certainly come from the same school; and I have no other grounds for thinking that this MS. was written by the monks of Winchester."

We cannot dismiss the subject of these ancient formularies, without paying our tribute of approbation to the etchings of their illuminations, executed by Mr. Storm.

Cædmon's metrical paraphrase of Scripture History, which is about to be published by the Society of Antiquaries, accompanied by a literal translation, is a very remarkable production. Mr. Ellis tells us, that Junius, who printed the text of Cædmon, 1655, received this MS. from Archbishop Usher. The earliest mention of the name of Cædmon occurs in Bede's Ecclesiastical History, where a whole chapter is devoted to the account of the poet. He is stated to be a man of humble birth, of little or no learning, a monk of the Abbey of Streanshal, now Whitby in Yorkshire, but possessed of so great a portion of that divine fervour with which the true poet is inspired, that neither toil nor effort were necessary to him in the composition of his lays.

Mr. Ellis subjoins to his communication Mr. Conybeare's analysis of Cædmon's composition, in which we are told that in the course of his work the paraphrast enters upon a distinct narrative, having for its subject the fall of man, ushered in by a repetition (but more in detail) of the circumstances introduced in the exordium of his work, of the pride, rebellion, and punishment of Satan and his powers, with a resemblance to Milton so remarkable, that much of this portion might be almost literally translated by a cento of lines from that great poet. He introduces us to the debates of the fallen angels, and ascribes to their prince a speech of much spirit and character, although injured by the repetitions common to the poetry of a rude period.

The object of Mr. Palgrave's letter is to show that there are strong reasons for supposing that the real name of the paraphrast has not been preserved, and that his history is "one of those tales floating upon the breath of tradition, and localized from time to time in different countries and in different ages."

All Anglo-Saxon names being significant, any name not referable to

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an Anglo-Saxon root, may be strongly presumed to be borrowed from another tongue. Cædmon has no meaning in Anglo-Saxon, but the titles of the books of the Bible being affixed by the Jews from the initial words of these books, that very same name will be found to be the initial word in the book of Genesis in the Chaldee paraphrase, or Targum of Onkelos: בקדמין, b'Cadmin or b'Cadmon, signifying "in the beginning," the b' attached to the word is a mere prefix. Cadmon also in pure Hebrew signifies Oriental, or from the East; it is therefore probable, Mr. Palgrave conceives, that the Anglo-Saxon poet, using the Targum for his text, and being also familiar with the Cabalistic doctrines, assumed the name of Cadmon, from the one or the other, either to associate it with the book he had translated, or to designate himself as an eastern visitor or pilgrim. Certainly there is much ingenuity in these suggestions, although we may hesitate to subscribe to them. Of the two we should prefer the last, as we doubt the probability that a scribe would call himself *Genesis*, because he had transcribed that portion of the Bible. The illuminations accompanying this MS. are in a barbarous style of art, and amount almost to caricatures of the subjects which they delineate. They have nevertheless their value in showing the rude attempts of an early age at personifying sacred mysteries, and at historical design. The uprearing of the firmament, Noah's ark, the angels proceeding to Paradise, are curious examples. The swathings of the legs, which appears so frequently on the male figures, Mr. Gage has told us was common in France among the rustics, even in the sixteenth century, when they were made of white linen, and called *les lingettes*.*

The style of the Saxon age in representing trees, will also be remarked at fol. 39, precisely the same as it is found on the font at Darent, and in the Bayeux tapestry.

III. *Letter from* Henry Ellis, Esq. F.R.S. *to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. President, accompanying transcripts of three Letters illustrative of English History.*

The most remarkable of these three letters is one from Mr. Thomas Gewen to William Morice, esq. afterwards Sir William Morice, and Secretary of State to Charles II.; both, at the date of this letter, members of Cromwell's first Parliament. Cromwell desired that this Parliament should confirm his protectoral dignity, but had reason to fear that his enemies, of whom there were many in the house, designed to give him a mortal blow by voting his usurped authority illegal. He therefore fell upon the expedient of making every member previously to his admission into the House, subscribe to the following engagement:

"I, A. B. do hereby freely promise and engage myself to be true and faithful to the Lord Protector and to the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and shall not, according to the tenor of the indenture, whereby I am returned to serve in this present Parliament, purpose or give any consent to alter the Government, as it is settled in one single person and a Parliament."

It appears that Mr. Morrice had some very reasonable scruples of the propriety of fettering himself with such an engagement. Mr. Gewen in the taste of puritan hypocrisy then so prevalent, for endeavouring to keep terms with God and the Devil at the same time, thus reasons with him on the *dis-sinfulness*, as he terms it, of subscribing to the above. The following are his arguments:

"The maine which I intend is to give you satisfaction touching the dis-sinfulness of subscribing the engagement, in order to your retorne to the House, according to the Scripture rule, 'when thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren.' I suppose you did observe by me before you went hence, that I was never fixt in a resolution against subscribing, for it was always my opinion, although there were undoubtedly syn in *imposing, yet it will not follow thence that there is syn in the subscribing:* you may remember I did instance in the case of usury, wherein the *lender* may syn, and yet the *borrower* not."

How admirably has Butler lashed this miserable sophistry! That redoubted knight errant of puritanism thus addresses his saintly squire Ralpho, learned in all points of conscience casuistry:

"—— A breach of oath is duple,
And *either way* admits a scruple,
And may be *ex parte* of the *maker*,
More criminal than th' injur'd *taker*;
For he that strains too far a vow,
Will break it like an o'erbent bow,

* Dissert. on Benedictional, p. 37.

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And he that made and fore'd it broke it,
Not he that for convenience took it! *

Had Butler Mr. Thos. Gewen in his eye, when he designed his Ralpho? Mr. Ellis tells us he was the same person who in 1657-8 moved that Cromwell should be invested with the title and dignity of a King.†

IV. *Remarks upon the Coins lately discovered in the bed of the river Dove near Tutbury, Staffordshire, by* Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. Keeper of the Antiquities and Medals in the British Museum.

The discovery of these coins has already been noticed in our last volume, pt. i. p. 546, pt. ii. p. 552. Of the 1489 coins recovered by the Commission from the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Hawkins gives very minute particulars; and observes, that if any considerable number of coins of the period should be henceforward discovered, which do not correspond with the deposit at Tutbury, they may be fairly concluded to have been struck at a time posterior to that deposit; much difficulty existing in the appropriation of the coins of this age to their respective monarchs.

V. *Observations on the fashions of Hats, Bonnets, and coverings for the head, chiefly from the reign of Henry VIII. to the eighteenth century.* By John Adey Repton, F.S.A.

This is an ingenious and amusing paper; but, brought down as its subject is to a period so closely connected with our own time, we cannot consider it as purely archæological.

The word Hat, we are told, was derived from the Saxon, Þaet, German hat. Woollen or felt hats were known to the Saxons.

Passages from Chaucer are cited to show that the hat was well known in his day.

Mr. Repton appears to us in error, when he converts, in following an old paraphrastic translation, the white-hoods into the white hats of Ghent.‡ From a passage in Hall's Chronicle, we suspect the *chapeau montauban* to be a steel defence to the head; it would therefore rather come under the description of helmets than hats.

From the broad-brimmed hats of the Cardinals, Mr. Repton turns to those of the Quakers. Barclay, in his Apology, complains,

"Many of us have been sorely beaten and buffetted, yea, and several months imprisoned, for no other reason, but because we could not so satisfie the proud unreasonable humours of proud men, as to uncover our heads and bow our bodies. Nor doth our innocent practice of standing still, though upright, not putting off our hats any more than our shoes, the one being the covering of our heads, as well as the other of our feet, show so much rudeness, as their beating and knocking us, because we cannot bow to them contrary to our consciences."

In an account of Bartholomew Fair in 1740, there is a description of the renowned Tiddy Doll,

"Who was dressed in a very fashionable suit of white trimmed with gold lace, a lace ruffled shirt, and a large cocked hat, formed of gingerbread fringed and garnished with Dutch gold."

Clergymen formerly wore woollen caps:

"The foule ille take me, mistresse, quoth long Meg of Westminster, if I misreckon the limmer lowne one penny, and therefore, Vicar, I tell thee, 'fore thou goe out of these doores, I'le make thee pay every farthing, if thy cap be of *wool*."

Beaver hats, Mr. Repton says, were formerly called *castors*; so they are in slang language at this day.

Plumes of the larger sort in hats, we believe, were adopted towards the close of the 16th century, and were continued to the reign of Queen Anne. Of the three-cornered hats of the middle of the last century, we hear "that there is the military cock, and the mercantile cock, and while the beaux of St. James's wear their hats under their arms, the beaux of Moorfields wear theirs diagonally over their left eye." Seven plates, consisting of divers specimens of hoods, caps, and hats, from the time of Richard II. to the year 1760, illustrate Mr. Repton's paper. In the third illustrative plate we remark several specimens taken from the fanciful head-dresses designed in the Triumphs of the Emperor Maximilian, which are certainly no authority for real costume.

In his last plate Mr. Repton exhibits two figures of guardsmen with three-cornered hats, and tremendous queues; these sculptures are modern

* Hudibras, part 2, canto 2, line 269, &c.
† Burton's Diary, vol. II. p. 424.
‡ See Froissart.

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additions to the staircase of Blickley Hall, Norfolk. He adds what is called a sketch of a young dragoon of twenty-five years since. The period is not beyond our recollection, and at that time military costume was familiar to us; any thing in his Majesty's forces, similar to this caricature of a bold hussar, we cannot recollect to have seen.

(To be continued.)

A History of Northumberland. In Three Parts. By John Hodgson, *Clerk, M R S.L. Part II. Vol. II.* Newcastle. 4to. pp. 576.

WE have perused this volume with considerable attention; and have been struck in almost every page with its fullness of information, its judicious arrangement and condensation, and, last not least, with the diffidence and modesty of its author.

In a sensible Preface Mr. Hodgson apologizes for the length of time that has elapsed since his subscribers received a volume of his work, and laments that he possesses not greater facilities in means, books, and situation, to proceed more rapidly with his labours.

"I rise to this labour," says the author, "every morning, with increasing desire to complete it. It keeps in delightful employment a mind that finds it as impossible to be idle, as to be soured by disappointment, or insensible to encouragement. *Periculorum præmia et laborum fructum contemnere*, is a stoical virtue which I cannot boast of; and for the distinguished encouragement I have received, I feel cheered and gratified."

Thus modestly, and even gratefully, does Mr. Hodgson speak of the results of his labours; at the same time that we are assured that the pecuniary expenses of producing the volume have been so large, that the sale of the whole impression will not repay him. To a person of Mr. Hodgson's turn of mind, however, the compilation of his History has, we can easily conceive, proved its own reward. It has also been the means of his attracting the notice of several valuable friends of congenial taste. It introduced him to the patronage of the late amiable and excellent Bp. Barrington (who presented Mr. Hodgson to his vicarage), and to the notice of the present Bishop of Durham. It obtained for him the kind approval of Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart., who became a sharer with him in the expenses of his work. It also led to effectual assistance from the generous and graphic hand of Edward Swinburne, Esq. who has contributed so largely to the embellishment of his "History;" and was the origin of numerous other acts of kindness from literary characters, which are handsomely acknowledged in the Preface to this volume. These were agreeable set-offs to the care, expence, and labour bestowed by Mr. Hodgson on a work, so varied, large, and profitless as this unfortunately is to its author. Indeed, when we reflect on the disadvantages under which it has been written, far from public libraries or even a post-town, we are perfectly astonished at the immense mass of amusement and instruction which it comprises. If the present age has not taste to appreciate so painful a task, yet we entreat Mr. Hodgson to persevere,—posterity will be grateful for his useful labours.

The district which Mr. Hodgson has undertaken to describe is one particularly interesting, as having been the theatre, from the days of Edward the First, the conqueror of Scotland, to the union of the two Crowns in James the First, of many battles, sanguinary skirmishes, and other important events, between the rival nations. To the honour of this district it may here be incidentally mentioned, that, instead of the rancour, robbery, burning, and rapine, that formerly distinguished the Borderers, the arts of civilization, concord, and peace have so far supplanted them, that this same district is now, according to the reports made to Parliament, become the most free from crime, and perhaps the most peaceful and happy, of any in the kingdom.

Among the fine old families which Mr. Hodgson has had the honour to commemorate, are those of Widdrington, Mitford, Howard, Bertram, Fenwick, Swinburne, and many others, his memoirs of which have gratified us much. His pedigrees are full and overflowing. They contain more *reading* than perhaps any pedigrees before given to the public; although this does not add to their clearness. The interest is greatly increased, from the perpetuity with which these truly ancient families have remained on their manorial estates; so different from the ever-changing nature of landed property around the metropolis. Mr.

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Hodgson has, we doubt not, proved himself an honest chronicler of these family annals. He observes:

"With all its imperfections there is one thing which I can fearlessly venture to say of my book—if it does not sparkle with the bright jewels of genius and wisdom—if it does not captivate with the charms of 'Useful and Entertaining Knowledge'—if it is not robed in the elegant and costly attire of oratory—nearly the whole of it is original, and makes its appearance in the simple garb of truth. I have never sat down at my loom to weave into the web of any person or family's history, the airy visions of apocryphal history, or the flaring colours of adulation. Many a foul slander and dishonour have I suffered to glide silently by me, and to sink in its course."

Meldon is at present the rectory of another eminent topographer, the Rev. James Raine, author of the "History of North Durham," who has contributed to Mr. Hodgson the greater part of the materials for the history of this parish.—p. 10.

The story of Meg, or, as some call her, the Maid of Meldon, is capitally told. This witch or miser, is the subject of many a winter-evening ghost-tale. Mr. Hodgson shews the story to be founded on the history of Margaret Selby, mother of Sir. W. Fenwick, of Meldon. For her covetous disposition her spirit was said to be condemned to wander seven years and rest seven years. She was the terror of the county from Morpeth to Hartington Hall. The places of her resort were those in which she had hid her treasure; and many fortunes are attributed to the discovery of her bags of gold. She was often seen on Meldon Bridge in the form of a little dog. Proteus-like, she appeared in a thousand forms, lights, and colours, flickering over the Wansbeck, or under a fine row of beaches by the river. One of her most favourite forms was a beautiful woman. Another of her haunts was in a stone coffin on the site of Newminster Abbey. This coffin was called the trough of the Maid of Meldon; and water from it was a specific for removing warts, and curing many inveterate complaints.

We will close our review for the present with a few curious matters.

"Bacstandeene, or Baxtandene, had its name from sand stones fit for *baking* upon, having been got in it. Formerly yeasted or leavened bread was very little used in the North of England; and the people lived principally on oaten cakes rolled out very thin, and baked on stones called bakstones or girdles. In farm-houses, the bakstone was often three or four feet in diameter, capable of holding two cakes, and fixed upon three or four low pillars: the girdle was less and lighter, and stood upon an iron tripod, called a brandreth. After iron plates began to be used for the same purpose, the larger was still called the 'bakstone,' and the smaller the 'girdle.' It is remarkable, that slatey sandstones are called girdles by the miners in Alston Moor."—p. 306.

"About sixty years since, a man was eight days shut up in a coal-pit in Newtown-West-Bank, opposite Ravenshaugh. He had nothing but a little water, which he collected in his shoe, to subsist on. Though faint when dug out, he soon recovered, and lived many years after."—p. 25.

"The mouth of the river Line was rendered remarkable, Aug. 8, 1822, by a spermaceti whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*, being killed there. It was 61 feet long, and 37 feet 4 inches in girth. Breadth of its tail, 14 feet; of his head, 10 feet 9 inches; space from the eyes to the nose 21 feet. His height 12 feet; and it produced 9 tons and 158 gallons of oil."—p. 192.

(To be continued.)

Analysis and History of the Currency Question, with an Account of the origin and growth of Joint Stock Banking. By T. Joplin. 8vo.

THIS work contains an account of Mr. Joplin's unwearied and highly meritorious exertions, during the last twelve years, to effect an improvement of our banking system. We hope that the issue of the now pending question concerning the renewal of the Bank Charter will enable him to meet with greater success. He reminds us, that in a state paper addressed to the Bank of England previous to the meeting of Parliament in 1826, it was declared, that

"With respect to the extension of the term of their extensive privileges in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, it is obvious Parliament will never agree to it; but there is no reason why the Bank of England should look at this consequence with dismay; they will, we trust, continue to be the sole bankers of the State. Theirs is the only establishment at which the dividend due to the public creditor can by law be paid."—p. 263.

Mr. Joplin has shown that the suppression of the small-note currency was inconsistent with the report of

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the Bullion Committee, whose doctrines he has thus summed up:

"First, that a small note currency was preferable to a metallic as far as regarded the country circulation. Secondly, that, if banks were obliged to pay their notes in coin upon demand, the trade of banking might be left perfectly free."—p. 42.

That the latter was the point of view in which Adam Smith considered the subject, he has shown by a quotation from him in nearly the same words, p. 27. Mr. Joplin has also pointed out to us the artfulness with which Lord Liverpool introduced, or rather renewed, a measure upon which he set a particular value because his father was the author of it.

"In 1816 an Act was passed stipulating that the Act of 17 Geo. III. which forbids the circulation of notes under five pounds, should become law two years after the return of the Bank to Cash payments."—p. 59.

This confirms the statement of Lord Liverpool's policy, given in our last number by our correspondent YLLOS. It appears that this Act, and another passed in the same year for abolishing the ancient silver standard, were forgotten at the time of the passing of Mr. Peel's bill, by which they were brought into operation. Mr. Joplin has quoted passages from Lord Liverpool's speeches, to prove that his Lordship had not anticipated the effect he had secretly contemplated.

"Lord Liverpool observed, 'If he had been successful in bringing their Lordships to this conclusion, that they must return to the fixed and ancient standard of value.'"—p. 61.

Did his Lordship mean the silver standard which had been fixed by Queen Elizabeth, and had been kept unaltered to the year 1816; or the gold standard which, according to his father's notion, had crept into use, but had not been established by any previous Act of Parliament or legal precedent? Although it has been erroneously supposed that payments in silver coin beyond the amount of 23*l.* were entirely prohibited by an Act which was passed in 1774, and expired in 1783, that Act only required that the silver coin should be of full weight.

Mr. Joplin has exercised great industry, and exhibited considerable talent, in his Chapter on the Panic; and he lets us into the secret, that the course by which the Bank put a stop to it had been recommended by himself in the Courier; also that he had communicated to the Editor of that paper the fact of the Bank having stopped payment.

"I mentioned to him, in a private note, the fact that the Bank had been run so close on the Saturday night before, as to be unable to change fifteen of its own one thousand pound notes."

It is made evident to us that no thanks were due either to the Government or to the Bank for their conduct during the crisis.

"Mr. Hume shrewdly enough observed, 'It appeared to him just as if an incendiary were to be praised because, after he had kindled the flame, he endeavoured to put it out.'"

The panic was a speculation which had been for some time concocting, as may be seen from the letters of D. Hardcastle, published in the Times during the preceding winter, in which it was asserted, that the necessity of sending gold to pay for foreign corn, would compel the Bank to lessen the amount of its notes in circulation. This cause did not come into operation; but in consequence of the revival of trade considerable purchases were made of foreign wool through the connexions of a great Yorkshire banking-house, and they had some effect on the course of exchange. As a speculation, the panic was beneficial, not only to the stock-jobber and others who were active in setting it on foot, but to the Bank itself.

"It ran the risk of stopping payment. But what was that risk? When the Bank pays in cash, it is obliged to keep a large unprofitable stock of gold. When it stops payment, it stops nothing else but the expense of keeping this large unprofitable stock."—p. 243.

A renewal of the Suspension Act would have been advantageous to the Bank, but not to the stock-jobbers; because it is probable the reaction would have been the same as in 1797. It was their interest to drive the Bank as near as possible to the necessity of stopping payment, but not to let that event take place. The Bank brought on the panic by acting in conformity with maxims upheld as axioms, by Mr. Joplin, in the present work. In the outset of it he sides with Mr. Ri-

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cardo, on the notion that excess of paper currency is the chief cause of the exportation of the precious metals, and that, whenever it takes place, the Bank ought to call in a part of its notes. He argues that every increase of paper currency creates a proportionate rise of prices in the market in which it is issued. If this were true, the merchants of London might easily raise the prices of their commodities by discounting largely at the Bank, for the sole purpose of increasing the stock of notes in the possession of their bankers. Mr. S. Turner, a bank director, oberved that, the stock of notes in the possession of the bankers having by way of precaution been increased in this manner, it was supposed the price of commodities had risen in consequence; but that the notes had been returned by the parties to whom they were paid without having been sent into circulation. If either bank notes or gold can have any influence on markets while they are locked up in an iron chest, the secret is as valuable as the philosophers' stone. Upon this subject we may theorize for ourselves, but we ought not to be allowed to make our theories a pretext for invading the rights of a community, or of any part of it. Experience must teach bankers the proper method of conducting their concerns for the benefit of the public as well as for their own. If the Bank had not discontinued the issue of its small notes, there would have been more gold in its coffers at the time of the panic; and it might have provided silver for the payment of them, since Lord Liverpool's restriction of silver payments did not extend to them. We ought to be able to spare the whole of our gold coin. It generally promotes our trade by going abroad, whether it is sent to pay for corn, or wool, or foreign loans; some of it will be kept for the countries to which it is sent, but a great part is generally repurchased by our manufactures, for which it facilitates the payment. We have seen how quickly our specie found its way back to us at the close of the war, and this return of it was retarded, not accelerated, by the diminution of our paper currency. Lord Liverpool effected this diminution in the year 1814, by admitting an enormous quantity of corn from France, which ruined our agricultural banks; the return of specie must have been checked and slackened by the payment for the importation.

Believing with Mr. Ricardo, that prices are regulated by the quantity of currency, and not by the demand, Mr. Joplin is compelled to suppose, that lending money produces the same effect as spending it, p. 102. If this be true, increasing the stock of commodities must be the same thing as increasing consumption.

The national benefit of the banking system and of paper currency, consists in enabling us to increase the stock of commodities, and to keep the means of production constantly employed; these are the true elements of wealth.

The fabric of our national wealth has been undermined by the rival of the statesman under whose guardianship it rose so rapidly. Mr. Joplin is not aware that the awhile dormant Act of 1816, by which all debts are payable in gold only, has made it possible for a few stock-jobbers, aided by such paragraphs as he has quoted, p. 199, to compel all banks, and all persons trading upon credit, to stop payment; and this danger has been increased by Lord Liverpool's remedy for the panic, as Mr. Joplin acknowledges.

The main Principles of the Creed and Ethics of the Jews exhibited in Selections from the Yad Hachazakah of Maimonides, with a literal English Translation, copious illustrations from the Talmud, &c. explanatory Notes, an alphabetical Glossary of such particles and technical terms as occur in the Selections, and a Collection of the Abbreviations commonly used in Rabbinical writings By Herman Hedwig Bernard, *teacher of languages at Cambridge.* 8vo.

FEW of our learned and intelligent readers can need to be informed, that great exertions have for some time been making at both our Universities (especially at Cambridge) to further, what is of material importance to sound Theological science, the cultivation of the Hebrew language and literature. In the promotion of this valuable object, we thought it our duty, some time ago, to notice, as minutely as the nature of our Miscellany would permit, several publications devoted to that end, especially two masterly ones which proceeded from the joint labours of the highly talented persons who fill the situations of *Master* and *Senior Tutor* of Jesus College, Cambridge. Of those, however, who

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justly, and therefore *most highly*, appreciate the importance of Hebrew learning, and at the same time are fully aware of the peculiar difficulties which stand in the way of its successful cultivation, as well as the various modes by which those difficulties may be removed or diminished, none can be indifferent to the progress made in the study of *Rabbinical Literature*, of which the high importance may be imagined from the fact, that scarcely a single profound Hebraist can be named among those who have neglected or undervalued the study of the Jewish writers. Amidst the bright galaxy of names, illustrious for the successful cultivation of the Hebrew language, scarcely any one can be found who was not at least competently versed in *Rabbinical* literature. That such a study should have been long neglected in a country which produced a *Cartwright*, a *Castell*, a *Lightfoot*, and a *Pococke*, was at once matter of wonder and regret. Of late, however, we have observed, with much satisfaction, indications of the speedy approach to a better state of things; and we feel highly gratified in being able to introduce to our readers a work which will, we think, go far to remove those obstacles in the acquirement of the knowledge in question, which have discouraged many altogether from entering on its study, and have damped the ardour of most of those who have commenced it. For the present work we are indebted to a gentleman resident at Cambridge, who, besides being a Teacher of languages in that University of no ordinary note, is admitted by all competent judges there, to possess not only an intimate acquaintance with the *Biblical* Hebrew, but a most consummate knowledge of the *Rabbinical*, so as to eminently qualify him to form a work like the present, which may be said to be an *Introduction to the study of the Rabbinical writers*, and a sketch of the doctrines ethical, moral, and theological, entertained by the earlier Jews. And when we apprize our readers that the work was formed under the direction of, and with some assistance (duly acknowledged in the preface) from so admirable a scholar as the Rev. Dr. French, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, they may not unreasonably form high expectations; which will, we augur, be fully satisfied. It is obvious that the initiation of the student in Rabbinical literature must, considering the extreme difficulty of procuring competent teachers, be best effected by forming *selections* from the best writers, accompanied with such aids and assistances in a vernacular *version*, (literal or free, according as occasion may require), *notes*, &c. &c., as may enable the student, in certain cases, and to a certain degree, to be his own instructor.

As MAIMONIDES is universally admitted by all competent judges to stand at the head of the Rabbinical writers, Mr. Bernard has done right in forming his selections from *that writer* especially. And though some may fancy that selections from *other* writers as well as Maimonides might have been introduced, yet, in a work of so limited an extent as the present, it was scarcely practicable to go beyond *one* writer; and of such a writer as Maimonides it was better to furnish the student with a tolerable knowledge, than to impart such a superficial acquaintance with several writers as would have given no definite notion of *any*. And while the present work will supply the Rabbinical student with the means of acquiring a competent knowledge of Rabbinical Hebrew, it will be by no means without its use to theologians and ministers, and indeed to intelligent English readers in general, by making them acquainted with the sentiments of the most enlightened of all the more modern Jewish masters, respecting some of the most interesting questions in theology; for instance, those which regard the *Deity*, the *Angels*, *Prophecy*, *Sin*, *Repentance*, *Free-will*, *Predestination*, &c., as discussed by Maimonides in his celebrated work, called יד החזקה *Yad Hachazakah (mighty Hand)*, a title given to denote the dignity and excellence of the work, and which is recognised by the Jews as a faithful exposition of their Law, and of the main principles of their Creed. The rule (an excellent one, we think), by which the translator and annotator was guided in the formation of these selections was, to insert those chapters only of the first book of the Yad Hachazakah which relate to *Theology* and *Ethics*, including parts of the third and fourth chapters of the precepts relating to the foundations of the law. The *plan* adopted by him was, 1st. to make his version as literal as the difference in the idioms

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of the Hebrew and English would permit; and where the idiom of the Hebrew could not, with a due regard to perspicuity, be retained, to give the literal translation either in a parenthesis, or in the notes. Of this we entirely approve; for it has been well observed by the great Hooker, that, where a literal version will stand, the further from the letter the further from the sense. 2d. Besides presenting the reader with a *Glossary*, the author has made it his care to furnish him with extracts and translations from the *Talmud* and the *Medrashim*, illustrative of the sentiments, traditions, and sayings of the ancient Rabbins, quoted by Maimonides, which, though well known to the learned among the Jews, might have been mistaken, by those who are unacquainted with the sources from which they are drawn, for visionary fancies proceeding from the author himself. 3d. It has been the plan of the translator to introduce explanatory notes, or parenthetical observations, whenever the conciseness or ambiguity of the original was thought to render them necessary. 4th. To give the quotations from the Scriptures of the Old Testament in the words of the authorized English version, but at the same time uniformly to call the attention of the reader to those passages of Scripture, which seem to have been understood and interpreted by Maimonides, or by other Rabbins, in a different manner.

The *text* of Maimonides here adopted is a *nova Recensio*, formed by the learned Editor himself, from a diligent examination of a variety of copies where the readings originally vary. The *Glossary* forms a most important part of the work, wherein (to use the words of the author) "great attention has been paid to the explanations of adverbs, prepositions, and other particles, which, in the writings of the Rabbins, often vary slightly in their meaning, and sometimes stand for whole sentences. The quotations from the text, by which the illustrations of these particles in the *Glossary* are accompanied, will, it is presumed, greatly contribute to make the student familiar with all the various functions which they perform. As soon as he shall be able to construe the Hebrew text of these selections with accuracy and fluency, the language of the *Mishrah* will present to him but few difficulties; and when he shall have made such progress as to read with ease the passages from the *Talmud*, contained in the notes, the step which he will have made towards acquiring a knowledge of the *talmudical* language, will be a very important one indeed. In fact, he may then venture upon almost any Rabbinical work. The *collection of abbreviations*, prefixed to the Hebrew text (and which is not confined to the selections from the YAD HACHAZAKAH only, but extends to almost all the other writings of the Rabbins), will be found of very considerable service to the student."

So much for the value of the present work to *Students of Hebrew* and of Rabbinical literature. In its importance and interest to *Theologians* and *Divines in general*, it will, we think, be found to be scarcely less worthy of attention. The writings here selected, exhibit to him at once the leading features of the religious creed and moral philosophy of thousands of men with whom he may occasionally come in contact, so as to enable him to discuss, at public meetings, or in private discussion, all matters connected therewith, and give him a fair chance in arguing with men who pretend to derive their articles of faith from a Book not less sacred to *him* than it is to *them*. Before, however, the appearance of the present work, nothing less than the wading through the bulky volumes of the Talmud and other Rabbinical works, could convey to English Divines a true notion of the articles of faith of the Jews. No wonder, therefore, that many of them, being deterred from undertaking so arduous a task, remained without that information which the translations from the YAD HACHAZAKAH are calculated to communicate, at a comparatively trifling expense of time and labour.

We may moreover add, that in a country where philojudaical societies are established, and from whence missionaries are sent to the Jews to bring them to a knowledge of that law of which their own was but a shadow, some work of small compass was wanted which might make those missionaries acquainted with the errors in religious doctrine under which the Jews labour; since to hope for success in converting them without previously ascertaining the exact nature of those errors, would be like a physician ex-

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pecting to cure a sick person without knowing in what his malady consisted.

The ideas which the Jews entertain of *Prophecy;* the little importance which they attach to signs and wonders and *miracles* (as may be seen in the selections from p. 111 to p. 148); their strange notions of the immutability of the Mosaic law, and of God's having himself resigned the right of ever making the least alteration in the law given by Moses (see p. 135, note 4); and further, the narrow and limited idea they have of the character of the MESSIAH (see p. 311, § iv.), may well account for their reluctance to embrace the Gospel. And assured we may be that this reluctance will continue as long as the Missionaries sent to them shall be incapable of accurately comprehending, and consequently of correcting, their erroneous views on such subjects. Though indeed, how could Missionaries be expected to do this, as long as a want existed of a work calculated to supply them with the necessary information as to the opinions they were called upon to encounter?

With respect to the other theological subjects contained in these selections, such as Maimonides' views of free-will, predestination, God's hardening the heart of Pharaoh, and his preventing sinners from becoming penitent in cases of aggravated guilt (from p. 262 to 283), these cannot but be interesting to the English Theologian, if even he read them in the *English translation* only, and not in the Hebrew text.

The moral philosophy (extending from p. 149 to p. 200) must also be interesting to all intelligent readers, though unacquainted with Hebrew.

In order to give our readers an opportunity of judging for themselves, it is proper that we should subjoin a specimen of the present work; and this we may with most fairness do, by taking an extract from the commencing portion of the work, though the narrowness of our limits compels us wholly to omit the valuable notes subjoined to the text.

"I. The foundation of foundations, and the pillar of wisdom, is to know that there exists a first Being, and that He called all other beings into existence, and that all things existing, heaven, earth, and whatever is between them, exist only through the truth of His existence; so that if we were to suppose that He did not exist, no other thing could exist; but if we were to suppose that all other things existing, beside Himself, did not exist, He Himself would still exist, and would not be destroyed in consequence of their destruction; since all things existing stand in need of Him, but He, blessed be He! does not stand in need of them, not even of any of them. His truth therefore is not like the truth of any one of them. Thus the prophet says: But the Lord is the TRUE God, (Jer. x. 10) [meaning that] He alone is truth, and that there belongs to no other being a truth like His truth. This too is what the law says: *There is none else* (Deut. iv. 39), that is to say, there is not a being, beside Himself, who, as to truth, is like Him.

II. This Being is the God of the Universe, the Lord of the whole earth; and it is He who conducts the orb with a power to which there is no end or limit—with a power, of which there is no cessation; for the orb revolves continually, and it is impossible that it should revolve without some one causing it to revolve; and it is He, blessed be He! who causes it to revolve, without a hand, and without a body (i. e. without bodily effort).

"III. Now the knowledge of this matter is a positive commandment, for it is said: *I am the Lord thy God,* (Exod. xx. 2.) and every one who holds the opinion that there is another God besides this, transgresses a negative commandment, for it is said: *Thou shalt have no other God before me;* (Exod. xx. 3.) and also denies the radical principle, for this is the great radical principle upon which every thing depends.

"IV. This God is one—not two, nor more than two, but one—whose unity is not like the unity of any one of the individuals existing in the universe—not one as a kind [is one], for this includes many individuals; nor one as a body [is one], for this is divisible into parts and portions; but one, and such an One, that there is no other Unity like His, in the universe.

"V. Were there many Deities, they would needs be bodies and frames, since things, that can be numbered, which are equal in their essence, are distinguishable one from another only by the accidental qualities which belong to bodies or frames; now were the Creator a body or frame, He would have an end and a limit; for it is impossible that there should be a body which has not an end; and of every thing that has an end and a limit, the power too must have an end and a limit.

"VI. But as to our God, blessed be His name! since His power has no end, and never ceases, (for behold! the orb revolves continually) His power is not the power of a body; and since He is not a body, none of the accidental qualities of bodies can belong

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to Him, so that He should be separable and distinguishable from another. Therefore it is not possible that He should be other than One; and the knowledge of this matter is a positive commandment, for it is said: *The Lord our God is* ONE *Lord*, (Deut. vi. 4.)"

Having thus given our readers a full statement of the plan and contents of the present work, together with a sufficient specimen of its execution, we are compelled to hasten to a conclusion—though we had intended a few remarks on the use and abuse of Rabbinical learning—evincing the high importance of the study (under the guidance of sound discretion) of the Jewish writers to the interpretation of the Scriptures. We must content ourselves with referring our readers to an admirable Sermon on this subject by Bishop Blomfield.

It can scarcely be necessary for us to add, in conclusion, that we strongly recommend the present work to the attention of the public—and to the especial patronage of those who are disposed at once to further the translation of writings which throw great light on Scripture, and to encourage the meritorious labours of a most able and useful teacher.

A Supplement to the Dictionaries of the English Language, particularly those of Dr. Johnson and Dr. Webster. By the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, *A M. and F.S.A. Edited jointly by the Rev.* Joseph Hunter, *F.S.A. and* Joseph Stevenson, *Esq.* 4*to. Part I.*

AFTER a period of nearly twenty years since the death of Mr. Boucher, we have now the first portion of the work upon which he bestowed many years of his life, and which, even through the medium of a specimen containing the letter A, secured for him no little estimation amongst English philologists. The first part of the present Supplement was announced some time ago, and its appearance was expected earlier; but we find no cause to regret the delay which has taken place, since it is obvious that during the interval much has been done which has added to the value of the publication. We have here—not a bare imprint of Boucher's papers, but with them we find incorporated a mass of curious and valuable additions, calculated to bring them up to the level of the literature of the present day, and to keep pace with the growing taste for *early English learning*, which has gained so much ground within the last few years. Since Boucher's death much has been done which has extended our knowledge of the subject; we have had many collections of the poetry and prose of our ancestors, with which he was unacquainted; of which it may be enough to specify the metrical romances of *Weber*, *Utterson*, and *Hartshorne*, and the various reprints which have proceeded from the liberality of the ROXBURGHE CLUB. Without a reference to these obvious sources of information, the publication of Boucher's Glossary would have been useless. We are happy to observe that these additions are likely to extend the bulk of the work in no inconsiderable degree; for more than one third, nearly one half, has been contributed by its present editors. Of the nature of these additions we have also to speak in terms of unqualified commendation; indeed, the two gentlemen upon whom the important task has devolved, of illustrating the early literature of their country (Messrs. Hunter and Stevenson), seem to have taken no ordinary care and trouble in collecting together very much of what lies out of the more frequented path of investigation, and have brought into one point a singularly curious body of obsolete, but *valuable* matter. The first of these gentlemen is already well known to the literary world as the editor of the "Thoresby Correspondence," &c. &c. and more especially as the author of the equally learned and elegant Histories of South Yorkshire. It is obvious that the task of editing Boucher's Glossary could not have been entrusted to one who was better calculated to do it justice, than to the gentleman who has already exhibited his taste for, and proficiency in kindred pursuits, by his "Hallamshire Glossary." The additions communicated by Mr. Hunter are, for the most part, the result of an extensive acquaintance with the literature of the time of Henry the Eighth and Elizabeth, a period rich in poetry and dramatic productions, and which is a mine whence the work has received many of its very interesting articles.

The contributions of Mr. Stevenson are in general of an earlier æra, and of a different character. They evince an intimate acquaintance with English

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literature *previous to the invention of the art of printing*; an acquaintance which of course implies very considerable knowledge of early manuscripts, where *alone* the greater and more valuable portion of this class of literature is preserved. To this circumstance we are inclined to attach no ordinary importance, because it is only in such instances that we can hope to have a safe guide to an analysis of our language. Several of these quotations in themselves possess an intrinsic interest, derived from the merit of the poem or the history from which they are derived; and as they have, in general, been given in each article in *chronological* order, they serve to exhibit the descent of the word which they illustrate, through different ages and in various forms. We are also anxious to direct the attention of those interested in the *history of the English language* to the care which has been bestowed by this gentleman upon the *etymological* part of the work, a portion which is of the utmost value towards any thing like an approximation to a correct idea of the radical, and consequently the secondary, meaning of the article discussed. The source from which these illustrations has principally been drawn is the *Saxon* language, to which Mr. Stevenson attaches the greatest value; and the result of several of his investigations shows that he has not attributed too high a degree of importance to it. In the absence of elucidation from the Saxon, he refers to the *German, Islandic, Alemannic*, and other branches of the *Scandinavian*, and *Teutonic* divisions of the Gothic. In this he seems to have followed nearly the same course as that adopted by Dr. Jamieson in his admirable "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language;" and, like the Doctor, it may be remarked, the author and editors of the Glossary of which we are speaking, differ from the colossus of English lexicography, Dr. Johnson, in placing the etymological remarks which they attach to each word *after* its definition and its examples.

Having thus briefly stated the principles upon which this publication has been formed, we hasten to enable our readers to judge for themselves by adducing a few specimens.

The first extract to which we shall call the attention of our readers is "ARVEL-BREAD," which details some curious provincial customs, and exhibits at one view the learning, the industry, and the good taste of the *trio* of scholars (Messrs. Boucher, Hunter, and Stevenson) engaged in this laborious, but curious and useful record of old English words, though our limits oblige us to extract only a portion of the article.

"ARVEL-BREAD, *n.* A kind of *silicernium*, or particular bread, (used in the North,) which, in general, is barley-cakes, and is served up at the collation, or dinner, given to the friends of the deceased, at a funeral; a term that bears no very distant resemblance to the Festum *Ambervale* of the Romans; a feast instituted to obtain a blessing on their fields.

Come bring my jerkin, Tib; I'll to th' *arvil*; [marvil.
Yon man's deed seay seaun, it maks me
Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 58.

Mack heaste, good Peg, sweep th' house, and don thee seaun,
Our landlord, woman, will be here by neaun,
I had an inclin on't at th' *arvil* feast.
Ib. p. 59.

"If, in the liberty of the Peak Forest, any person dies, it is customary to invite every family residing within the district to attend the funeral; and a *cake* is given to every individual, who comes to the house of the deceased. The custom is somewhat different in the Low Peak. At Wirksworth and its neighbourhood, it is usual amongst the lower class of people to invite their relations and acquaintance, each of whom, according to his ability, contributes towards the expense of the funeral. When invitations are sent, enquiry is generally made, whether it is a free or a pay-burial.—*Pilkington's Present State of Derbyshire*, ii. 54.

"Hutchinson, in an Appendix to his 2nd volume of the History of Northumberland, p. 20, says, that, "in that county, (and there is good reason to believe it to be the case in all the Northern counties of England,) on the decease of any person possessed of valuable effects, the friends and neighbours of the family are invited to a dinner on the day of interment, which is called an *arthel*, or *arvel*-dinner." He adds, "that it was anciently a solemn festival made at the time of publicly exposing the corpse, to exculpate the heir, and those entitled to the possessions of the deceased, from fines and mulcts to the Lord of the manor, and from all accusation of having used violence; so that the persons then convoked might avouch, that the person died fairly, and without suffering any per-

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sional injury." This custom, it is probable, we have from the Danes. Olaus Wormius, in the First Book of his Monumenta Danica, speaking of the honours conferred on Attila, the general of the Goths, at his death, adds from Jornandes, "postquam talibus lamentis est defletus, stravam super tumulum ejus, *ingenti commissatione* celebrant." Neither Lactantius, nor the Danish writers in general, seem to have been able to make out what this *strava* or *strava* was: but Wormius is confident it was something like what his countrymen, he says, call an *arfwæl*. This was a solemn feast, held in honour of a deceased Sovereign or Chieftain; when the succession was declared. Without such a feast, and such a ceremony, no succession was deemed valid. One part of this ceremony was, that the heir, preceding a chosen band of warriors, all attached to him, emptied a large goblet of ale, a libation accompanied with a solemn vow that he would perform some extraordinary feat. Of this strange devotion, Wormius gives an instance, wherein Sweno vows to invade England within three years, and to kill or dethrone Ethelred.

"Attentive, chiefly, to their own customs, the Danish writers derive this *arfwæl* from *ærf*, an heir, and *ol*, ale. A similar principle, it is possible, may have determined Mr. Hutchinson to refer it to the Welsh *ardellw*, to avouch, challenge, or lay claim to any thing. In Welsh *arwyl* (the theme of which is said to be *gwyl*, a feast or festival,) means funeral solemnities, or obsequies: and signifies the same in Cornish. *Afruad* is Welsh for a cake or wafer, &c.

"I am inclined, however, to suppose that *arwyl* (the undoubted etymon of *arvel-bread*,) is compounded of *ar*, over, or upon, and *wylo*, to weep, howl, or lament. Of this insignificant Celtic vocable *wylo*, the Heb. יָלַל is the theme; and ὀλολύζω, *ululo, yell, howl, wail*, all of them, the derivatives. I think this an obvious and natural etymology of *arwyl*, from the circumstance that formerly in Wales, as well as in most other countries, even those in a state of high civilization, persons were employed on purpose, and even hired, to weep and wail at funerals."

Of one of the most common of the ludicrous names bestowed upon his Satanic Majesty, there is a very curious and amusing account, under the head of "AULD NICK."

"At what period, and induced by what motives (says the writer in a very long disquisition) our ancestors began to allow themselves thus playfully to sport, as it were, with the name of the grand enemy of mankind, history has not recorded. I suspect it to have been during the reign of Henry VII. not long before the Reformation; when, as appears from the strange grotesque figures observable on the outsides of churches erected about that period, as well as beneath the seats of stalls and pews, the people had been trained to laugh at, and expose, the ignorance of their priests, and many of their absurd and ridiculous legendary tales. The Devil, for reasons which is not easy to ascertain, had long been represented with cloven feet and a tail, to resemble a satyr. In many of the ludicrous names which were given him, it is remarkable that the epithet *auld* (certainly not as a term of endearment, but of familiarity) prevail; such as *auld* hornie, *auld* scratch, &c."

We shall conclude our notice of Mr. Boucher's Glossary with two articles of a miscellaneous character.

"ASSIDUE. This word is neither in the Dictionaries, nor in any of the Provincial Glossaries, except that of the peculiar words used in Hallamshire, a district of the county of York. It is in common use in that county to describe a species of yellow tinsel much used by the Mummers at Christmas, and by the rustics who accompany the plough on Plough Monday in its rounds through the parish, as part of their fantastic decoration. It occurs in an old shop-bill, as synonymous with *horse-gold*."

"ASS-RIDLIN, *n.* A superstitious custom practised in the North of England upon the eve of St. Mark, when *ashes* are sifted or *riddled* on the hearth. It is believed that if any of the family shall die within the year, the shoe of the fated individual will leave an impression on the ashes."

In conclusion, we beg leave to express an opinion, in which we are confident we shall be joined by every antiquary and scholar, that Boucher's Glossary is a valuable accession to our present scanty stock of English philological literature; and we heartily wish that its spirited and enterprising proprietors may receive from the public the encouragement and patronage which, in this age of ephemeral attempts to diffuse knowledge, it is so difficult to obtain, but which all engaged in the production of this valuable Supplement to our English dictionaries so justly merit.

Simoni's *Smaller Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon, translated by* Charles Seager.

THIS very little yet useful volume we owe to the industry of the son of

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Mr. Seager, to whom the schoolmasters of the present day are indebted for translations of various elementary works, such as Bos, Viger, Maittaire, and Hermann's Metres, and others connected with the study of Greek. It is not often, at least in England, that a son thus follows in the steps of his sire; and still fewer is the number of persons who devote themselves to the study of a language that even the zeal and learning of Bishop Burgess has failed to bring into vogue. And yet, if the heads of the hierarchy were fully alive to the interests of sound ecclesiastical learning, surely one and all of them would not only make themselves proficient in Hebrew, but deem it even a *sine qua non* with candidates for holy orders to know quite as much of the original of the Old Testament as of the New; especially at a time when every effort is making by open foes from without, and false friends from within, to destroy by assault or sap, not only the building, but the very foundations of our holy Church, that must look for aid not only to the piety of its present sons, but to the learning of its future supporters; amongst whom we may fairly reckon such men as Mr. Seager, who, having devoted his son to the service of religion, has a right to look forward to some better preferment than a living in Wales, scarcely sufficient to keep the wolf from the door.

Sermons by the Rev. Hobart Caunter, *B. D. Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of* Thanet, *&c.*

There is a very considerable display of intellectual power in these sermons, and as compositions, they may perhaps claim a place among some of the best modern productions of this class. The discourse on the Trinity which opens the volume, contains some very masterly propositions. Its brief but comprehensive text, "I am that I am," receives illustration from several paragraphs which would not disgrace the pen of our ablest divines. Mr. Caunter endeavours to prove a fact which seldom makes its way into the head of the objector, viz. that the Tri-une God of the Christian is not more remote from human conception, and consequently not more opposed to human reason, than that *semp*-Eternal being to whom the Deist can assign "neither beginning of days nor end of life."

"It is no more repugnant to our reason, to believe Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to be three distinct persons, and yet one God, than to believe in the Existence of a Being single and uncompounded, but of which we are not at all more capable of imagining the nature; unoriginated, incapable of dissolution, the cause of all things, except its own existence, which alone was without cause. And indeed, it may be here observed, by the way, that the very absence of a cause is as incongruous to reason as the greatest mystery which religion can offer to our belief."

In a subsequent discourse on the wages of sin, the following queries are strikingly put, and form, in fact, one of the best answers to the objector, against an eternity of future retribution.

"Do not let us imagine, that uniform and persisting sin *can* receive an adequate punishment in this world. If we die in such sin, is it natural that we should rise again in righteousness? What can there be in the grave to purify the unregenerate soul for the paradise of God?"

We regret to find this appeal on behalf of scriptural truth succeeded by the following dubious sentence.

"God will therefore everlastingly punish, where his love is not propitiated by repentance and righteousness of life."

And again,

"And this must ever be the case with guilt, which has never been *expiated* by *contrition*, &c."

Now, referring to other portions of this volume, we are led to hope that these sentences (open, to say the least, to possible misconstruction) are merely the result of a *lapsus pennæ*, or at worst, of a momentary inaccuracy of phraseology. But we would beg respectfully to inquire of the reverend author, whether he may not find some hearers, and some readers, who might infer from such sentences the very unscriptural notion that man can expiate the sins of man?

It is true, that in other passages Mr. Caunter dwells with christian eloquence on the undeserved mercy of God, in the provision of a Redeemer as the sole medium of acceptance between an offended Creator and a trangressing creature; but why lay himself open to the charge, either of

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contradiction or confusion, in his exposition of the Christian scheme?

We are not the adherents of any peculiar class of preachers: we would see all the pastoral servants of our revered Church clearly propound her doctrines with the same meek yet uncompromising fidelity with which (resting on her scriptural foundation) she has exhibited them to her members; and none are more likely rationally to advance her interests, than those who, possessed, like the present writer, of considerable intellectual qualifications, and free from every offensive peculiarity of diction, can preach the cross without adding to it any *unnecessary* reproach; without subjecting the doctrines of christianity to the sarcasms of infidelity, or the derision of the worldly, by mixing up their own crudities and peculiarities with its humbling but sublime truths.

With much deference to Mr. Caunter, we therefore venture to express a hope, that in his next volume he will, while he retains unimpaired his present style and mode of arrangement, infuse into them something more of the spirit which animates our liturgy and homilies. By this happy combination of the intellectual *with* the spiritual, he will, we think, secure what we are sure he desires—a still wider field of Christian usefulness.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

We are happy to see the announcement of a Topographical and Genealogical work, to be intitled Collectanea Topographica; and to appear in Quarterly Parts. Its objects will be the publication of important inedited documents illustrative of Local History and Genealogy, and the preservation of notices or fragments of a topographical nature, too brief to appear in a separate form, but which may form the materials of future County Histories. Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. F.R.S., F.S.A.; the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D., F.S.A. Keeper of the Bodleian Library, Oxford; Frederic Madden, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. Assistant Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum; the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., author of the Histories of South Yorkshire; George Baker, Esq. author of the History of Northamptonshire; John Gage, Esq. F.R.S., Director S.A.; and Alfred John Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. have promised to support the work by their contributions; and we beg to invite the topographical correspondents of the Gentleman's Magazine, to a field where more extensive scope will be allowed for their communications, whilst, at the same time, Sylvanus Urban will not neglect to promote and cherish the valuable labours of the topographer.

The Narrative of a Journey and Visit to Paris; embracing an historical and descriptive account of her principal places and public buildings. By Geo. Clayton, jun.

The Autobiography of Jeremy Bentham is in preparation by Dr. Bowring, containing copious extracts from his correspondence with the most eminent men of the age.

An Historical View of the Principal Councils of the Primitive Church. By the Rev. J. H. Newman.

An Argument, a Priori, for the Being and Attributes of God. By W. Gillespie.

Comparative View of the Industrial Situation of Great Britain, from 1775 to the present time, with an examination of the Causes of her distress. By Alexander Mundell, Esq.

The Law and Practice of Elections, (for England and Wales) as altered by the Reform Act, &c. by Charles F. F. Wordsworth, Esq.

The Law and Practice of Elections for Scotland.

The Law and Practice of Elections for Ireland.

A popular View of the Climate and Medical Topography of British America. By Wm. Rogers, Esq.

A Memoir by the late Major Rennell, to accompany his Charts on the Prevalent Currents of the Atlantic Ocean.

A translation of Butteman's celebrated Greek Grammar. By Mr. Keightley, author of Mythology.

Elements of Materia Medica. By A. T. Thomson, M.D. Professor of Materia Medica in the University of London, &c.

Memoir of the Court and Character of Charles the First. By Lucy Aikin, 2 vols. 8vo.

Outlines of the First Principles of Horticulture. By John Lindley, Esq.

History of Charlemagne. By G. P. R. James, Esq.

Reflections and Admonitory Hints of the Principal of a Seminary, on retiring from the duties of his station. By John Fawcett.

A new Edition of an Introduction to Botany. By Mr. Bancks, F.L.S.

A Collection of the Exercises which have obtained Prizes in the Charter House, from 1814 to 1832.

The Tradesman's Guide to Superficial Measurement.

"The Natural Son," in the metre of "Don Juan," to be published in Cantos.

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Oxford University.

June 4. At a Convocation holden at Oxford, the Honorary Degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on the following gentlemen:—The Earl of Bandon, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., F.R.S., Nicholas Aylward Vigors, Esq. F.R. and L.S. Secretary to Zoological Society, and I. D'Israeli, Esq. F.S.A. the Historian of Charles the First. The Creweian Oration, in commemoration of the Founders and Benefactors of the University, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cramer, the Public Orator, after which the prizes stated in part i. p. 545 were recited.

June 30. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the ensuing year, viz.—

For Latin Verse—"Carthago."

English Essay—"On Emulation."

Latin Essay—"De Atticorum Comedia."

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize—"Grenada."

Theological Prize—"The analogy of God's dealings with men would not lead us to expect a perpetual succession of miraculous powers in the church."

July 10. The Warden and Electors from New College paid their annual visit to Winchester College, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of superannuates. Subjoined are the subjects for which prizes were awarded and the names of the successful competitors:—

Gold Medals.—*English Essay*—"The Dangers of Early Success." J. Hill.

Latin Poem—"Capitoli Immobile Saxum." T. R. Henn.

Silver Medals.—*Latin Speech*—"Pro T. Annio Milone Peroratio." Chas. Sweet.

English Speech—"Mr. Pulteney on the Bill for the Encouragement of Seamen." Henry Wm. Cripps.

King's College.

July 6. The gratifying spectacle of distributing prizes took place this day, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated as chairman, for the purpose of presenting to the most distinguished pupils in the College, as well as to those in the junior department, or School, the rewards that have been assigned to them by their preceptors for their proficiency and good conduct during the past session.

Amongst the numerous friends and supporters of the Institution assembled on this occasion, were the Bishops of London and Landaff, Lords Brownlow and Henley, Sir Robert Inglis, Rev. Drs. D'Oyly and Shepherd, Rev. J. Lonsdale, Wm. Cotton, Esq., Ald. Winchester, &c. The following are the names of the parties to whom the prizes were awarded:

Senior Department.

Theology—1st, J. A. Frere: 2d, H. J. C. Smith; 3d, E. Sleap; 4th, John Smith; 5th, Wm. Winchester.

Classics, Senior Class.—1st, J. A. Frere; 2d, E. Sleap.—*Junior Class.*—1st, John Smith; 2d, George Sweet.

Mathematics.—1st, R. A. Gordon; 2d, W. Pocock; 3d, F. W. Shaw; 4th, Robert Peppercorne.

English Literature.—H. J. C. Smith.

French Literature.—H. Tritton; J. E. Cooper.

Junior Department.

Sixth Class.—Matthison, Hatchard, Fincham, S. Williams, Boileau, Garvock.

Fifth Class.—Dowling, Collier, Roope, Salmon.

Fourth Class.—Stone, Robinson, Canton, Warner, Collingdon, Hartley.

Third Class.—Hilliard, Bourne, Calvert.

Second Class.—Foggo, sen., Heisch, Harrison, Norris, Bailey, Collison.

First Class.—Bucke, Chapman, Rhodes, Shaw.

French Class.—Hatchard, Boileau, De Souza, Duncan.

Junior Mathematics, &c.—Rothery, sen., Boucher, Foggo, Vincent, Brookes, Carruthers, Nuthall.

Drawing.—Blanchard, Liggins.

Testimonials were also given to many pupils who had distiguished themselves by diligence in study and regularity in attendance. The Testimonial for *general good conduct* was awarded to Elsegood, sen.

Prizes were then presented by his Grace to the most distinguished pupil in each of the district Grammar Schools in union with the College.

Newman, Hackney Church of England School.
Christie, St. Peter's, Pimlico ditto.
Prout, Kensington ditto.

London University.

July 14. The distribution of the class prizes took place; and the Bishop of Chichester presided on the occasion. The Greek Professor read a report, the principal feature of which was, that the Council had found out the error of its late dictation, and that a *senatus academicus* would be formed, so as to unite the professors in a body, and to give them some authority over the turbulent. They are still, however, to act in concert with, not independently of, the trading part of the concern—the council of shareholders. The prizes (books) were thus distributed:—

Greek.—Senior class, 1st prize, A. C. Gooden; 2nd, J. Uwins. Junior class, J. Thompson and J. Lainson; 2nd, C. Dobson.

Latin.—Senior class, A. C. Gooden; 2nd, C. Barton. Junior class, J. Lainson and J. Thompson.

Mathematics.—Senior class, Adam. Second class, second division, C. Barton, H. Cole. First class, second division, J. Uwins, R. Broome. Second class, first division, T. Watson, N. Wornum. First class, first division, S. Spalding, J. Leifchild.

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Natural Philosophy.—J. Williams, W. Christie, and J. Watson.

Philosophy of the Mind and Logic.—For general excellence, J. Woolley. Examinations, J. Woolley, W. Christie.

English Literature.—Senior class, J. Williams; junior, Lord W. Townshend.

Prize Essay in junior English class, S. Phillips.

French.—T. Wheeler, S. Spalding.

English Law.—Harden, Heath, Hubbock.

Essay Prizes given by Professor Amos and by subscription among pupils.—Hare, Hubbock, Heath, Gale.

HULL LITERARY POLISH SOCIETY.

The first general meeting of this Society took place on the 19th July, in the Theatre of the Philosophical Society; Dr. Chalmers, the President, in the chair. Mr. E. Buckton, Secretary, read over the minutes of the former meetings for the establishment of the Society, and announced several donations of books and money. The President then delivered an appropriate address. Painful, he observed, as the recollections of the late events in Poland must be to all present, there still appeared some reason for consolation, inasmuch as the recent clash of arms, — the fall of Warsaw—and the subsequent Russian cruelties, had awakened in all the nations on the two sides of the Atlantic, not only the deepest sympathy for the Poles, but strong indignation against their oppressors. They had also shaken off (and the establishment of that Society was a proof of the truth of the assertion) that slumber which the literary world had so long been indulging with regard to Poland;—and he sincerely hoped they would yet arouse, and at no distant period, all the physical and moral energies of Europe on her behalf. The President then proceeded to speak of Poland, as not only the land of heroes and patriots, but as having produced eminent literary and scientific characters. "The Polish literature," he said, "which by our co-operation with the parent association, we shall endeavour to preserve from the wreck of that unhappy country—*as the Talmud from the ruins of Jerusalem*—and to give it to the world in all its purity, will undoubtedly be an invaluable addition to our store of historical illustrations. The history of Poland, however, was remarkable for the unambitious conduct of its people with regard to the rest of Europe. The Poles, whom nature had gifted with every requisite for the conquest of nations, and the most daring enterprizes; robust, active, laborious, indefatigable, gentle, patient, frugal, endued with an intrepidity eclipsing even the fabulous accounts of ancient chivalry,—satisfied with the boundaries prescribed by their forefathers, and free from ambition, never looked beyond their ancient frontiers,—never drew a sword except in defence of their own rights and liberties, or for the protection of the rights of other nations. Yet no country had been so barbarously outraged as magnanimous Poland—nor was there any country,—gifted with so many virtues, and sinking under so many injuries, even to her extinction as a nation,—which had so strong a claim to the veneration, to the sympathy, and to the gratitude of Europe, as this chivalric country;—for, be it *ever remembered* that Poland *twice* arose in the hour of peril and danger, and twice saved, by her undaunted valour, the rich and fertile provinces of Western Europe—he might say the Christian world, from the grasp of Mahomedan barbarians." In conclusion, the Doctor said he must repeat, that, as the object of the Association was humane and generous, and in every way praiseworthy, his hearers ought to forward it by all the means in their power.—Mr. T. J. Buckton, one of the Vice-Presidents, then read a paper, containing—"a Description of the Poles as a nation, shewing their connection with other nations of ancient as well as of modern times." He prefaced this ethnographical sketch of the Polish and other Slavonic nations in Europe, with the remark that, although some time might elapse before the objects of the Hull Literary Association of the Friends of Poland became sufficiently known to be justly appreciated by the great body of his townspeople, it was, nevertheless, highly gratifying to find, that, at the commencement of their labours, so many were enrolled, willing to lend their aid and countenance to the undertaking.

When the paper was concluded, the Secretary stated that he had prepared and arranged some materials which comprehended a condensed narative of the "three infamous partitions of Poland;"—the partial or pretended Restoration in 1815;—and the events that arose out of these transactions. It was shown that the constitution granted by Alexander had been violated in almost every article. The statements of Harro Harring were adduced as corroborative evidence; and the Manifesto of the Polish Nation to Europe, voted by the Diet of Poland, 20th December, 1830, was referred to as a most important document, next in value to the protest of the Crown of Poland, against the first partition of that country in 1772.—The proceedings of the meeting terminated by the Secretary reading a passage or two from the valuable treatise of Mr. Hunter Gordon, and impressing the necessity of awakening the public mind on the all-important but neglected subject of international law, for which purpose the proposed cheap monthly publication of the Hull Society would, amongst other things, be well adapted.

GRESHAM COMMEMORATION.

A subscription having been entered into by several of the most respectable inhabit-

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ants of the parish of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, which other gentlemen were invited to join, in order to celebrate a commemoration of the munificent English merchant Sir Thomas Gresham, whose remains were interred in the ancient Priory Church of that place; divine service was performed therein on Thursday the 12th July last. The Choirs of St. Paul's and of his Majesty's Chapel attended, and chanted the morning service, which was interspersed with various occasional anthems, sung by Messrs. Hawkins, Vaughan, Atkins, Goulden, and Hawes. The Jubilate, a very masterly composition by Mr. Charles Hart, which gained the Gresham prize-medal, mentioned in our last number, was performed. W. T. Copeland, Esq. M.P. Alderman of Bishopsgate, presided at the meeting, which was numerously and respectably attended. The Rev. W. M. Blencowe, M.A. of Oriel college, Oxford, delivered an eloquent discourse from a text extremely applicable to the eminent character of Sir Thomas Gresham as a Christian merchant,

"Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."—Romans, c. xii. v. 11.

After the service a select portion of the assembly repaired to Crosby Hall, within the ancient walls of which some glees were performed with excellent effect. By a singular coincidence the musical performers were stationed at the south end of the hall, which nearly four centuries since had been the music gallery.

We much regretted that the effect of the proportions of the noble apartment could not be fully displayed; the floors of the warehouse having rendered it at present a sort of spacious loft in the roof. The sooner these floors can be removed, the better, we are of opinion, the public will comprehend the tasteful objects which the Restoration Committee have in view. In its present state, as in the parallel instance of the Lady Chapel, the general beauty of Crosby Hall can be but imperfectly understood.

STAINED GLASS.

A fine collection of old stained Glass is now on view at the Egyptian Hall, in the same room with the Clarence Vase. It has been brought to England from the vaults of the Church of St. Severin at Cologne, where it is supposed to have been secreted in the earlier years of the French revolution, having been originally removed from Altenburg.

The period of its execution is the beginning of the sixteenth century. The subjects are chiefly a series of the events in the life of St. Bernard, or in those of the abbots of some monastic house, perhaps that of Altenburg. There are also pieces representing the Godhead, the Crucifixion, and the Offering in the Temple. There is much splendid colouring about the work, although not so fully occupying the surface as in glass produced in the preceding half-century, of which the window in St. Margaret's, Westminster, is a fine specimen. The drawing, however, is uncommonly correct, and the draperies very beautiful, both in their folds and their damasked patterns. Indeed, the designs are not unworthy of the school of Albert Durer, to whom they are attributed.

These windows, which together occupy 240 square feet, were purchased by Mr. John Curling for the church of Hitchin in Hertfordshire; a plan approved by the late Mr. Delmé Ratcliffe and other gentlemen; but, the parishioners not being willing to contribute the necessary expenses, they are now exposed for sale, and deserve the attention of ecclesiastical benefactors.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

The estimated expense of erecting this building at Charing Cross is 50,000*l.*; the amount proposed to be taken for the present year is 15,000*l.*; leaving to be granted in future years 35,000*l.* The proposed edifice will be 461 feet in length and 56 feet in width, in its extreme dimensions, and will consist of a centre and two wings. The western wing will contain, on the ground floor, rooms for the reception of records (removed from the Exchequer offices, Westminster,) and an entrance into the barrack-yard, such as now exists. Above them will be a picture gallery, divided into four rooms; one, 50 feet by 50 feet; two, 50 feet by 38 feet; and one room 50 feet by 32 feet; together with four cabinets for the reception of small pictures, or for the use of the keeper. The floors will be made fire-proof. The eastern wing, of similar extent, will contain, on the ground-floor, a hall for casts, the library and council-room of the Royal Academy, and a dwelling for the keeper. There will be likewise a gateway or entrance corresponding to that leading into the barrack-yard in the other wing. In the basement below this wing there will be offices for the use of the Royal Academy, and a separate set attached to the dwelling-house of the keeper. The centre building will consist of halls, vestibules, staircases, &c. for both establishments; they will be distinct and separated, but so brought together as to form one grand feature of interior decoration. The building is proposed to be executed in stone. The central portico is to be constructed with the columns and other members of that which formerly decorated the palace at Carlton House. The materials of the present building of the Royal Mews are to be used in the construction of the new building, as far as they can be employed with propriety.

THE DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

The Diorama has opened with two new views—a landscape and an interior. The former is of Paris, taken from the heights of

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Montmartre, and has been painted by Daguerre with fidelity and care, but without any aim at fine effect. In the foreground, however, the windmills of Montmartre are painted with great power.

The second view is of a gallery in the singular and celebrated Campo Santo at Pisa. "The Campo Santo is an enclosure planted with cyprus trees and myrtles, surrounded by sixty arcades of white and black marble, horizontally laid, and forming a rectangular parallelogram. Its longest sides are erected on twenty-seven pillars, and admit the light through semicircular arches in the galleries, which are ornamented with paintings in fresco, upon sacred subjects, by the oldest Tuscan masters, and are further adorned by upwards of 600 sepulchral monuments, belonging to the most illustrious families in Pisa, and by magnificent sarcophagi, mostly of Parian marble, brought from Constantinople and Greece, besides a great number of other interesting monuments." It is one of those long galleries that the present picture represents; the heavy beams of its roof are uncovered; through the orifices in one of its walls the light is admitted; on the opposite one are the fresco paintings; below, and along each side, are arranged the monuments and relics of antiquity. The painting of this curious subject is by Bouton.

DEVON AND EXETER INSTITUTION.

This institution has been established for collecting information relative to the History and Antiquities of Devon. The Committee have two objects in view with regard to their enquiries; first, to collect whatever may have been already published in reference to the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the County, and to condense in one body the information scattered through different works, some of which are not easy of access; secondly, to obtain from public records and private collections, such materials as have not already been given to the public, and from local enquiry and personal investigation, to obtain an accurate account of the existing state of our Ecclesiastical edifices. Another point is, to preserve by drawings a remembrance of such Churches as have become decayed by time, or are to be removed to give place to new and more commodious fabrics.

"The Committee," observes the last annual report, "have received many interesting communications. The Plymouth Committee have forwarded returns for several parishes in that neighbourhood, and many have been received from the Rev. Archdeacon Froude, from whom further assistance is promised. The Committee have thought proper to direct their attention to a particular district; and being desirous to render their information as complete as possible, they are now engaged with the Deanery of Christianity, which includes the City of Exeter and a few adjoining parishes. When that Deanery is finished, they propose proceeding with another."

NUMISMATICS.

The Royal Library at Paris has just purchased the rich collection of antique medals made by M. Edouard de Cadalvene, during his three years' tour in the East. In addition to the rare Greek coins in this collection, there are upwards of a hundred imperial golden medals, which will, in a great measure, repair the loss occasioned by the late robbery. This is the second collection with which M. de Cadalvene has supplied the Royal Library, which, notwithstanding the extent of the robbery, still possesses the most complete cabinet in Europe.

MR. TRATTLE'S COINS, &c.

A very rich collection of coins and medals, formed by the late Marmaduke Trattle, Esq. has been recently sold by Messrs. Sotheby in twenty-eight days sale. They may be classed under the following heads: I. Greek medals. II. A series of gold and silver coins, combining the united cabinets of Lord Northwick and the late Sir Richard Sullivan, with great additions. III. A series of Roman large, middle, and small brass, including the fine collection of large Roman brass formed by the late Philip Neve, Esq. IV. A rich collection of English coins and medals; the works of Briot, the Simons, Rawlins, and the Roettiers; with very numerous and choice patterns and proofs of the periods of Charles I. the Commonwealth, Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II. V. Foreign coins of every European state. VI. Medals of all nations.

The following were the most important articles:

Greek Gold Coins.

The Double Stater of Alexander the Great, 9*l.* 5*s.*

Ptolemy the First, 16*l.*

Greek Silver Coins.

Cyrene; weight 266 grains. Obverse, the head of a lion; before it, the silphium. Reverse, the head of an unknown animal and two serpents in an indented square. This coin is a great curiosity, 32*l.*

Nicomedes II., 7*l.* 7*s.*

Philetærus, 7*l.* 8*s.*

Ptolemy V., 9*l.* 5*s.*

Roman Gold Coins.

Julius. Reverse, Mark Anthony, 25*l.* 10*s.*

Julius. Reverse, Augustus, 15*l.*

Mark Anthony. Rev. Augustus, 10*l.* 15*s.*

Domitilla. Reverse, Vespasian, 29*l.* 10*s.*

Julia Titi, 42*l.*

Domitia, 14*l.* 15*s.*

Plotina. Reverse, Trajan, 12*l.* 10*s.*

Matidia, 9*l.*

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Commodus, from 8*l.* to 15*l.* He had no less than 29 of these rare coins.

Crispina, 16*l.*

Didius Julianus, 25*l.* 10*s.*

Clodius Albinus, 70*l.* Of this coin there is not another known in this country. We are sorry to say it was bought by a French nobleman.

Severus. Reverse, the front face of Julia Domna, between the profile of Caracalla and Geta. 14*l.* 5*s.*

Julia Domna, 12*l.* 10*s.*

Caracalla; Reverse, Geta, 16*l.* 10*s.*

Macrinus, 13*l.* 15*s.*

Hostilian, 33*l.*

Posthumus and Hercules, their heads in profile. Reverse, heads in profile of Victory and Peace, 11*l.* 5*s.*

Llelianus, 43*l.*

Aurelian, 12*l.* 12*s.*

Helena, 23*l.*

Roman Large Brass.

Vitellius, 9*l.*

Plotina, 32*l.*

Matidia, 32*l.* 10*s.*

Pertinax, 14*l.* 15*s.*

English Coins in Gold.

Henry VII. Sovereign, 20*l.* 10*s.*

Oliver Cromwell, 50*s.* piece, 100*l.*

Charles II. a pattern for 20*s.* piece. Magnalia Dei, 23*l.*

George III. pattern for a five-Guinea piece, 36*l.*

George III. pattern for a two-Guinea piece, 21*l.*

English Coins in Silver.

Elizabeth Shilling, with date in the field, 1583, 13*l.* 15*s.*

The Exurgate Half-Crown of James I. 15*l.* 15*s.*

Charles I. Half-Crown, the King on horseback trampling on armour, 14*l.* 14*s.*

Charles I. pattern probably for a Crown, by Briot. Obverse, the King bareheaded. Reverse, the King on horseback, 34*l.* 10*s.*

Commonwealth Half-Crown, by David Ramage, 35*l.*

Shilling, by Ramage, 38*l.*

Blondeau's Half-Crown, inscribed on the edge "Truth and Peace," 27*l.* 10*s.*

Oliver's Sixpence, 29*l.* 10*s.*

The famous Petition Crown of Charles II. by Thomas Simon, the best ever sold at a public sale, bought by Mr. Young for 225*l.*

Charles II. Crown, the same as the last, in place of the Petition on the edge, "Reddite quæ Cæsaris," &c. 74*l.* 11*s.*

English Medals in Silver.

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, 17*l.* 15*s.*

Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, 13*l.*

The small Medal in bronze on the Battle of Dunbar, 12*l.* 15*s.*

Lord Kimbolton, 7*l.* 7*s.*

Lord Inchinquin, 8*l.* 15*s.*

Henry Scobel, 9*l.* 5*s.*

Bulstrode Whitelock, 23*l.* 10*s.*

The Half-Testoon of Mary, with her Portrait. This piece is unique and unpublished. Formerly in the collection of Philip Neve, Esq. 27*l.* 10*s.*

The principal purchasers were the British Museum, the Duke de Blacas, Baron Bolland, Colonel Durant, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Young.

Marmaduke Trattle, Esq. was born the 3rd of February, 1752, and was the only son of John Trattle, Esq. of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, and Mayor of that town about the year 1743. His mother was a Miss Langdale, a descendant of Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who commanded the left wing of King Charles's army at the battle of Naseby. Mr. Trattle commenced life as a West India merchant in London; which occupation he pursued with unsullied honour and integrity nearly to his death. He resided for fifty years in the Rectory-house of Allhallows, London Wall, where he died Sept. 26, 1831; and was buried at St. Michael Royal, Tower Hill, with the Langdale family. His residence was the focus of nearly all the numismatists of his age. His urbanity of manners, diversity of intelligence, and hospitality, made him a most valuable friend. Having acquired an ample fortune, which he devoted to his favourite pursuits, his collection of rare and valuable gems, natural history, library, and above all, his extensive cabinets of ancient and modern coins of all nations and of every age, caused him to be visited and valued by every lover of the refined arts. A portrait of Mr. Trattle has recently been engraved from a medallion, by Wyon.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

COLLECTION OF ANCIENT GRÆCO-SICILIAN VASES.

In our review of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, in our June number, we gave some account of the fictile vase on which is depicted the contest between Hercules and Acheloüs, and of the critical dissertation of Mr. Millingen on the personification of the river Acheloüs by the androcephalous bull which appears in the design. It may therefore prove interesting to our readers to know, that this identical and unique vase is in the collection of Mr. J. Sams, noticed also in the same review.

The pleasure we have derived from a visit to Mr. Sams's extraordinary assemblage of Greek and Egyptian antiquities, and the conviction how deserving his persevering researches are of the gratitude and attention of his countrymen at large, induce us to add some particulars of the ancient Greek vases in that gentleman's possession.

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In his way to the Eastern parts, from which he is recently returned, Mr. Sams visited Sicily, and whilst at Girgenti, the ancient Agrigentum, was struck with the beauty and curiosity of the fine vase referred to, and the choice collection to which it belonged. These, with many of the best vases now known, were dug up at Girgenti. This city was one of the most flourishing of the Greek colonies (see vol. xci. pt. ii. 113, 396.) The collection of vases was in the possession of Signor G. the chief and almost the only banker of note in the place. He had been for years endeavouring to enrich his cabinet of Greco-Sicilian vases with all those of interest that he could procure, discovered in the excavations that were made near the temples of the ancient city.

Mr. Sams, having letters of recommendation to this gentleman, made him an offer for his entire collection; which being accepted, the whole, including the very rare and fine vase described by Mr. Millingen, are now in Mr. Sams's collections in Great Queen-street. The vase described in Mr. Millingen's paper is the only one with this remarkable and highly curious subject for its painting, that is known in Europe, or indeed to be in existence. The dimensions of this vase, which is of the finest ware, are about 15½ inches in height by 37 in circumference. Another in the collection, which has on the obverse a large and fine painting of the Dioscuri, and on the reverse "due Ginnasti ed ud Iniziati," measures 16 inches high by the circumference 39. "Uno de' Ginnasti ha la streghia in mano." A third is 18 inches in height by 42 in circumference. This is a very noble Sicilian vase, and has fine large paintings, composed of several figures on each side. Another, a Panathenaic vase, is remarkable as being supposed to contain the fourth in measure of that in the possession of Mr. Burgon. It is about 13 inches in height by 26¼ in circumference. The subject of this vase, on the principal side, is a fine whole-length figure of Minerva Pallas, armed with the round shield, high-crested helmet, and erected lance. She is standing betwixt two columns, each of which is surmounted by the disc. The reverse consists of three men, one of whom is throwing the disc, a subject that no other vase of this kind at present in this country is known to be adorned with. The entire number in Mr. Sams's possession is perhaps upwards of a hundred and fifty, and they form by themselves a most interesting museum; the pleasure of viewing which was only exceeded by the historical instruction in the progress of the arts in periods of the remotest antiquity, which we derived from a survey of the numerous and extraordinary miscellaneous articles obtained by Mr. Sams from the tombs of the Egyptian Thebes, of which, at some future opportunity, we may speak further in detail.

SWORD FOUND NEAR OSWESTRY.

A few weeks since, as some workmen were digging in a field near Oswestry, they turned up the hilt and part of the blade of an antique sword, the workmanship being of more than ordinary elegance.

The blade was in two pieces, much corroded and covered with rust. On being cleaned, however, the steel was found to be of an excellent temper. The handle is apparently of ebony, or some similar wood, but being encrusted with the oxide occasioned by the steel inserted within it, has acquired the resemblance of buck's horn. The part of the sword attached to the hilt remains in the scabbard, the canvas of which is still visible. The scabbard and hilt are mounted with richly-chased silver, as perfect as when it came out of the hands of the graver. On the end of the hilt is an eagle pouncing on its prey, and a representation of Jupiter and Leda. On each side of the guard is a full-length figure, and on the sword-end of the hilt are the figures of a spread eagle and of a doe couchant regardant. The latter figure appears as a crest. On the silver plate which covers the opening of the scabbard, is a representation of an Arcadian shepherd scene. The sword is, in short, a specimen of those worn by the cavaliers, and there can be no doubt but it was dropped by one of them in the rout to which the Royalist army was put by Sir Thomas Middleton when they made an attempt to regain possession of the town of Oswestry, on the 2nd of July, 1644, after its capture by the Parliament force; which supposition is confirmed by the relic being found in the line of pursuit, the road having formerly passed over the field in which it was discovered.

GOLD RING.

An octagon-headed gold ring, with armorial bearings, was lately found by a pauper in the ashes in the Brickfield, adjoining the Workhouse, Exeter. It is heavy, and worth *11. 7s.* as gold. The crest is an armed arm holding a tilting spear; the arms are, azure, three pheons, with a chevron ermine.

A ROSARY OF HENRY VIII.

The Duke of Devonshire has in his possession the rosary worn by Henry the Eighth. Upon the four sides of each bead are four circles, within which are carved groups; the subject of each group being taken from a different chapter in the Bible. Nothing can surpass the exquisite beauty of the workmanship of this relic of other days. Every figure is perfect, in spite of the extreme minuteness of their size; and the whole is from the design of that great master, Holbein, who has painted Henry in these identical beads. The rosary is ingeniously preserved from injury, while it is exhibited to full view, from being suspended within a bell of glass.

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SELECT POETRY.

ADVICE.

Non destar 'l can che dórme.

COMMENCE not tailor without thimble,
Nor be with edge-tools over nimble;
Rouse not a lion from his den,
Nor climb a rock, nor wade a fen,
Nor let a spark on powder fall,
Nor excavate too near a wall,
Nor touch the cat without a glove,
Nor give the dancing bear a shove,
Nor look for prudence in a prig,
Nor hope forbearance from a Whig,
Nor work a windmill in a storm,
Nor tamper with a state-Reform.
For if, to compass private ends,
Demolish foes, ennoble friends,
Or win the mastery in a squabble,
Thou fire the passions of the rabble,
A mine explodes; and, once begun,
Tumult from bad to worse will run,
Unsettle order, banish peace,
Extirpate rule, and never cease
Till in annihilation lie
Religion, Laws, and Liberty.
Think then: and never let Ambition,
In hope to better her condition,
With Discord and with Treason palter;
For retribution hath an halter,
And he who first awakened all
The havoc, shall be first to fall.

C. H.

Nasce a guisa di rampollo
Appiè del vero il dubbio.

DOUBT, from the tree of knowledge sprung,
When Adam swerved to sin,
Aspiring by forbidden ways
New privilege to win.

E'en with the very act of guilt
The penalty began;
And they who thought to be as gods
Degenerate from man.

The light unlawfully pursued
To fog and darkness changed;
And mortals, driven from Paradise,
Through worlds of error ranged.

Yet heaven vouchsafes a mingled cup
Of antidote and bane;
And, showing us how wide we roam,
Leads to the fold again.

Infirmity keeps down the growth
Of vanity and pride,
Affliction teaches us to seek
A counsellor and guide.

Uncertainty impels us on
To question and explore:
Little we know; and therefore strive
To make that little more.

Yet think it not enough to seek,
Nor e'en to find the way;
For what is learning, till it teach
To practise and obey?

A contrite heart, an upright life,
Denote the truly wise;
Their frankincense is praise and prayer,
And alms their sacrifice.

C. H.

Tandem aliquando.

THE winter's night is long and cold,
And brief the winter's day;
Yet e'en the winter's sun may shed
A momentary ray.

The morning may be veiled in mist,
The noon be clouded o'er,
And yet at evening may be found
One cheerful gleam in store.

Youth may be blighted; manhood's toil
And struggle may be vain:
Yet age may steal into the grave
Exempt from care and pain.

O'er half, and more than half of life
May want and sorrow lour;
And yet contentment may descend
On the departing hour.

E'en fame, that long refused to hear
Or own the poet's lay,
May deign a transitory smile
To sooth him in decay.

But why on earth and gauds of earth
The descant thus prolong?
For not to space or time are given
The triumph and the song.

Terrestrial things are but a cloud,
A shadow, or a breath;
And we must vanish from the world
Into the dust of death;

Ere the last trumpet harbinger,
The peace and jubilee
That fill the irrevoluble orb
Of blest eternity.

Past, present, future, disappear
In one perpetual Now,
Where angel hosts and saints redeemed
Before the presence bow.

Wealth, pleasure, glory and domain,
And all the world are dust,
When comes the final bliss that crowns
The labour of the just.

There peril, anguish, e'en the sins
That were the deadly seven,
Shall be remembered but as themes
To swell the joy in heaven.

C. H.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 2.

A number of petitions were presented on various subjects; and several against the New Plan of EDUCATION in IRELAND; when Lord *Plunket* informed the House that the opposition to the new system had wholly failed: within a short period, 600 applications from various places had been received, praying that the advantages of the plan might be extended to them—and no less than 125,000 children were at present receiving their education under the new system.

The Earl of *Roden* brought forward a motion on the STATE OF IRELAND in a long speech, involving many subjects of complaint. The Noble Earl spoke of the attacks made by the peasantry on the Protestants, on the supineness of Ministers, on the necessity of firmness on the part of the Executive, on the non-payment of Tithes, the union of the peasantry against the Tithe System, &c., and concluded by moving, "that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he would take into his gracious consideration the afflicted state of the Protestants of Ireland, to adopt such measures, as, under the distressing circumstances of that part of the empire, were absolutely necessary to uphold the Protestant religion, and to protect the liberty and property of all classes of His Majesty's subjects."—The motion was supported by the Dukes of Wellington and Cumberland, the Earls of Caledon, Eldon, and Wicklow, and the Marquess of Westmeath; and opposed by Viscount Melbourne, Lord Plunkett, and the Marquess of Lansdowne.—On a division, there were—for the motion, 79; against it, 120.

In the HOUSE of COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Kennedy*, in the Committee of Supply, moved the resolutions on the ORDNANCE ESTIMATES. In the sum total, which was 1,247,000*l.*, the Estimates present a saving of 100,000*l.*, as compared with last year; and of 250,000*l.*, as compared with the year before.

The House went into Committee on the IRISH REFORM Bill, when several clauses were, after some discussion and two divisions, agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 4.

On the motion of the *Lord Chancellor*, the SCOTCH REFORM Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the 9th inst.

The BOUNDARIES' BILL went through a Committee, and the several amendments being agreed to without discussion, the report was ordered to be received.

In the COMMONS, the same day, a conversation took place on the subject of the CHOLERA MORBUS, in the course of which, Mr. *G. Lamb* said, that, with the exception of two or three days, it had never wholly disappeared in the metropolis. It was to be apprehended that the disorder was likely, under certain circumstances, to return at all periods. Latterly, however, few cases had terminated fatally, owing to the attention paid by the faculty immediately on the first symptoms becoming manifest.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 5.

The *Lord Chancellor* brought in a Bill to abolish the HIGH COURT of DELEGATES (the place of appeal from the decision of the Ecclesiastical Courts), and to transfer such appeals to the decision of the Privy Council.—Read a first time.

The report of the BOUNDARIES' BILL was received, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday, the 9th inst.

In the HOUSE of COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Stanley* rose to move for leave to introduce three bills on the subject of IRISH TITHES. The first bill was to render the tithe-composition compulsory and permanent, varying only according to the variations in the price of agricultural produce, and falling on the landlord. His second Bill was to constitute a Corporation in each diocese, consisting of the Bishop and beneficed Clergy, who were to collect the whole incomes of the Clergy in the diocese, and to divide them agreeably to the shares to which the Clergy are respectively entitled. The object of this was to remove individual Clergymen from collision with their parishioners. All distress on property was to be abolished. The landlord, on non-payment, was to be liable to an action of debt. His third Bill was to allow landlords to redeem tithes, and the Corporation to invest the price in land. The Hon. Member said, that no man was more anxious than he to have reformed the abuses of the Church, to have the working clergy more equally remunerated for their labours, while others were so profusely paid; and any measure to that end should receive his support. Mr. *J. Grattan* objected to the scheme of Mr. Stanley, as compositions could not be enforced. He was anxious to see something like the Scotch system established for the

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present. He proposed a series of Resolutions, stating that it is essential to the peace of Ireland that Tithes should cease and determine; that the House recognises the various interests, and the duty to provide compensation, and the liability of landed property to contribute to a fund for religion and charity; but that the mode of levying and distributing the fund be left to a Reformed Parliament. Several Members declared that a Protestant Establishment in Ireland was a great grievance, however respectable the Protestant Clergy as a body may be.—The debate was then adjourned to the 9th inst.

July 6. In a Committee of SUPPLY a vote of 1000*l.* was agreed to for a Survey to ascertain the best means of obtaining a supply of Pure Water for the metropolis.

In a Committee on the IRISH REFORM Bill clauses 10 to 53 were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July 9.*

After a long discussion relative to some amendments in the Punishment of Death Bill, on which their Lordships insisted, a conference with the Commons on the subject, was agreed to.

The Duke of *Richmond* moved the third reading of the BOUNDARIES' BILL. The Marquis of *Clanricarde* moved, as an amendment, that Dursley be substituted for Thornbury, as the polling place in Gloucestershire.—The Duke of *Rutland* said that a commission had been sent down to Gloucester, and had reported in favour of Dursley. On a division there appeared for the amendment 46; against it, 27.—On the motion of Earl *Gower*, Arundel was appointed one of the polling places for the western division of the county of Sussex.—Earl *Grey* said that the labours of the boundary commissioners had been most praiseworthy and impartial, and he thought the public were much indebted to them for the manner in which they had executed their laborious and important duties.—The *Lord Chancellor* also bore testimony to the zeal, talent, and strict impartiality with which the commissioners had executed the important trust confided to their care.—The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the SCOTCH REFORM Bill, the Earl of *Haddington* complained that an additional Member was to be given to the University of Dublin, while the Universities, science, and literature of Scotland, were to be left unrepresented. He should now move that it be an instruction to the Committee, that one Member should be given to the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and another to the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrew's.

The *Lord Chancellor* said that the Noble Earl had by no means satisfied him, either as to the justice or necessity of granting Members to the Scotch Universities. He did not think that the stillness or sacredness of literary pursuits ought to be broken upon by the madness of political commotion; and was very doubtful that, even in England and Dublin, the elective franchise ought to be bestowed on the Universities. The amendment was negatived.—In the Committee the Earl of *Haddington* moved that the number of Representatives for Scotland be 61, instead of 53. But the amendment was negatived without a division, and the original motion, granting 53 Members to Scotland, was agreed to.—Several clauses were subsequently agreed to.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House having resolved itself into Committee on the IRISH REFORM Bill, Mr. *D. Browne* moved, that Portarlington, New Ross, Enniskillen, Mallow, and Bandon, should be disfranchised. The Members of the three first of these he would give to the counties of Mayo and Donegal, and to the city of Dublin; and the Members for the two last he would give to the county of Cork, which contained upwards of 700,000 inhabitants. The five other towns which he would disfranchise were Athlone, Coleraine, Cashel, Dungannon, and Ennis; and their representatives he would throw into the several counties in which they were situated. He moved to introduce a clause embodying the views which he had just stated. Mr. *Stanley* opposed the clause, which was ultimately withdrawn. After several other amendments had been proposed and rejected, on the suggestion of Mr. Croker it was agreed to extend the elective franchise of Dublin University to all persons who had obtained the degree of Master of Arts or any higher degree.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said that it was intended to hold a Council on Wednesday the 11th to consider the propriety of altering the dates in the Reform Bill, with respect to notices by overseers, and registration, so that the dates should be, instead of the 25th of June, the 20th of July; and instead of the registration being on the 20th of July, it should be on the 20th of August, and in this way the registration should take place one month later than had been originally intended. In answer to a question from Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell said the registration would be completed on the 1st day of December. The probability of a dissolution occurring, would, therefore, be easily determined by the Right Hon. Baronet; as, if a dissolution should take place before that day, the whole registration would be nugatory.

The House went into Committee on the IRISH BOUNDARIES' BILL. The clauses having been gone through, the House resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on the 16th.

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HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 10.

The Duke of *Richmond* moved the Order of the Day for going into Committee on the SCOTCH REFORM BILL, when the remaining clauses were agreed to.

After a few observations from the Marquis of *Westmeath*, the Lord *Chancellor*, and the Duke of *Leinster*, the ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS' BILL was read a third time and passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Spence* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to diminish the delay and expense of proceedings in the COURT OF CHANCERY in certain cases—more particularly as to the proceedings with respect to estates of testators, which at present were very tedious, expensive, and open to endless litigation. Instead of the present process of bill and answer, and subsequent reference to the Master for reports, he proposed that the matter should be disposed of at once by a very brief and simple form of citation, to which the legatee should make no answer, unless on grounds of admitted validity.

Mr. *Stanley* moved the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the IRISH TITHES' BILL.—Mr. *Hume* contended that it ought to be postponed till the new Parliament was returned.—Mr. *Stanley* observed, that the Government stood pledged to one of the Bills—that which made the Tithe Compensation Act permanent and compulsory.—After the debate had proceeded for some time, Mr. *Callaghan* moved that it should be adjourned till Friday, on account of the thin attendance of Members—a motion which was finally agreed to.

July 12. Lord *Althorp* moved for a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the convention with Russia, regarding the RUSSIAN DUTCH LOAN. The Noble Lord related the history of the treaty, which he would not defend upon the principle of right or wrong, but on the principle of honour.—The subject was discussed at length by Mr. *Herries* and other Hon. Members, who stated that they regarded the public purse as a sacred depository not to be lightly invaded; adding, that the present suggestions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would place a heavy drag upon the resources of the nation, against every principle of justice. Mr. *Herries* moved a resolution, in effect declaring "that the payment of the money to Russia (when a new convention had been entered into, and not communicated to Parliament), was contrary to law."—Dr. *Lushington* defended the conduct of Government.—Sir *C. Wetherell* thought that some explanation was due from Ministers as to the new treaty.—*The Attorney-general* was of opinion, that the attempt made by the mover of the resolution was intended to excite the people against the Government.—After a long discussion, the motion was carried, on a division, by a majority of 46, the numbers being 243 against 197.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 13.

On the motion of Earl *Grey* the Scotch Reform Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the debate on the IRISH TITHE COMPOSITION BILL was resumed, when, after much discussion, there appeared for the measure, 124; against it, 82.—The report was then received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday the 16th. inst.

July 16. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for a Committee of the whole House on the RUSSIAN DUTCH LOAN; when a lengthened discussion ensued: one party contending that after the separation of Belgium and Holland, the British Government was not bound to continue the payment of the loan (originally 5,000,000*l.*) to Russia. To this it was answered, that the present opposition was made solely with the hope of turning out the present Ministry; that there undoubtedly existed in England an indisposition to pay Russia, but that that country had not lost her claim to our money, by having, in the case of Poland, earned a title to our detestation; that 5,000,000*l.* was a large sum, but that the character of England was beyond all price, and that it were better to lose every thing except our honour, than to win the world without it. On a division, there appeared—for the motion, 191; against it, 155: majority for Ministers, 36.

July 18. In answer to an inquiry by Col. Sibthorp, Mr. *Thomson* said that he had an objection to produce documents relative to the state of the cholera in the metropolis. The average of deaths in and about London was from 20 to 30 a day; were daily announcements to be made, the ports of other countries would be closed against our vessels.

The IRISH REFORM BILL was read a third time, and passed; and the IRISH TITHE BILL was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 19.

The IRISH REFORM BILL was read a first time, to be read the second time on Monday.

The ANATOMY BILL was read the third time.—Earl *Grey* then moved as an amendment that the person convicted of murder should be liable, at the discretion of the Judge, to be ordered to be hung in chains, or to be buried within the precincts of the prison, and that this part of the sentence should be expressly stated by the Judge, in pronouncing sentence.—This amendment was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

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July 20. The Remedy against the Hundreds Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Bribery at Elections Bill, introduced by Lord *Wynford*, was read a second time.

July 23. Lord *Melbourne* moved the second reading of the IRISH REFORM BILL; observing that, after the extended discussions on the question of Reform, details from him in support of the present motion were not requisite; and that, as to the complaints preferred in petitions presented by the Duke of Cumberland, and others, they were fit subjects for discussion in the Committee.—The Duke of *Wellington* complained that this Bill gave too much power to the Roman Catholic voters—that it did not adopt the principle of the great measure of 1829, that of diminishing the undue influence of the Irish priesthood. He also found fault with the manner in which freemen were treated by the Bill; he should negative the motion.—The Marquis of *Clanricarde* supported the Bill.— Lord *Limerick* opposed it, as calculated to destroy the legislative Union, and the effects of the great measure of 1829.—Lord *Plunket* contended that it would have a precisely contrary effect; that to withhold reform would be the way to effect disunion. He denied that the principle of the measure of 1829 was departed from, and asserted that they were much indebted to the exertions of Roman Catholic Priests for keeping the country quiet. He did not deny that there were many bad characters among them, who would have much to answer for; but, without being invidious, he must also state that he could mention many meddling Protestant Priests, who had occasioned much disturbance in Ireland.—Lord *Westmeath* denied that there had been any demand for, or expectation of, Reform in Ireland, till it was made part of the jubilee of reform proposed by the Ministers.

The Bill was eventually read a second time, and ordered to be considered in Committee.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, in the Committee of SUPPLY, Mr. *S. Rice* moved a grant of 15,000*l.* on account of the proposed "National Gallery," at Charing Cross. The total expense was estimated at 50,000*l*, and the payment of that sum was to be spread over three years. Sir *R. Peel*, Mr. *R. Colborne*, &c. supported the motion, and highly eulogised the proposed building, and the site selected for it. A discussion arose on various grants, but a division only took place on that for the Ministerial plan of Education for Ireland, when the Ministers had a majority of 51.

The *Attorney-general* moved the House to go into Committee on the Bill to abolish the Punishment of Death in cases of Forgery, and to substitute severe secondary Punishment instead of the extreme penalty of the law.—Sir *R. Inglis* opposed its going into Committee, on the ground that Sir Robert Peel was absent.—The *Attorney-general* stated that any postponement of the Bill now would be tantamount to abandoning it for the Session. It was finally agreed to commit the Bill.—The *Lord-Advocate* moved a clause that the Bill include Scotland, which was agreed to; and Mr. *Crampton* moved that it should be extended to Ireland, which was agreed to.

July 25. The BOUNDARIES' (Ireland) BILL was read a third time, and passed.

The Bill for Abolishing the Punishment of Death for Forgery was brought up from the Committee, the amendments agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July 26.*

The House resolved itself into Committee on the IRISH REFORM BILL. The various clauses were agreed to, after some opposition; and the Schedules were annexed to the Bill. The House then resumed, and the Bill was reported.

In the COMMONS, the DUTCH RUSSIAN LOAN BILL and the BANKRUPTS' AMENDMENT BILL were read a third time, and passed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

The Diet of the German Confederation has issued an official document of great political importance. It is entitled the "Public Protocol of the 22d Sitting of the Diet of the German Confederacy, holden on the 28th of June, 1832," and is designed to repress the revolutionary spirit now manifesting itself in so many quarters of Germany, which, in the words of the President of the Diet, "has reached to such a height that it not only menaces the internal tranquillity and the safety of the different states, but even the existence of the whole Confederation." The President proceeds to complain of "the immense number of journals and revolutionary pamphlets which inundate the country, the abuse of speaking even in the Chambers of the States, the daily progress of a system of Propagandism, which at first prudently held itself in reserve, but which now does not blush to appear in open day, and the ineffectual attempts of each particular government to repress these disorders;" and

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concludes by saying that "these combinations have impressed on the Emperor of Austria the painful conviction that the revolution of Germany is advancing at a rapid pace to maturity, and that it will unavoidably burst forth if longer tolerated by the Confederation." With the Emperor, the King of Prussia cordially co-operates, and all the states of the German Confederation have given in their signature to the document. It concludes by resolutions, binding every German Sovereign to assist any other, who may demand his aid in keeping down licentiousness, anarchy, seditious or treasonable speeches or writings in any part of the German Confederation. Austria and Prussia especially promise their potent assistance in this work.—Numerous bodies of Austrians, Prussians, and Russians are concentrating on different points.

PORTUGAL.

The long expected expedition of Don Pedro, consisting of about eighty vessels, left St. Michael's on the 25th of June, where great preparations had been making for some months previous. After a favourable voyage they landed on the 9th July, at the village of Mettosinhoes, on the north bank of the Douro, a short distance from Oporto. The army, consisting of 7,500 men, including about 1000 English and French, actuated by great enthusiasm, formed for an advance on Oporto, amid cries of "*Viva, viva!*" Some of Miguel's cavalry came down, but not near enough to fire, and suddenly wheeled round and retreated. The authorities of Oporto very leisurely packed up their valuables, and, with the Miguelite troops, crossed the Douro to Villa Nova, on the north bank of the Douro. They destroyed the bridge (of boats chiefly) in their retreat, and Pedro entered the abandoned city on the evening of the 9th, amid the acclamations of the inhabitants, who welcomed the Emperor and his gallant band in the most enthusiastic manner. The Miguelites occupied the day in galling the invaders, by firing across the river, and it was determined on the 10th to dislodge them. On that day, therefore, about 3000 men, in small boats, under cover of the cannon of the steam-vessels, were carried across the river, who, after a smart action, succeeded in driving the small garrison of Oporto out of Villa Nova, of which place Pedro took possession; the Miguelite troops retreating in good order.

ITALY.

The Pope becomes more restless every day at the presence of the French troops at Ancona, and some fresh troubles, which have broken out at Bologna and Perouse, have not contributed to conciliate his ill-humour. At the latter place the people rose and refused to pay the taxes. In another quarter, upwards of 800 of the Papal subjects met together, to celebrate, by feasting and illumination, the return of Lord Grey to power: and the cry of "Reform," which is become a watchword with the Italian Liberals, is now much more offensive than the tri-coloured flag. His Holiness has even issued a bull of excommunication against all the liberals in his dominions, putting them out of the pale of the church, and interdicting all good catholics from having any intercourse with them.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

On the 24th of June, the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre surrendered to the Pacha of Egypt. The gallant Abdallah, ex-Pacha of Acre, has been graciously received by Mehemed Ali, and treated more as a prince than a captive. The Egyptians suffered in the assault: 23 officers and 489 soldiers killed, 61 officers and 1,368 wounded; total, 1,941. The Grand Seignior had ordered the deposition and death of the Pacha of Egypt and given him a successor, who had set out from Constantinople on board the Turkish fleet; but the Pacha, since the fall of Acre, has signified to the Sultan that, as his objects are now attained, he is ready to treat with him, and yield to his commands.

CANADA.

Recent accounts bring distressing details of the progress of the Cholera both at Quebec and Montreal. The deaths at Quebec alone, in the short space of nine days, are stated, in private letters, to have amounted to 100; while those at Montreal, in seven, reached between 3 and 400. The *Montreal Courant* of June 16th, says, "the Asiatic Cholera has burst forth upon us with a rapidity which has carried consternation and dismay to the hearts of the bravest and most resolute of our citizens. Its destructiveness is, we believe, greater than it has been in any part of Europe, or, perhaps, of India. Every quarter of the city has been smitten almost at the same moment, and death is dealing his most fearful ravages in every direction."—There can be no doubt that the disease was introduced by the emigrants from Europe, the first case having made its appearance in a lodging house occupied by them; and no less than 25,700 having arrived up to the 9th June. The brig Carricks, from Dublin, with a full cargo of emigrants, had lost 42 of her passengers, during the passage, by the Cholera.

AFRICA.

The Commerce of the Cape of Good Hope appears to have been on the decline during the past year. The value of the imports during the year was 332,527*l.*, and of the exports 176,618*l.*, being a falling off in the former, compared with the preceding

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year, of 69,792*l.* and of the latter of 34,146*l.* This decrease in the value of the exports is ascribed to the marked decay of the export wine trade, the quantity of wine exported in 1830 being 10,483 pipes, while last year it was only 6,108; and the committee recommend that an appeal be made to government to avert the total annihilation of the export wine trade, by removing all colonial duties, and establishing a more favourable rate of duty on its importation into Great Britain. The amount of shipping entered at the different ports of the colony for 1331 was 181 vessels, while that of the preceding year was 256.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—The inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, who lately emigrated in a body, in consequence of the scarcity of water on their own island, to Otaheite, being shocked at the licentiousness of manners which prevailed there, and having suffered severely from sickness, twelve of their number having died, have been all re-conveyed to their former residence. They were transported back by Captain Driver, of the brig Charles Dogget, of Salem. The number, when conveyed to Otaheite, was 87.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The official tables of the produce of the Revenue for the quarter ending the 5th of July, exhibit upon the quarter, as contrasted with the corresponding period in the last year, as well as upon the whole year itself, a very considerable deficiency. The falling off upon the quarter is 344,565*l.*, and upon the year 2,661,848*l.*; and the amount of Exchequer Bills to be issued for the service of the next quarter is 7,575,374*l.*—The following is an abstract:

	1831.	1832.
Customs	£16,807,295	14,841,911
Excise	15,644,559	14,658,716
Stamps	6,504,213	6,552,829
Post-Office.....	1,397,017	1,346,000
Taxes.....	4,935,709	4,905,941
Miscellaneous....	585,020	403,568
	£45,373,813	42,711,965
Decrease.....	£2,661,848	

Lady Chapel, St. Saviour's.—A fancy fair was recently held at the Zoological Gardens, Surrey, under the superintendance of a committee of ladies, for the benefit of the Lady Chapel, which lasted two days. It was very numerously attended, and was productive of the sum of 420*l.* after deducting all expenses, which sum will be applied to the restoration of the Chapel. The work of restoring has commenced under the guidance of Mr. Gwilt, and there cannot be a doubt but that objects of the greatest architectural beauty will now be preserved through the laudable exertions of those who have come forward on behalf of the Lady Chapel. It was in contemplation to repeat the fancy fair at the Surrey Zoological Gardens; but, in consequence of difficulties in arrangement with the parties, the proprietors of Vauxhall have, unsolicited, made a tender of their grounds for the benefit of the funds of the Lady Chapel. The fair will therefore be repeated at Vauxhall Gardens on Thursday the 9th, and Friday the 10th of August, with, we trust, the same success that attended the efforts of the committee at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

Zoological Society.—From the report of the last monthly meeting, it appears that the success of this society is unexampled. During the month of June, 34,000 individuals visited the gardens. The balance on the month's proceedings in favour of the institution was 918*l.* 5*s.* A sale of the duplicate animals had taken place. The prices obtained, though not high, were satisfactory; and the Council intend to practice the same measure from time to time as occasion may require. A member earnestly urged an extension and improvement of the Museum, in order that the facilities afforded for the study of comparative anatomy might become more available to men of science. On the table was placed an egg of the cursassow, which was dropped in the gardens—a circumstance of rare occurrence. From certain experiments at the farm, it appears that carnivorous mammalia, fed with two meals daily, do not continue in equally good condition with those which have the same quantity of flesh daily in one meal only. It further appears that, in the instance of the leopard, the temper changed for the worse; and thus animals of the genus *felis* might become more dangerous in a menagerie from the ferocity they would acquire. One daily meal will therefore be continued.

July 6. Jeremiah Smithers, who owned the house No. 398, Oxford-street, at the recent burning of which three persons lost their lives, was charged at the Old Bailey with the crime of murder, as the incendiary on the melancholy occasion when this loss of life took place. After a long trial, he was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed.

July 14. A Commission of Lunacy, issued in the case of Miss Bagster, granddaughter of Alderman Crowder, who was married at Gretna Green to Mr. Raymond Newton, News Agent, Warwick-square, after sitting eleven days, terminated this day. A crowd of witnesses were examined in proof of her

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insanity, who agreed that the lady was of weak understanding; that she knew nothing of arithmetic; that she was very passionate, and not very delicate in her conversation. Several medical men were examined, and they represented her as being not of imbecile mind, but as one the cultivation of whose intellect had been deplorably neglected. The jury returned a verdict that she was a person of unsound mind, and that she had not been sufficient for the government of herself, her manors, messuages, goods, and tenements, from the 1st of November, 1830. Of the twenty-two jurors, twenty concurred unanimously in the verdict.

July 14. This morning, a copy of the Bill for "Amending the Representation of England and Wales," was received by the overseers of every parish in the metropolis and suburbs, accompanied with printed instructions, occupying eight folio pages of letterpress, giving them every necessary information with respect to the performance of their duties in the registration of votes, placing notices on the church doors, &c.; and reminding them that, by a clause in the Act of Parliament, they will be liable to heavy penalties for neglect of their official duties pointed out in the Reform Bill. The act and instructions were also forwarded to the sheriffs, returning officers, overseers, and other functionaries, of every county, city, town, parish, hamlet, and village, in England and Wales.

July 17. A supplement to the London Gazette of this day contained an order in council relative to the days of registration, &c. under the Reform Bill, in consequence of the Boundaries' Bill not having passed by the 20th of June.—For Counties, the overseers are to cause notice to be given on the 25th of July, of being ready to receive claims; and claims to be inserted in the list of electors are to be made on or before the 20th of August; and the overseers are to make out their list by the 31st of August; notice of objection to any one in such list, to be given by the 25th of September; the list of objected voters to be fixed upon the church doors on two Sundays previous, and to be open for inspection ten days previous to October 15; the list of voters and of objections to be delivered to the high constable on the 29th of September; and the barristers are to hold their courts for hearing objections or claims to be inserted in the list of electors, between the 15th of October and the 25th of November.—For Boroughs, overseers of parishes, and town-clerks of boroughs, are to make out lists of persons entitled to vote for boroughs, on or before the 31st of August; notice of claim to be inserted in such list, or of objection to any person in such list, to be made before the 25th of September; the lists to be affixed on church doors two Sundays previous, and to be open for inspection ten days previous to October the 15th; the barrister to hold his court between the 15th of October and the 25th of November. The overseers of any parish are to be entitled to make their extracts from the tax assessments from the present time (July 12) to August 31; no barrister can hold an adjourned court after November 25; the clerk of the peace is to complete his list of electors on or before the 1st of December in the present year; it is to be delivered to the returning officer, and is to be the list of electors from December 1, in the present year, till November 1, in the next year, when the second register is to come into effect.

June 29. The opening took place, with great ceremony, of the Tunnel through *Horn Hill*, near Beaminster, which has hitherto been a great impediment to the communication between the lower portion of Dorsetshire and a considerable district of Somerset, particularly with regard to Bridport harbour. It is a noble archway of brickwork, twenty feet high, and 115 yards in length; and the distance is decreased upwards of a mile. The engineer was Mr. Michael Lane.

As some workmen were lately employed in cutting drains in a field, the property of Matthew Ewbanke, esq. of Rampson, on *Stainmore*, in Westmoreland, they found several human skeletons. They were about five feet below the surface. It is supposed they have been imbedded in the peat moss there for upwards of 500 years, indeed ever since the year 1298, when Sir William Wallace was encamped near the place with the Scottish army, on coming in sight of the English forces of Edward the First.

North Taunton is almost one ruin. Thirty houses have been destroyed, and nearly forty families left without shelter, by the sudden breaking out of a fire, the origin of which is not accounted for. No lives were lost, and subscriptions were instantly set on foot to indemnify the sufferers.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

July 3. Roger Staples Fisher, of Englefield-green, Surrey, and Eliz. his wife, only child and heir of John Horman, late of Pentonville, Middlesex, esq. to take the surname of Horman, before that of Fisher.

July 4. Knighted: Major-Gen. John Hanbury, K.C.H. late Gren. Guards.

July 6. 13th Foot—Major W. H. Dennie, to be Lieut.-Col.——15th Foot—Capt. J. Macpherson, to be Major.

July 11. Sworn of the Privy Council:

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Rt. Hon. Holt Mackenzie, Rt. Hon. Henry Ellis.

July 13. 29th Foot—Major John Walter, to be Major.——62d Foot—Brevet Lt.-Col. George Hillier, to be Major.——Staff—Major W. Elliot, to be Deputy Quarter-master-general in Jamaica, with the rank of Lieut.-Col.

July 14. Knighted by patent: Col. David Ximenes, K.C.H.

July 17. Knighted: Cha. Marshall, esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Ceylon.—Hon. Henry Fox to be Secretary of Legation at Turin.—Rev. John Moore, Archd. of Exeter, and Vicar of Otterton, Devon, to take the surname, and bear the arms of Stevens, in compliance with the will of his late cousin Mrs. Eliz. Cleveland of Tapley.

July 18. Gilbert Earl of Minto to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

July 21. Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, Robert Gordon, and Thomas Babington Macaulay, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

July 24. 18th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Matthew Lord Aylmer, to be Col.——56th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe to be Col.——93d Foot—Major-Gen. Sir John Cameron to be Col.——Garrisons.—Gen. Sir Martin Hunter to be Governor of Stirling Castle.—Major-Gen. Paul Anderson to be Governor of Pendennis Castle; Lieut.-Col. Peter Dumas, Lieut.-Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort.

The Navy.—The following is the new construction of the civil department of the Navy, on the plan proposed by Sir James Graham, and adopted by Parliament:—First Secretary of the Admiralty, Capt. the Hon. George Elliot; Second Secretary, John Barrow, Esq.; Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, Major Geo. Graham; Surveyor of the Navy, Capt. W. Symonds; Accountant-general of the Navy, John Tho. Briggs, Esq.; Storekeeper-general, the Hon. Robert Dundas, (son of Visc. Melville); Comptroller of the Victualling of the Navy, and of the Transport Service, James Meek, Esq.; Physician to the Navy, Sir W. Burnett; Chief Clerk of the Admiralty, H. F. Amedroz, Esq.; Hydrographer, Capt. Beaufort, R.N. The establishment of the Navy Pay-Office now consists only of the Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson, Treasurer, of a chief clerk in the Treasurer's branch, and of pay clerks at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.

Members returned to Parliament.
Wycombe—Hon. Charles Grey.
Knaresborough—Hon. Wm. Ponsonby.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. J. Smith, Preb. in Lichfield Cath.
Rev. J. Bicker, Wingfield P.C. Suffolk.
Rev. H. Biddulph, Staulake R. Oxon.
Rev. A. Boulton, PrestonCapes R. co. N'pt'n.
Rev. J. T. Browne, Kinsale V. co. Cork.
Rev. W. L. Buckle, Bansted V. Surrey.
Rev. C. L. Coghlan, Kilkasein V. co. Ross.
Rev. T. V. Durell, Pyrton V. Oxon.
Rev. A. Farwell, Stoke Fleming R. Devon.
Rev. J. T. Flesher, Tiffield R. co. N'pton.
Rev. R. F. Laurence, Chalgrove V. Oxon.
Rev. J. Phillips, Ninfield V. Sussex.
Rev. F. R. Raine, Minlow P.C. co. Lancaster.
Rev. S. Stone, St. Augustine R. Norwich.
Rev. E. Thompson, Lambourn V. Berks.
Rev. D. Twining, Therfield R. Hants.
Rev. B.S. Vallack, St. Budeaux P.C. co. Dev.
Rev. J. West, Aisholt R. co. Dorset.

Chaplains.

Rev. R. B. Hone, to Earl of Haddington.
Rev. W. Marsh, to Visc. Galway.
Rev. L. S. Orde, to C'tess of Roden.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. D. Dobree, Classic Master of Pembroke College, Guernsey.
Rev. E. Wilton, Master of West Lavington Gram. School, Wilts.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Boley-hill, Rochester, the wife of Capt. T. Baker, a dau.——In Berkeley-sq. Lady Julia Hobhouse, a dau.

July 1. At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Milligan, of North Cerney, Gloucestershire, son.——At Tring-park, the wife of the Rev. H. Wilden, a son and heir.——3. At Sowton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Archd. Barnes, a son.——5. At Calke Abbey, Derbyshire, the lady of Sir G. Crewe, Bart. a son.——8. At Pimlico-lodge, Mrs. J. L. Elliot, a son.——At Queen-st. May-fair, the wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. S. O'Grady, M.P. a son and heir.——10. At Llangoedmore Place, Cardiganshire, the wife of Major Herbert Vaughan, a son.——13. At Northallerton, Mrs. Booth, wife of Lieut.-Col. Booth, 43d Light Inf. a son.——15. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Anderson, a son.——At Hyde Park-corner, the wife of J. J. Tollemache, esq. a son and heir.——In Harley-street, the wife of John Forbes, esq. M.P. a son.——16. Lady Charlotte Lane Fox, of twin daughters.——At his seat, the Cedars, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Leister F. Stanhope, C.B., a dau.——16. At Bering-place, Exeter, the wife of Col. Delamain, C.B. a son.——At Branston-hall, near Lincoln, the wife of the Hon. A. Leslie Melville, a dau.——17. At Witchampton Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Carr Glyn, a son.——20. At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hogge, a dau.——21. At Wells, Norfolk, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cassidy, 31st foot, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. and Rev. Everard Robert

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Bruce Fielding, brother to the Earl of Denbigh, and Rector of Stapleton, Shropshire, to Miss Boughey, eldest dau. of the late Sir J. F. F. Boughey, Bart.——22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, London, Visc. Acheson, son of the Earl of Gosford, to Lady Theodosia Brabazon, only dau. of the Earl of Meath.——25. At Paris, Lieut. H. A. Breedon, R.N. to Alice, youngest dau. of Major J. R. Nason, late 47th Reg.——29. In Dublin, the Rev. S. Bache, of Birmingham, to Emily, second dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Higginson of Derby.

Lately. At Bosbury, the Rev. C. Taylor, Master of Hereford Grammar School, to Miss Mary Sill, sister to the Rev. J. P. Sill, of Bosbury.——Rev. R. I. Wilberforce, Vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, son of W. Wilberforce, esq. formerly M.P. for Yorkshire, to Agnes-Frances-Everilda, eldest dau. of the Ven. Archd. Wrangham.——Rev. C. Whichcote, brother of the late Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. to Harriet, dau. of the late T. Tryon, esq. of Bulwick, Northampton.

July 3. At Bath, the Rev. C. I. Furlong, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Hale, D.D. of Lyde-house, Sion-hill.——4. At Leyton, the Rev. R. Meyricke, of Dinham-lodge, Ludlow, Salop, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late E. Andrews, esq.——5. At St. Dionis Backchurch, M. Saward, esq. of Chatham-place, to Harriette, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Sumner, of Rochford, Essex.——At St. James's, Capt. H. Vyner, to the Hon. Mary Gertrude, second dau. of Lord Grantham ——6. At St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the Rev. E. Hudetot, French Conformist Clergyman, to Rosetta Capadoce, dau. of J. Capadoce, banker, City-road.——At Edgbaston, Wm. Taylor, esq. of Glasgow, to Anne-Eliz.-Julia, only dau. of the late Thos. Phipson, esq. of Birmingham.——7. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Charles, second son of Mr. Evans, of Pall-mall, to Anne-Wyndham, eldest dau. of S. A. Leeks, esq. of Fludyer-street,——9. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, L. Kelly, esq. M.D. of Roscommon, to Mary-Emily, dau. of Mrs. Shuttleworth, of Portman-square.——At Tiverton, the Rev. S. Smith, Vicar of Lois Weedon, Northamptonshire, to Harriet, dau. of the late John Dickinson, esq.——Christopher Musgrave, esq. Capt. 14th Drag. and son of Sir James Musgrave, to Charlotte, second, dau. of ——Lushington, esq. of Clifton.——10. At Birmingham, the Rev. Humph. Pountney, to Emily, dau. of the Rev. John Cooke, Head Master of King Edward's School.——At Christ Church, Mary-le-bonne, Capt. F. Madan, E.I.C. to Harriet, dau. of late Sir James Graham, Bart. of Netherby, Cumberland.——At Bridgwater, Joseph Anstice, Professor of Classical Literature at King's-college, to Eliz. dau. of J. Ruscombe Poole, esq.——At Dawlish, Capt. G. Sidney Smith, R.N. to Lucy, dau. of Jas. Goss, esq.——11. At Leyton, Essex, Wm. Davenport, of Newport-house, co. Stafford, esq. to Marianne, only dau. J. Wood, esq. of Brownhills.——14. At Badlesmere, Kent, the Rev. J. W. Thirlwall, to Helen, fourth dau. of the late Rev. W. J. French, Rector of Vange, Essex.——15. At Paris, Sir Ferd. Rich. Acton, Bart. of Aldenham, Salop, to Mademoiselle de Dalberg, only dau. of the Duke de Dalberg, Peer of France.——At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Stephen, son of the late Wm. Van, esq. of the Council Office, to Emily, only dau. of Wm. Abbot, esq. of Parliament-street.——17. At Hull, H. Adam, esq. of Liverpool, merchant, to Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Harbord, esq. Comptrolling Surveyor in the Customs at Hull.——At Brighton, the Rev. Abel Straghan, to Anne-Rosetta, dau. of John Lyall, esq. of Brighton.——At Leeds, the Rev. Edw. Cookson, to Eliza, dau. of Thos. Chorley, esq. of Leeds.——At Trinity Church, St. Mary-le-bonne, the Rev. C. Cotton, M.A. of Hertford, to Mary, eldest dau. of G. Cathrow, esq. of Hoddesdon.——19. At Hemel Hempsted, Herts, William Hawkins, esq. of Winterbourn St. Martin's, near Dorchester, to Elizabeth-Sophia, only dau. of Wm. Goodwin, esq. of Chalden, near Hempsted.——The Rev. J. C. Pring, of New-college, Cambridge, to Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. Stone, surgeon.——At Steeple Aston, Jas. Moncrieff Melville, esq. of Priestden, Fifeshire, to Augusta, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Lechmere.——At Kelvedon, Essex, the Rev. T. Henderson, Vicar of Messing, to Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Chas. Dalten.——21. At Mary-la-bonne, the Rev. John Cecil Hall, son of the late Dean of Durham, to Frances-Amelia, eldest dau. of the Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford, of Addington-place, Kent; and on the same day, John Malcolm, esq. youngest son of Neill Malcolm, esq. of Poltalloch, Argyllshire, to Isabella Harriett, youngest dau. of the Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford.——At St. Giles's, Fred. Weedon, esq. of Bayswater, to Martha, second dau. of the late Rev. Francis Minshull, Rector of Nunney, Somerset.——At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Sir John Mansel, Bart. to Maria Georgiana, only dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. the Champion Dymoke, and sister to the present Champion.——23. At West Molsey, the seat of the Right Hon. J. W. Croker, Geo. Barrow, esq. eldest son of John Barrow, esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, to Miss Croker.——At St. George's Hanover-sq. the Rev. T. M. Cornish, of Heathfield, Somersetshire, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. Collins, of Regent-street.——24. At St. George the Martyr, George Knox, esq. Southampton-row, Russell-square, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Gunnell, esq. of the House of Commons.

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OBITUARY.

PRINCESS LOUISE OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

July 11. At Windsor Castle, aged 15, her Serene Highness the Princess Louise-Wilhelmina, Duchess of Saxe-Weimar; niece to her Majesty Queen Adelaide.

She was born at Ghent, March 31, 1817, the eldest daughter of Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar, by Ida, sister to the present Duke of Saxe Meinengen. She was left in this country by her mother nearly a twelvemonth ago, being then in ill health; and has ever since been constantly attended and anxiously nursed by her Royal Aunt. Her mother was at Windsor at the time of her death. The princess possessed great accomplishments for her age, which, combined with an amiable disposition, endeared her to all who knew her.

A *post mortem* examination of the body was performed by Mr. Davies, in the presence of Sir Astley Cooper, Sir C. Clarke, and Messrs. Keate and Brodie. There was nothing discovered but what had been anticipated—a softening of the spinal marrow, extending from the middle of the back to its termination.

The funeral took place on the forenoon of Monday the 16th of July in St George's Chapel. It was a walking procession, and moved in the following order:—

Their Majesties' Pages, two and two;
The Physicians, two and two;
The Coronet, borne on a crimson velvet cushion;
THE COFFIN,
carried on a Bier by ten men;
The Pall, supported by six Maids of Honour;
Countess Howe, Chief Mourner, dressed in deep mourning, with a long white veil, which was borne by a Lady.
Then followed Lady Sophia Sidney, Lady Mary Fox, Lady Frederick Fitzclarence, Viscountess Falkland, Lady Augusta Erskine, and the Countess of Errol:

Duke of Cumberland.	Prince George of Cumb.
Duke of Gloucester	Earl of Errol.
Ld. Fred. Fitzclarence.	Lord Ashbrook.
Sir Wm. Fremantle.	Sir C. Thornton.
Sir A. Barnard.	Sir H. Turner.
Lord Falkland.	Dean of Hereford.
Sir Jeffrey Wyatville.	Sir George Seymour.

Sir Henry Wheatley.
The Upper Servants of the Household closed the procession.

As the procession entered the chapel, it was met by the Dean and Canons of Windsor and the Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal and St. George's choir, who preceded the corpse. The coffin was then placed on a bier near the altar, and Lady Howe sat in a chair at its head.

The King preceded the procession in a carriage to the chapel; his Majesty was dressed in a purple robe. The Queen and the Duchess of Saxe Weimar did not leave the Castle. On Sunday night at 10 o'clock their Majesties inspected the vault, (near that of King Henry VI.), and the Queen was exceedingly affected. Mr. Chantrey has taken a cast for a marble bust of the Princess.

THE EARL OF SCARBOROUGH.

June 17. In Portman-square, aged 75, the Right Hon. Richard Lumley-Saunderson, sixth Earl of Scarborough, (1690), Viscount Lumley, of Lumley Castle in the bishoprick of Durham (1689), and Baron Lumley, of Lumley-Castle (1681); seventh Viscount Lumley, of Waterford in Ireland (1628.)

His Lordship was born April 18, 1757, the second of the five sons of Richard the fourth Earl, by Barbara, sister and heiress of Sir George Savile, of Rufford in Nottinghamshire, Bart. In early life he had for some time a commission in a regiment of dragoons. In pursuance of the will of his uncle Sir George Savile, whose estates he inherited, he assumed the name of Savile; and in the Parliament which sat from 1784 to 1790, he was one of the members for the City of Lincoln.

On succeeding to the peerage, by the death of his brother George-Augusta the fifth Earl, Sept. 5, 1807, the Rufford estates were removed, pursuant to Sir George Savile's will, to his next surviving brother the Rev. John Lumley; and the Earl exchanged the name of Savile for that of Saunderson, which had been first assumed by his grandfather the third Earl, in 1723, on the death of James Saunderson, Earl of Castleton.

The late Earl married, May 25, 1787, the Hon. Henrietta Willoughby, second daughter of Henry fifth Lord Middleton, and sister to the present peer of that name; but by her Ladyship, who survives him, he had no issue. He is succeeded in his titles by his brother the Hon. and Rev. John Lumley-Savile, Prebendary of York; whose younger son, John Lumley-Savile, Esq., now Knight in Parliament for Nottinghamshire, succeeds to the estates formerly belonging to Sir George Savile in that county.

Lord Scarborough, throughout his life, was well known and appreciated in the sporting circles, and his racing stud was formerly considered one of the most valuable in the kingdom. He

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voted in the majority on the rejection of the Reform Bill in October last; but did not repeat his hostile vote on the introduction of the second Bill in the House of Peers.

LORD BRANDON.

May 3. At Nice, aged 60, the Right Hon. and Rev. William Crosbie, fourth Lord Brandon, Baron of Brandon, co. Kerry; Rector of Castleisland, in the same county.

The family of Crosbie, which by the death of this nobleman has disappeared from the roll of the Peers of Ireland, was originally derived from Great Crosbie in Lancashire. John Crosbie, who died Bishop of Ardfert and Aghadoe in 1621, was the first of the name who rose to eminence in Ireland. From his elder son descended the family elevated to a Baronetcy of Nova Scotia in 1630, and which is yet existing, unless the unfortunate catastrophe of Sir Edward Crosbie in 1798, be deemed legally to have constituted a forfeiture. From his younger son David descended Sir Maurice Crosbie, who was created Lord Brandon in 1758. His son and successor William was created Viscount Crosbie in 1771, and Earl of Glandore in 1776; which titles expired with his son and successor John in 1815.

The nobleman now deceased was born Nov. 1, 1771, the only son of the Hon. and Very Rev. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick, (third and youngest son of the first Peer,) by his second wife Pyne, daughter of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. of Doveridge Hall, co. Derby, and aunt to the present Lord Waterpark. He was originally a barrister; but, having taken holy orders, was presented to the rich union of Castle Island, where he generally resided, and discharged the duties in person.

On the death of his cousin-german, John second Earl of Glandore, Oct 23, 1815, he succeeded to the barony of Brandon. He had married on the 3d of the preceding May, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel David Latouche, of Upton, co. Carlow, and Knight in Parliament for that county, by Lady Cecilia Leeson, third daughter of Joseph first Earl of Miltown. By this lady, who survives him, he had one son, the Hon. Maurice Crosbie, who died an infant in 1816; and one daughter, the Hon. Elizabeth Cecilia, born in 1817.

Lord Brandon was a man of superior order of mind, and of great literary attainments. He was very much respected and liked by those who enjoyed his friendship. His affections were singularly warm, and his notions of justice were remarkably rigid. He had been a great traveller in his youth, and was distinguished for his singular acuteness and perception. For the last twenty years he resided chiefly at his romantic cottage, at the upper Lakes of Killarney; but had been for the two last years resident on the continent for the benefit of his health. He was a Vice President of that excellent institution, the Literary Fund Society.

The barony of Brandon is the thirty-eighth peerage of Ireland which has failed for want of male heirs since the Union in January 1801, exclusive of titles extinct in the higher grades, but continued in the inferior dignity. Of these thirty-eight peerages, one, Netterville, has been since claimed; and, if admitted, four extinct peerages will be requisite (instead of three) for the next new creation.

COUNT WORONZOW.

June 21. At his residence in Mansfield-street, in his 88th year, General Count Woronzow, formerly Ambassador from Russia to the Court of Great Britain: and father-in-law to the late Earl of Pembroke.

Count Simon Woronzow was born at Moscow, in the year 1744, of a noble family, which in point of rank and antiquity was inferior to none in the Russian empire, the princes of the blood of Rurick and St. Waldimir only excepted. His father was Commander in Chief and Governor-general of the province of Waldimir. Count Simon began life as one of the pages in the household of the Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, and, at the death of that princess, entered as lieutenant in the regiment of the Guards Preobazinki. When the revolution took place which brought Catherine II. to the throne, Count Woronzow was one of the very small number in that corps who, remaining faithful to the Emperor Peter the Third, opposed the movement in favour of the Empress, and was, in consequence, put under arrest, together with the Captain of his company, who had adopted the same dangerous line of conduct. Catherine, however, possessed too high a mind and too steady a disposition herself not to forgive those whom she conceived to have done but their duty; and, every opposition to her elevation having readily ceased, Count Woronzow recovered his liberty at the end of three days.

Before returning to active service, his father sent him to travel first into the interior parts of Russia, which extensive country he traversed in every direction,

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before setting off for foreign parts, when he accompanied his uncle, Count Michael Woronzow. Vienna, Italy, Paris, were the places he successively visited. The latter city he saw, for the first time, in the year 1765, and it is remarkable that he never returned to it before 1815, after a lapse of fifty years.

War having been declared by the Ottoman Porte against Russia, at the instigation of a western power of Europe, Count Simon eagerly solicited military employment, and was received as Lieutenant-Colonel of a battalion of grenadiers, at the head of which he was the first to storm the Turkish entrenchments, at the famous battle of Kahul, in 1770, which was considered as the grave of the body of the Janissaries, and as reflecting the last gleam of martial glory which shone upon the Turkish armies. Seventeen thousand Russian soldiers, under the command of Field-Marshal Romanzow, attacked and dispersed, on that memorable day, one hundred and twenty thousand Osmanlis, commanded by the Grand Vizier in person, and defended by a triple line of entrenchments. As a reward for his distinguished conduct on that occasion, Count Woronzow was instantly promoted to the rank of Colonel, received besides the Cross of St. George of the third class, and was soon after appointed to the command of the 1st regiment of Grenadiers. In the year 1772, a momentary retreat of the Russian forces, under the cannon of the fortress of Silistria, having been thought necessary, Count Woronzow, in performing his part of the general manœuvre, found himself surrounded at once, with only 600 of his Grenadiers, by 12,000 Spahis, the flower and choice of the Turkish cavalry; against such fearful odds, he defended himself valiantly, until he was happily disengaged by General Count, afterwards Prince, Potemkin. The services of the regiment, and its Colonel, were handsomely rewarded, at the peace of Kainardgi, in 1773. The Count was made Brigadier-General, and his regiment received the title of Grenadiers of the Empress, who declared herself its only future Colonel, and ordered it to be present at Moscow, at the splendid fêtes or rejoicings which were given there for the celebration of peace. Soon after, Count Woronzow departed again for Italy, in which country he remained down to the year 1781, when he returned to Russia, and married the Lady Catherine, daughter of Admiral Siniavin, chief of a family which has been without interruption, and as it were hereditarily, in the naval service. In 1782, the Count was appointed Russian minister at Venice. He lost his wife in Italy in 1784, and was removed thence in 1789; to be sent on a special mission in London, where he became soon after resident Minister and Ambassador. From that time, he never ceased to play an important part in the politics, not only of Russia and England, respectively, but of all Europe. Though warmly disposed to liberal ideas in the former and genuine acceptation of the word, he showed himself from beginning to end, in heart and principle, the constant enemy of the French revolution, and the staunch and active supporter of lawful principles, and the legitimate order of succession in hereditary princes.

Particularly well treated, at first, by the Emperor Paul on his accession to the throne, he left his service boldly, and without hesitation, when that monarch thought proper to ally himself with the First Consul, Buonaparte; and it was only on Alexander succeeding to his father's crown that he was re-appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James. From London he went to Russia in 1802, upon the occasion of his brother, Count Alexander Woronzow, being made Chancellor of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs; but soon returned to England, where in 1808 he married his daughter Catherine to the late Earl of Pembroke. From that day he never left this country, except for some short excursions to France in 1815 and 1819, which he undertook to see his son, Count Michael, who was Commander-in-chief of the Russian corps, forming a part of the European army of observation, placed under the supreme command of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

His Excellency was a Nobleman highly esteemed in the distinguished circle in which he moved. The most placid calmness of temper, and perfect mildness of manner, united to the greatest strength of mind, characterised his elevated character. By his death numerous charitable institutions of this country will lose a constant and liberal benefactor; he distributed in charity more than 4700*l.* a year. The Countess of Pembroke and his son Count Michael, were present at their father's decease. He had been confined for some time to his room, but endured no anguish, and passed out of time into eternity with all the meekness and resignation of a spirit that was prepared to meet God. He was noble in mien, simple in manners, kind at heart.

He left positive orders that his remains should be deposited in the church vault of his parish, without any pomp, and in the plainest way possible, direct-

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ing that a plate of marble should only decorate his tomb with a short inscription, indicative of his name, times of birth and death. His body was conveyed from his late residence, to the Russian Embassy Chapel, followed by six mourning coaches and six noblemen's carriages. Among the mourners were Count Michael Woronzow (the son of the deceased), the Earl of Pembroke, and his principal servants. The service was performed in the Greek ritual; after which the procession moved towards the New Church, St. Mary-le-bone, where the Rev. Mr. Moore met the corpse at the principal door, reading our burial form of service in a most impressive manner. About half past one o'clock the coffin was lowered into the vault containing the remains of one of his grandsons.

His son is at present Governor-general of those parts of Crimea and Bessarabia, honoured now with the appellation of New Russia; but found himself, by leave of absence, in London at the time of the decease of his venerable parent.

HON. EDWARD MONCKTON.

July 1. At Meriden, Warwickshire, aged 87, the Hon. Edward Monckton, of Somerford Hall, Staffordshire, formerly M.P. for Stafford, and Colonel of the Staffordshire Yeomanry; great-uncle to Lord Viscount Galway.

He was born Nov. 3, 1744, the sixth and youngest son of John first Viscount Galway, and the third by his second marriage with Jane, fourth daughter of Henry Warner Westenra, esq. and great-aunt to the present Lord Rossmore. He was elected to parliament as one of the members for Stafford at the general election in 1780; and sat during seven Parliaments, until the dissolution in 1812.

On the retirement of Earl Gower, the present Marquis of Stafford, about 1795, he was appointed colonel of the Staffordshire yeomanry, and held that command until 1829. At the period of the general reduction of that description of force throughout England, in 1826, the Staffordshire regiment was retained in its full amount. The test of the importance of each regiment as a support to the civil power of the country, on which the continuation or suppression of each corps was made to depend, was the number of days' service it had performed, either in a body or detachments, in aid of the civil power, in the course of the ten preceding years. The service of Colonel Monckton's regiment during that period, was stated by the Lieut.-Colonel, in an address to the corps, to have been eighty-two days. As this demonstrated the occasional expediency of some military force for the support of the magistracy in that district, the county regiment yeomanry cavalry was retained, and its discipline was as creditably maintained by Colonel Monckton as that of any other regiment of a similar description in the kingdom. He received on his retirement letters of thanks from Earl Talbot, the Lord Lieutenant of the county; and from his Majesty, through Mr. Secretary Peel. In his magisterial capacity, Mr. Monckton might be considered as the patriarch of Staffordshire, having been actively engaged in the commission for more than fifty years. In the enjoyment of a large fortune, he employed it in the improvement of his estates, and for the advantage of his neighbourhood. He married, in 1776, the Hon. Sophia Pigot, daughter of George Lord Pigot; and by her had issue nine sons and four daughters: 1, Edward; 2, George; 3, John; 4, Henry, a Major-General in the army; 5, Sophia; 6, Mary-Leonora, who died in 1791, in her 8th year; 7, Philip, who died in 1820, leaving three sons and two daughters; 8, Claude, deceased; 9, Robert; 10, the the Rev. Hugh Monckton, Rector of Seaton, co. Rutland, and Vicar of Harringworth, co. Northampton; 11, Anna-Maria; 12, William; and 13, Emma-Frances.

The family of Mr. Monckton have been remarkable for their great age. His elder brother, the Hon. John Monckton, of Fineshade Abbey, Northamptonshire, died at the age of 90, Jan. 2, 1830 (see a memoir in our vol. ci. 171). Their sister, the Countess dowager of Corke and Orrery, is still living at the age of 84.

LORD ELDIN.

June .. At Edinburgh, aged 74, the Hon. John Clerk, Lord Eldin.

Lord Eldin was the son of John Clerk, esq. of Eldin, the author of a celebrated treatise on Naval Tactics. He was born in April 1757, and in 1775 was bound apprentice to a Writer to the Signet. His original destination had been the civil service in India, and an appointment in that department had been promised him; but, some political changes occurring before it was completed, the views of his friends were disappointed, and he turned his attention to the law as a profession. At first he intended to practice as a writer and accountant; but he soon abandoned that lower branch of the profession, and in 1785 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates.

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As a lawyer, Mr. Clerk was remarkable for great clearness of perception, never-failing readiness and fertility of resource, admirable powers of reasoning, and a quaint sarcastic humour that gave a zest and flavour to all he said. For many years he had half the business of the Bar upon his hands. In private life he was distinguished for his social qualities, not less than for his varied accomplishments, including a highly-cultured taste for the Fine Arts.

RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

May 30. At his house in Langham-place, aged 69, the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, Knt. a Privy Councillor, one of the Commissioners for the affairs of India, M. P. for Knaresborough, and D. C. L.

Sir James Mackintosh was born at Alldowrie, in the county of Inverness, Oct. 24, 1765. His father, Capt. John Mackintosh, of Kellachie, was the intimate companion of Major Mercer, the poet, who thus spoke of him, in a letter to Lord Glenbervie—"We lived together for two years in the same tent, without an unkind word or look. John Mackintosh was one of the liveliest, most good humoured, gallant lads I ever knew." Capt. Mackintosh, being stationed at Gibraltar, left his children, consisting of two sons and a daughter, in the care of their grandfather. Sir James was educated at Fortrose, under Mr. Stalker, and at King's College, Aberdeen, under Mr. Leslie. He also received instructions under James Dunbar, LL.D. Professor of Moral Philosophy, and Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, Professor of Humanity. The late Rev. Robt. Hall was his intimate companion. Having formed an intention of applying to medicine as a profession, he repaired to Edinburgh, and there attended the lectures of Dr. Cullen and Professor Black. He became a member of the Royal Medical Society, of which he was one of the annual presidents, together with John Haslam, M. D. It is said, however, that Mr. Mackintosh received greater pleasure from the Speculative Society, originally instituted in 1764, for the purpose of improvement in public speaking. He there distinguished himself, with Wild, Laing, and Gillies, names afterwards known in the southern portion of the island. Among his intimate friends at Edinburgh were Adam Smith and the Earl of Buchan.

In 1787, he took the degree of M.D. on which occasion he composed a Latin thesis, "De Actione Musculari." He then travelled southward, in company with the eldest son of Sir James Grant, of Grant, who about that period became Knight of the Shire for the county of Moray, and might have rendered essential service to the young physician, had he not shortly after fallen into a state of ill health, which obliged him to retire from active life.

In the mean time the attention of Mr. Mackintosh was rather diverted from his professional studies to the science of politics; and in 1789 he published a pamphlet on the Regency question, in which he advocated the arguments of the Whigs. Among the numerous essays on the same subject, however, this pamphlet did not attract attention; and the author shortly after repaired to Leyden, and afterwards visited Liege, in which city he was an eye witness of the memorable conflict between the Prince Bishop and his subjects, a forerunner of the French revolution. On his return he relinquished the use of his medical degree, and entered himself of Lincoln's Inn. In 1789 he married Miss Stuart, of Gerrard-street, sister to Mr. Charles Stuart, the author of several dramatic pieces. She died in 1797, leaving three daughters, who will be noticed hereafter.

It was not until 1791 that the name of Mr. Mackintosh became known to the world. He then suddenly acquired considerable celebrity as the antagonist of Mr. Burke, in "Vindiciæ Gallicæ, or a Defence of the French Revolution and its English admirers, against the accusations of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; including some strictures on the late production of Monsieur de Calonne," an octavo volume of 379 pages. This dissertation he sold, when only partially composed, for a trifling sum; but the publisher liberally presented the author with triple the original price. At the end of four months the two first editions were dispersed, and a third appeared at the end of August 1791. The talent displayed in this work procured him the acquaintance of Sheridan, Grey, Whitbread, Fox, and the Duke of Bedford. He was previously intimate with Mr. Brand Hollis, Godwin, and some other even more notorious republicans. The Vindiciæ Gallicæ called forth the following eulogium from Dr. Parr in his "Sequel:" "In Mackintosh I see the sternness of a republican without his acrimony, and the ardour of a reformer without his impetuosity. His taste in morals, like that of Mr. Burke, is equally pure and delicate with his taste in literature. His mind is so comprehensive, that generalities cease to be barren; and so vigorous, that detail itself becomes interesting. He introduces every question with perspicuity, states it with precision, and

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pursues it with easy unaffected method. Sometimes, perhaps, he may amuse his readers with excursions into paradox; but he never bewilders them by flights into romance. His philosophy is far more just, and far more amiable, than the philosophy of Paine, and his eloquence is only not equal to the eloquence of Burke. He is argumentative without sophistry, fervid without fury, profound without obscurity, and sublime without extravagance."

The Vindiciæ Gallicæ, however, had not been very long published, before Mr. Mackintosh was accidentally led to a correspondence with Mr. Burke, on account of a third party. This led to an interview, and to a visit to Beaconsfield; and on his return to town he frankly owned to his private friends, that he was a convert to the arguments of his quondam antagonist.

In the mean time, Mr. Mackintosh had been called to the bar, but did not for some years attain any considerable practise. As the means of enlarging his income, he was induced to resort to a course of subscription lectures, which were delivered in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn. It is said that the benchers at first refused him the use of their Hall, on account of his Jacobinical character, and that it was not granted until at the repeated request of Mr. Pitt and Lord Loughborough. The lectures were most respectably attended, and their substance was published under the title of "A Discourse on the study of the Law of Nature and of Nations," and "Discourses on the Laws of England." Their author was called to the bar in 1795.

About this time Mr. Mackintosh lost his first wife, a woman endeared to him not only as the mother of his children and the partner of his heart—but as the faithful friend to whom he could freely unburthen himself, and who urged him on to resist his somewhat constitutional indolence. In 1798 he married, secondly, a daughter of J. B. Allen, esq. of Cressella in Pembrokeshire.

After the general election in 1802, Mr. Mackintosh was retained as counsel in several controverted cases, and acquitted himself ably before Committees of the House of Commons. In 1803, he greatly increased his celebrity by his speech delivered in defence of the French journalist Peltier, who was tried at the suit of the Attorney-general for libels on the First Consul of France. In the catalogue of Dr. Parr's library, occurs "Drewe's admired Sermon on the Duty of defending our Country, preached in the cathedral of Exeter Aug. 19, 1803, but written," says Dr. Parr, "in all probability, by Sir James Mackintosh." Some letters of Mackintosh to Parr on the latter's epitaphs for Burke and Mrs. Mackintosh, are printed in Parr's Life and Works, vol. viii. pp. 572-576.

We are not informed how long Mr. Mackintosh held the appointment of Professor of General Polity and the Laws in the East India College at Hertford; but it was from that situation that he was removed to the office of Recorder of Bombay, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood, Dec. 21, 1803.

In India the oratorical talents of Sir James Mackintosh were highly appreciated, and it was whilst he was there resident that he first commenced the composition of his History of England, which was long talked of, but at last (as far as is hitherto published) is dwindled down to three pocket volumes. His departure from India in Nov. 1811, was hastened by a severe illness; he retired from the Recordership with a pension of 1200*l.* from the East India Company.

After his return, he obtained, in July 1813, a seat in the House of Commons, as member for the county of Nairn. In 1818 he was elected for Knaresborough, through the influence of the Duke of Devonshire; and was re-chosen at the subsequent elections of 1820, 1826, 1830, and 1831. He was appointed one of the Commissioners for the affairs of India, Dec. 1, 1830. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1822, and again in 1823. Sir James Mackintosh had great disadvantages to contend against as a speaker. Amongst the most prominent was a harsh voice, a strong provincial accent, and an uncouth delivery. But the warmth of his feelings, the power of his language, and the frequent depth of his reflections, enabled him to triumph over every defect, and though it was late in life when he entered the House of Commons, he acquired a reputation within its walls, such as many have not been able to attain under circumstances much more favourable. It has been objected to Sir James Mackintosh that he was too fond of dealing in panegyric; but he had the art of praising with great delicacy and elegance, and he never employed that power to promote his own interests, or to serve any unworthy object. It may be said that from the outset of his career to the close, he excited expectations which, partly through bodily debility, and principally from an excessive sensibility of taste, he never realized. As a writer he was slow, laborious, and fastidious; that he was a clear and vigorous thinker, his works, which are few, abundantly testify; his style of composition was remarkable for a constant effort after purity. It is said that he has left a mass of historical ma-

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terials which will speedily be arranged and given to the public, particularly respecting the period of the Revolution. He was the author of several articles in the Monthly Review, particularly those on Burke's Regicide Peace, and Gibbon's Historical Works; was afterwards an extensive contributor to the Edinburgh Review; and wrote a dissertation on the History of Ethical Science, in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Sir James Mackintosh had been unwell for some time. The attack of which he died may be said to have originated in an accident. About the beginning of March, while at dinner, a portion of the breast of a boiled chicken remained in his throat, and gave rise to several distressing symptoms. At the end of two days the obstruction was removed by an emetic, and it was found to consist of the flesh of the chicken, with a portion of thin bone projecting at one side in a sharp point. The effects of the accident completely unsettled his general health. He anticipated the near approach of his dissolution with the most perfect resignation, retaining nearly to the last the command of the powerful and mental faculties which distinguished him through an arduous life. His funeral took place on the 4th June, at Hampstead. Among the carriages in the procession were noticed those of the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Carlisle, Lords Holland and Dover, Right Hon. C. Grant, Sir Robert Inglis, Bart. M. P., &c.

By his first marriage Sir James Mackintosh had three daughters; of whom the eldest was married to Claudius John Rich, esq. Resident at Bagdad, who died Oct. 5, 1821 (see a memoir of him in our vol. XCII. i. 473, and an account of his MSS. and antiquities, which were purchased by Parliament for the British Museum, in vol. XCV. i. 263, 326): the second daughter, Catherine, was married in 1812, at Bagdad, to Sir William Wiseman, Bart.; she died in 1822, leaving four children; the third daughter was married to Mr. Erskine, of Bombay. By his second lady Sir James had two daughters and one son. A portrait of Sir James Mackintosh, by Edridge, was published in Cadell's Contemporary Portraits in 1814; another by Derby, in the European Magazine for June 1824. A lithographic portrait has been lately published by Mr. Isaac W. Slater, from a drawing completed in June last year.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR W. WILLIAMS.

June 17. At his house, in Marlborough-buildings, Bath, Major-General Sir William Williams, K.C.B. and K.T.S.

This distinguished officer was appointed Ensign in the 40th foot 1794, Lieutenant 1795, Captain 1799, Major in the army 1802, in the 81st foot 1804, Lieut.-Colonel in the 60th foot 1809, and in the 13th 1812. He served in Spain and Portugal; was present at the battles of Corunna and Fuentes d'Onor, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, and at the battle of Salamanca; for which services he had the honour of wearing a cross and one clasp.

In 1814 he served in America, when he commanded at St. John's at the posts in advance on the Richelieu river; and Sir Geo. Prevost, in his general orders, expressed "his most entire approbation of the judgment, zeal, and assiduity displayed by Lieut.-Col. Williams in his arrangement for the defence of the important posts placed under his immediate command."

Sir William Williams had license to accept the Order of the Tower and Sword, conferred on him for his services in the Peninsula, March 11, 1813; he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, on the enlargement of the order, Jan. 5, 1815, and was invested Aug. 6, 1830. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1819, and of Major-General in 1830.

REAR-ADMIRAL SUTTON.

May .. At Ditchingham-lodge, Suffolk, aged 72, Samuel Sutton, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Rear-Adm. Sutton entered the navy in 1777 as midshipman on board the Monarch 74, commanded by Sir Joshua Rowley, Bart. with whom he afterwards removed into the Suffolk, Conqueror, and other ships, continuing to serve with that officer until the peace of 1783. During that period the Conqueror was engaged in the action with M. d'Orvilliers in 1778, the Suffolk in that with d'Estaing, off Grenada, in 1779, and the Conqueror in those with de Guichen off Martinique, in April and May 1780. The loss of the last on those two battles amounted to 87 killed and wounded; among the latter was her commander, Capt. Watson, who lost an arm, and died soon after.

At the close of the war with America, Mr. Sutton was appointed First Lieutenant of the Preston 50, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Rowley, at Jamaica, whence he was compelled to return to England by ill health. During the Spanish armament he served as signal officer of the Iphigenia frigate, one of the repeaters to the fleet assembled under the orders of Earl Howe. In Jan. 1793, he joined the Culloden, 74,

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commanded by Sir Thomas Rich; and from that ship he removed in Nov. 1794 into the Mars, another third rate, as First Lieutenant to Sir Charles Cotton. The Mars was the sternmost ship in the very masterly retreat from the French fleet, effected by Vice-Adm. Cornwallis in June 1795; and in consequence sustained the brunt of the enemy's attack, but fortunately had not a man killed, and only twelve wounded.

In September following Lieut. Sutton was promoted to the command of the Martin sloop of war; and in 1797 was ordered to convey the Duc d'Angouleme from Leith to Cuxhaven; immediately after the performance of which service, he was advanced to post rank, by commission dated June 27. He subsequently commanded for a short period the Monarch 74, bearing the flag of Sir Richard Onslow, in the North Sea; and in 1799 became Flag Captain to Sir Charles Cotton, with whom he continued to serve in different ships until the commencement of 1801. He was then appointed to the Alcmene 32, and in that frigate assisted in the capture and destruction of the Danish line of defence before Copenhagen, when he lost five killed and fourteen wounded. He was removed into the Amazon 38, as successor to the gallant Riou, who had fallen in the battle.

Capt. Sutton's next appointment was to the Victory, a first rate, fitting for the reception of Lord Nelson, who hoisted his flag on board her, May 18, 1803, and sailed to assume the chief command in the Mediterranean; but, on his arrival off Brest, removed into the Amphion, leaving the Victory to communicate with Adm. Cornwallis. A few days after, Capt. Sutton captured l'Ambuscade, a French frigate of 32 guns and 187 men. He rejoined Lord Nelson off Toulon in July, and then exchanged with Capt. T. M. Hardy into the Amphion frigate, in which he was very actively employed during the most important part of Lord Nelson's command on the Mediterranean station, and had the good fortune to assist in the capture of a Spanish squadron laden with specie, Oct. 5, 1804. The Amphion was on this occasion opposed to la Mercedes, which blew up in ten minutes after the commencement of the action, when all on board, except 40 men, perished.

Capt. Sutton was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1821.

REAR-ADM. OUGHTON.

June 9. At Cullen, James Oughton, esq. a superannuated Rear-Admiral.

This officer was made a Lieutenant Sept. 30, 1783; served in that capacity on board the Queen 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Gardner, in the memorable battle of June 1, 1794, and was appointed, early in 1798, to the command of the Hector bomb, which formed part of Sir Home Popham's squadron at Ostend. He afterwards commanded the Sphynx, Isis, Windsor Castle, and Leander; the last bearing the flag of Sir Andrew Mitchell, with whom he served at the capture of the Helder in Aug. 1799, off Brest, and on the Halifax station. He was made post Captain the same year.

JEREMY BENTHAM, ESQ.

June 6. At his house, in Queen-square-place, Westminster, aged 85, Jeremy Bentham, Esq. M.A. the celebrated jurist.

He was the eldest son of Mr. Jeremiah Bentham, attorney, and was born at his father's house, in Red-lion-st. Houndsditch, Feb. 15 (old style) 1747-8. His grandfather, who had followed the same profession, and had occupied the same two houses in the City and at Barking, was clerk to the Company of Scriveners. The name of Jeremy was derived from an ancestor, Sir Jeremy Snow, a banker in the reign of Charles the Second. The late General Sir Samuel Bentham, of the Russian service, who died April 30, 1831 (see our last volume, pt. ii. p. 91), was his brother. His father married secondly Sarah, widow of the Rev. John Abbot, D.D. Rector of All Saints, Colchester, and mother of the late Lord Colchester. She died Sept. 27, 1809, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Mr. Bentham was remarkably forward in his youth. Soon after he was three years of age he read Rapin's History of England as an amusement; and at seven he read Telamaque in French. At eight he played the violin, an instrument on which, at a subsequent period of his life, he became remarkably proficient. He was very distinguished at Westminster school, and at the age of thirteen he was removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1767, and voted at the election of 1768, before he was of age. At Oxford he attended the lectures of Sir William Blackstone, and afterwards entered at Lincoln's Inn, of which society he became a bencher in 1817.

About 1765 his father purchased the house in Queen-square-place, where he and his son both passed the remainder of their lives. It had previously been the residence of the notorious courtesan, Theresa Constantia Phillips, author of Memoirs in three vols. 1761.

In one of his pamphlets ("Indications

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respecting Lord Eldon") Mr. Bentham has thus related some circumstances of his short period of practice at the bar: "By the command of a father I entered into the profession, and in the year 1772, or thereabouts, was called to the bar. Not long after, having drawn a bill in equity, I had to defend it against exceptions before a Master in Chancery. 'We shall have to attend on such a day,' said the solicitor to me, naming a day a week or so distant; 'warrants for our attendance will be taken out for two intervening days, but it is not customary to attend before the third!' What I learnt afterwards was, that, though no attendance more than one was ever bestowed, three were on every occasion regularly charged for; for each of the two falsely pretended attendances, the client being by the solicitor charged with a fee for himself, as also with a fee for 6*s*. 8*d*. paid by him to the Master; the consequence was, that for every attendance the Master, instead of 6*s*. 8*d*. received 1*l*.; and that, even if inclined, no solicitor durst omit taking out the three warrants instead of one, for fear of the not-to-be-hazarded displeasure of that subordinate judge and his superiors. * * * These things, and others of the same complexion, in such immense abundance, determined me to abandon the profession; and, as soon as I could obtain my father's permission, I did so. I found it more to my taste to endeavour, as I have been doing ever since, to put an end to them, than to profit by them."

In 1785 Mr. Bentham visited Paris for the third time, and afterwards, by way of Italy, Greece, and Turkey, went to Crechoff in Russia, which was the station of the battalion his brother then commanded, but who was then unfortunately absent at Cherson in consequence of an apprehended attack from the Capitan Pacha. During his stay at Crechoff Mr. Bentham wrote his letters on the Usury Laws. After three years' absence, he returned home, through Poland, Germany, and the United Provinces, in Feb. 1788.

The death of his father in 1792 left him with a moderate fortune, and the free choice of his course of life, when he wholly abandoned all prospect of professional emoluments and honours, and devoted himself entirely to the composition of his laborious works. These voluminous writings have been published in the following order:—

A Fragment on Government, being an examination of what is delivered on the subject in Blackstone's Commentaries. 1776. 8vo.

A View of the Hard Labour Bill; being an abstract of a Pamphlet entitled, 'Draught of a Bill to punish by Imprisonment and Hard Labour certain offenders; and to establish proper places for their reception.' Interspersed with observations relative to the subject of the above draught in particular, and to Penal Jurisprudence in general. 1778.

Defence of Usury; showing the impoliey of the present legal restraints on the terms of pecuniary bargains. In a series of letters to a friend. To which is added, a letter to Adam Smith, Esq., LL.D., on the discouragement opposed by the above restraints to the progress of inventive industry. 1787.

Letter to a member of the National Convention. 1787.

An introduction to the principles of Morals and Legislation. 4to. printed in 1780, published in 1789.

Draught of a new plan for the organization of the Judicial establishments in France. 1790.

Panopticon, or the Inspection-house; containing the idea of a new principle of construction, applicable to any sort of establishment in which persons of any description are to be kept under inspection; with a plan of management adapted to the principle. 1791. 2 vols. 8vo.

Essay on Political Tactics; containing six of the principal rules proper to be observed by a political assembly, in the process of forming a decision; with the reasons on which they are grounded, and a comparative application of them to British and French practice, being a fragment of a larger work, a sketch of which is subjoined. 1791. 4to.

Truth *versus* Ashurst; or Law as it is, contrasted with what it is said to be. Written in Dec. 1792, printed 1823.

Supply without burden; or Escheat *vice* Taxation, 1795; to which was prefixed a Protest against Law Taxes, which had been printed in 1793.

Traites de Legislation civile et penale, publiées en François d'apres les MSS. par Etienne Dumont, 3 vols. 8vo. 1802.

First and Second Letters to Lord Pelham, giving a comparative view of the system of penal colonization in New South Wales and the Home Penitentiary system, prescribed by two Acts of Parliament of the years 1794 and 1799.

A Plea for the Constitution, also directed against the New South Wales colony, of which he recommended the abandonment! 1803.

Scotch Reform considered; with reference to the plan proposed for the Courts and the Administration of Justice in Scotland, with illustrations from English Non-Reform; in letters to Lord Grenville. 1808.

Theorie des Peines et des Recom-

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penses, redigée en François par Etienne Dumont, 2 vols. 1812.

On the law of Evidence, 1813.

"Swear not at all;" containing an exposure of the needlessness and mischievousness, as well as anti-christianity of the ceremony of an oath, with proof of the abuses of it, especially in the University of Oxford. Printed 1813; published 1817.

Table of Springs of Action; printed 1815; published 1817.

Chrestomathia. Part I. explanatory of a proposed school for the extension of the new system of instruction to the higher branches of learning, for the use of the middling and higher ranks of life, 1816. Part II. being an Essay on Nomenclature and Classification; including a critical examination of the encyclopedical table of Lord Bacon, as improved by D'Alembert, 1817.

Plan of Parliamentary Reform, with reasons for each article; and an introduction, showing the necessity of radical, and the inadequacy of moderate Reform. 1817.

Papers relative to Codification and Public Instruction; including correspondence with the Russian Emperor, and divers constituted authorities in the American United States. 1817.

The Rationale of Reward, 1825. Translated by a Friend from M. Dumont's "Traités des Recompenses," as above, with the benefit of some parts of the original, which were in English.

Church-of-Englandism and its Catechism examined; preceded by strictures on the exclusionary system, as pursued in the National Society's Schools; interspersed with parallel views of the English and Scottish established churches; and concluding with remedies proposed for abuses indicated; and an examination of the Parliamentary system of church reform lately pursued, and still pursuing, including the proposed new churches. Printed 1817; published 1818.

Bentham's Radical Reform Bill, with reasons in notes, 1819.

Observations on the Restrictive and Prohibitory Commercial System, especially with a reference to the decree of the Spanish Cortes of July 1820. From the MSS. of Jeremy Bentham, Esq. By John Bowring.

Letters to Count Toreno, on the proposed Penal Code delivered in by the Legislation Committee of the Spanish Cortes, April 25, 1821; written at the Count's request, 1822.

Codification Proposal, addressed to all nations professing liberal opinions, 1822. Supplement, 1827.

The Book of Fallacies; from unfinished papers of Jeremy Bentham. By a Friend. 1824.

Rationale of Judicial Evidence, specially applied to English practice, 1827. Five thick 8vo. vols.

These were only a portion of Mr. Bentham's writings. Some, which have been esteemed the most valuable, particularly an "Essay on Judicial Establishments," have never in reality been published. Repeated proposals have been made to publish a complete edition of his works. A few weeks before his death Prince Talleyrand, who at all times has professed his high admiration of the author, made proposals to have a complete edition of all his works in French published in Paris. Amongst the unpublished works is one on the use of language, with a view to the giving certainty to the expression of the will of the Legislature. He had also lately projected a new work on language, and one on mathematics. Some, if not all of these productions, will, it is expected, be edited by gentlemen competent to the task, and will at some future period be made public in a complete and uniform shape. Mr. Bentham's correspondence with many of the most distinguished statesmen of Europe, is entrusted to his chief executor, Dr. Bowring. In the second volume of Mr. Barker's Parriana, pp. 1—40, is printed a letter of Mr. Bentham to Mr. Bowring, respecting John Lind, the celebrated writer, the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Forster, of Colchester, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parr. Five lively letters of Mr. Bentham to Dr. Parr, are printed in Parr's Life and Works, vol. i. pp. 548, 550; vol. viii. pp. 4—12.

As a writer Bentham was very obscure; but he had able friends, who made some of his numerous works intelligible, and who helped him to that fame which even his own obscurities could not strangle. Like Swift, he occasionally arrived at bold and startling principles through a process of banter and wit; for, absorbed as he was in the most serious pursuits, he possessed a rare vein of humour.

In 1802 Mr. Bentham again visited Paris, in company with his friend Sir Samuel Romilly; and again in 1825, when marked respect was paid to him, particularly in the courts of law.

Major Parry, in his "Last Days of Lord Byron," has given a ludicrous and somewhat disrespectful account of the visit he paid to Mr. Bentham, for the purpose of taking him to see the stores and materials preparing for the Greeks. Having been invited to "breakfast," without the hour being mentioned, the Major attended at what

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he considered the philosophic hour of eight, but was told that Mr. Bentham did not breakfast until three! However, having taken that meal with the great jurist's two amanuenses, Major Parry was summoned to his presence about ten o'clock. "His appearance struck me forcibly. His white thin locks cut straight in the fashion of the Quakers, and hanging or rather floating on his shoulders; his garments something of their colour and cut, and his frame rather square and muscular, with no exuberance of flesh, made up a singular looking, and not an inelegant, old man. He welcomed me with a few hurried words, but without any ceremony, and then conducted me into several rooms to show me *his* ammunition and materials of war. One very large room was nearly filled with books; and another with unbound works, which, I understood, were the philosopher's own composition. The former, he said, furnished him his supplies."

The remainder of the story, although very amusing, is too long to extract. It turns principally on Mr. Bentham's custom of running in the streets, which made the Major fearful lest every body should take him for a mad doctor, the attendant amanuensis for his assistant, and Mr. Bentham for his patient, just broke adrift from his keepers. "He exulted," it is said, "in his activity, and inquired particularly, if I had ever seen a man at his time of life so active. I could not answer, No! while I was almost breathless with the exertion of following him through the crowded streets."

"His appearance," it has been lately remarked, "both in the amplitude of his look, the flow of his reverend hair, and the habitual benevolence of his smile, had a striking likeness to Franklin, and on a hasty glance the busts might be confounded. He had all the practical wisdom of one of the sages of good sense; took exercise as long as he could, both abroad and at home; indulged in reasonable appetite; and, notwithstanding the mechanical-mindedness with which his utilitarianism has been charged, and the suspicious jokes he could crack against fancy and the poets, could quote his passages out of Virgil, 'like a proper Eton boy.' He also played upon the organ, which looked the more poetical in him, because he possessed, on the border of his garden, a house in which Milton had lived, and had set up a bust against it in honour of the great Bard, himself an organ player. Emperors as well as other princes have sought to do him honour; but he was too wise to encourage their advances beyond what was good for mankind. The Emperor Alexander, who was afraid of his legislation, sent him a diamond ring, which the Philosopher to his immortal honour returned, saying (or something to that effect) that his object was not to receive rings from princes, but to do good to the world."

During the late unhealthy season, Mr. Bentham had been subject to repeated attacks of *bronchitis;* but he had recovered from the first severe attacks with so much vigour, that it was considered by many that he would return to his former state of health; and he again received the visits of distinguished foreigners, and of those with whom he was in the habit of friendly intercourse. Several days before his death he had taken up the portion of his manuscript for the third volume of his unpublished Constitutional Code. Another attack of his disorder, however, arrested his labours for ever. His death was singularly tranquil.

It was a part of his will that his body should be devoted to the purpose of improving the science of anatomy, and his body was in consequence laid on the table of the anatomical school in Webb-street, Borough. His friends — those who knew him best, and had enjoyed most happy hours with him—might not have been displeased, though affected, by the sight. He looked calm and serene, presenting an appearance that might reconcile those who have the most horror of a dead body, to the aspect of death. In compliance with Mr. Bentham's wish, Dr. Southwood Smith delivered a lecture over the body.

A portrait of Mr. Bentham is prefixed to the second edition of his "Introduction to Morals and Legislation," 8vo. 1823; and in the same year one by another artist was published in the European Magazine.

REV. HENRY HETLEY.

March 12. At Wilton, Wiltshire, aged 87, the Rev. Henry Hetley, B.D. Rector of that parish, Vicar of Aldworth, Berks, and a Prebendary of Salisbury.

Mr. Hetley was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as thirteenth senior optime, in 1767, M.A. in 1770, and B.D. in 1778. The late Dr. Samuel Parr, for the short time he continued at Cambridge, was Mr. Hetley's contemporary and friend, and they occasionally corresponded through life. Three of Mr. Hetley's letters, the first written in 1767, and the last in 1824, are printed in Parr's Life and Works, vol. viii. pp. 185-9. At the former period Mr. Hetley had been recently appointed

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to a curacy at Staines. In the second, written in 1777, he mentions that the second son of Lord Pelham was his pupil, and that, at a recent ordination of the Bishop of Ely (Keene), he had been the examiner. In 1782, Mr. Hetley was presented by his college to the vicarage of Aldworth; in 1788 by the Earl of Pembroke to the rectory of Wilton; and in 1802 he was collated by Bishop Douglas to the prebend of Warminster in the cathedral church of Salisbury.

In his last letter to Dr. Parr, written in 1824, he gives a cheerful picture both of his success in the career of his profession, and of his happy temper of mind at its close. He states that he was "in possession of nine hundred a-year, temporal and spiritual; and, though not a great dignitary, I have four prebends bestowed upon me, (two belonging to Wilton Abbey) by Lord Pembroke, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, Bishop Douglas, and Dean Ekin; and to have been so distinguished is a great gratification to one in so private a walk in life." Mr. Hetley had two sons; one living at Wilton, the other not far from it.

Rev. George Burder.

May 29. At the house of his son, Dr. Burder, in Brunswick-square, aged 80, the Rev. George Burder, senior Minister of Fetter-lane Chapel, for many years gratuitous Secretary to the London Missionary Society, and editor of the Evangelical Magazine.

Mr. Burder was for upwards of twenty years minister of West Orchard Chapel, Coventry; and for twenty-nine years, until within a few weeks of his death, he had officiated at Fetter-lane Chapel. He was the author or editor of the following publications:—Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with notes, 1786. Evangelical Truth Defended, 1788. Collin's Weaver's Pocket Book, or Weaving Spiritualized, 1794. Abridgement of Owen's Treatise on Justification by Faith, 1797. The Welsh Indians; or, a collection of papers respecting a people whose ancestors emigrated from Wales to America, in the year 1170, with Prince Madoc, and who are said now to inhabit a beautiful country on the west side of the Mississipi, 1797. The life of the late Rev. John Machin, formerly minister of the parish church of Astbury, Cheshire; with a recommendatory preface, by Sir Charles Wolseley, 1799. Village Sermons, in six volumes, 1799-1812; a work which has been highly popular among his fraternity. Bunyan's Holy War, with notes, 1803. Howel's History of the Holy Bible, enlarged and improved, 1805. Mather's Essays to do Good, revised and improved, 1807. Missionary Anecdotes, 1811. Henry's Family Bible, with improvements, in conjunction with the Rev. Joseph Hughes, 4to.

He was for many years Secretary to the London Missionary Society, which office he discharged gratuitously, and was extensively known as a man of unostentatious piety, enlightened benevolence, and considerable intellectual endowments. His funeral took place in Bunhill-fields' burial ground. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Winter, at the Wesleyan Chapel, City-road, and the corpse was followed thence to the grave by upwards of fifty ministers, besides the relatives and private friends of the deceased. Mr. Burder's relative, the Rev. Samuel Burder, who conformed to the Established Church, is known to the world as an author profoundly skilled in Oriental literature, and a learned commentator upon the Scriptures.

Joseph Thackeray, M.D.

July 5. At Bedford, after six days' illness, aged 48, Joseph Thackeray, Esq. M.D.

This Gentleman was brother, we believe, to the Rev. George Thackeray, M.D., the present Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

He was educated at Eton, from whence he went to King's College, Cambridge, and studied at the medical schools of London and Edinburgh. He was a Fellow of King's, and graduated B.A. 1807, M.A. 1810, and M.D. 1817.

By every class of the community in Bedford and its neighbourhood his death will be felt as an irreparable loss. He was no less eminent for his professional skill than distinguished for his private virtues. He was a kind and warm-hearted friend; to the poor a liberal benefactor; to the public charities of the town a munificent patron. To him, next to its liberal founder, the late Mr. Whitbread, the Bedford Infirmary owes its present prosperity. To the funds of the Institution he was a contributor to a very large amount; chiefly with a view to promote its interest he pursued a laborious profession with an ardour of mind and activity of body to which his constitution has proved unequal; and his life may be said to have fallen a sacrifice to his philanthropy.

His memory was honoured by a public funeral, which was attended by the corporation and inhabitants of the borough, and by several influential gentlemen of the county; amongst whom were Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M.P., Captain Polhill, M.P., Mr. Palmer, M.P., Mr. Gregory, Mr. Carbonell, &c. &c.

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NINIAN BRUCE, ESQ.

June 12. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, of the spasmodic cholera, Ninian Bruce, esq. A.M. for upwards of twenty years Surgeon of that establishment.

In the year 1795, Mr. Bruce entered the medical department of the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 88th regiment, of which Sir James McGrigor, the present Director-general, was then Surgeon. Mr. Bruce served in that corps in the West Indies, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in India; and after the return of that corps from Egypt, and the promotion of Sir James McGrigor, he was promoted to the Surgeoncy of his corps. He subsequently served, with great distinction, with the 88th regiment at the Cape of Good Hope, in South America, and at Walcheren. His health at this time became greatly impaired by service in various climates, particularly in the pestilential climate of Walcheren; on which account he was appointed to the Surgeoncy of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the duties of which he continued to discharge with the ability, zeal, and humanity which distinguished his character. His professional attendance was not confined to the College, but the poor population for the circuit of many miles received the advantage of his advice; he visited them at their homes, and bore the expense of all the medicines they required. The stationary appointment at Sandhurst was favourable to the feeble health of Mr. Bruce, and the retirement congenial to his long-established habits of study.

Mr. Bruce was no ordinary man; with much modesty, and without any show, he had the accomplishments of the scholar, and in the highest degree those of the man of taste, being well versed in the Belles Lettres and the Fine Arts. He had a taste for poetry, painting, and music, in the theory of which he was deeply versed, while he was no mean performer and composer. In philological studies he was a master, and at the same time a most judicious critic; and he possessed a rich fund of wit and humour. He was deeply versed in classical learning, and had for years made the ancient Greek and Roman writers his reading in hours of relaxation. Of late years he made the Oriental languages his study, and was a proficient in the Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit languages.

While this gentleman may be accounted a most accomplished scholar, he was a man distinguished for the strictest integrity, and the highest sense of honour and independence.

The writer of this is thoroughly acquainted with the persevering benevolence and kind-heartedness of Mr. Bruce; indeed his charitable feelings often carried him beyond his means. Never was man more single-minded, nor more gifted with the warmest feelings of the heart. His remains were followed to the grave by the officers and students of the Military College; and, on the Sunday following his decease, a funeral sermon was preached in the chapel of the College by the eloquent chaplain of Sandhurst.

JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

May ... In his 76th year, at his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, John Taylor, *Esq.* a gentleman upwards of fifty years concerned with the periodical press, and particularly well known for his numerous contributions to the theatres, in the form of poetical sketches, prologues, epilogues, and addresses.

Mr. Taylor was the grandson of the famous Chevalier John Taylor, oculist to the principal sovereigns of Europe, and son to John Taylor, the Chevalier's son and successor, who was for many years oculist to his Majesty George III. and in that capacity resided in Hatton Garden, where the subject of this memoir was born, and, along with his brother Jeremiah, held the office of joint oculist to his Majesty, until the death of Jeremiah, which is lamented in an elegiac tribute in Vol. II. of our author's poems, published in 1827.

Between the celebrated Chevalier and his son John there was much animosity, as appears by a life of the former, published by this son in 2 vols. 12mo. 1761, full of scurrilous anecdote, and now, we believe, very scarce. To either of these publications, the oldest friends of the late Mr. Taylor were never known to hear him allude in the most distant manner, and they may well be now allowed to depart into obscurity.

The late Mr. Taylor's attachment to the stage began early in life. He had personal knowledge of Garrick and some of his contemporaries. In 1795 he published a pleasing poem, entitled "The Stage," in which is a fair and candid statement of the performers of the time. In the preface to this he informs us that "all the performers whose names are mentioned, except Quin, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Cibber, who died in the infancy of the author, he *saw*, and though he was young at the time, yet a constant opportunity of attending the theatres, enabled him to form such an estimate of their several merits as his memory faithfully retains." This was reprinted in 1827.

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In 1811 he published "Poems on several occasions, consisting of Sonnets, Miscellaneous Poems, Prologues and Epilogues, Tales and Imitations," &c. 12mo. all of which were reprinted in 1827, except the "Caledonian Sonnet," which first appeared in 1810, and was written in ridicule of the "old ballad style of poetry" adopted by Sir Walter Scott, which, however, he never reprinted, and in his late collection he appears among that gentleman's admirers.

This last collection appeared in 1827, entitled "Poems on various subjects," 2 vols. 8vo. published by subscription. The list of subscribers, with which the first volume commences, is extremely copious, containing the names of most of the eminent characters, political, dramatic, artists, &c. who are either mentioned in his poems, or were esteemed throughout life by Mr. Taylor. They all felt warmly for an old and faithful servant of the public, now brought into difficulties by the ill conduct of those who had imposed on his goodnature.

He attached himself very early in life to the periodical press, and about sixty years ago was connected with the Morning Herald, when under the management of the Rev. Bate Dudley. Some years afterwards he became editor of the Sun, a daily evening paper, but was deprived of his property in that paper by the misconduct of a deceased partner. Of this and many other vicissitudes of his life, frequent notice is taken in the collection of his poems, which must excite the kindliest feelings in the memory of his surviving friends.

Besides his poem, entitled "The Stage," these volumes contain above seventy prologues, epilogues, and other theatrical addresses, in the composition of which he had a singular felicity. These are followed by numerous sonnets, odes, episodes, miscellaneous effusions, imitations, and tales, among which latter are the well-known tales of Monsieur Tonson; Frank Hayman; Parsons the actor; and Lion; Othello, &c. Elegies and Epitaphs, Odes of Anacreon, &c. The great characteristics of his poems are ease, facetiousness, and good-humour, qualities very desirable in poetical compositions of this class, and which were well known to distinguish the author in private life. Many of his sonnets have much simplicity and tenderness, particularly where he adverts to the death of his first wife, whom he lost early in life, and whom he never forgot, although afterwards his happiness was increased by his union with the very amiable lady who survived him, and whom he acknowledges a tender and affectionate companion and nurse to him in all his afflictions. These bore hard upon him in the last two or three years of his life, when he began to feel the infirmities of age, and particularly loss of memory. He had begun to collect memoirs of his early life, but had made very small progress in the work, in the year preceding his death. It was very absurdly said, in a paltry account of him published in 1816, that he was the author of the biographical memoirs which accompany Cadell and Davies's "British Gallery of Portraits," not a line of which came from his pen.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *Joseph Crosthwaite*, Rector of Barlavington and Egdean, Sussex, to which churches he was presented by the Earl of Egremont, 1829. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1813.

At Stourport, aged 80, the Rev. *David Davies*, for upwards of 50 years Curate of Milton Chapel.

The Rev. *William Hodgson*, Incumbent of Milnrow, Lancashire, and Master of Rochdale grammar-school. He was presented to Milnrow in 1800 by the Vicar of Rochdale.

The Rev. *Nicholas Manley*, M.A. Curate of St. Peter's, Dublin.

The Rev. *Ambrose Serle*, Rector of Kelvedon Hatch, Essex. He was of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1795; and was presented to his living in 1798 by his own family.

At Coniscliffe, Durham, aged 77, the Rev. *James Topham*, M.A. Vicar of that parish, and for 30 years Curate of the adjacent large and populous parish of Darlington. He was collated to Coniscliffe in 1820 by Bishop Barrington.

Jan. 20. At Kandy, in Ceylon, aged 46, the Rev. *Thomas Ireland*. He had passed sixteen years as Military Chaplain, successively at Trincomalee, the Cape of Good Hope, Gorham's Tower, and in Ceylon; and fulfilled his professional duties in a most exemplary manner.

June 17. At Redmile rectory, Leic. aged 25, the Rev. *Edmund Henry Outram*, of St. John's College, Cambridge, late Curate of West Allington, Lincolnshire; younger son of the late Edmund Outram, D.D. Archdeacon of Derby, and Public Orator of Cambridge.

DEATHS.

London and its Vicinity.

June 11. Aged 71, Sarah, widow of Thos. Alderson, esq of Durham.

June 25. Richard-Chicheley, 2d surviving

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son of C. Plowden, esq. of York-street, Portman-square.

June 26. In Berkeley-sq. in her 92d year, her Grace Elizabeth Duchess dowager of Manchester. She was the eldest daughter of Sir James Dashwood, the second Baronet, of Kirklington Park in Oxfordshire; by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edward Spencer of Readlesham, esq. and sister to Anne Duchess of Hamilton. She was married Oct. 23, 1762, to George fourth Duke of Manchester, who died Sept. 2, 1788, having had issue by her two sons and two daughters: 1. George Viscount Mandeville, who died in 1772; 2. William, the present Duke of Manchester; 3. Lady Caroline-Maria, the present Duchess of Montrose; and 4. Lady Emily, Housekeeper at Hampton Court Palace. Her Grace was in the receipt of 3000*l.* per annum, as a compensation allowance for loss of the office of Collector of Customs outwards, held by her husband. Her remains were conveyed to Kimbolton for interment.

Emily, youngest dau. of General Molyneux, late of Cheltenham.

June 29. On his arrival from Bombay, after 14 years' servitude, aged 33, Major G. White, 19th N. I., second son of Joseph White, esq. of Little Munden, Herts.

Aged 51, James Esdaile Haminet, esq.

July 1. In Queen-street, aged 72, John Masefield, esq. late of Buttery House, Salop.

July 2. In Orchard-st. Frances dowager Lady Hales.

In Guilford-st. aged 69, Mrs. Sarah Rivington, one of the daughters of John Rivington, esq. who died in 1792, and sister of the Messrs. Francis and Charles Rivington, of St. Paul's Church-yard and Waterloo-place.

July 5. Of cholera, Frederic Thornhill, esq. of Fish-street-hill, citizen and founder, the highly-esteemed representative in Common Council of the Ward of Bridge. He was one of the most distinguished of the City orators; and will be remembered by our readers as the defender in this Miscellany of the erasure of the Inscriptions from the Monument.

July 6. Aged 17, John-Henry, second son of the Rev. Henry Penny, of Kensington.

In Maddox-street, aged 48, Capt. John Brady Shouldham, of Ballymahon, co. Longford.

July 7. From an accident on a steamboat at Blackwall, aged 23, Thomas Robert Andrews, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, eldest son of the late T. R. Andrews, esq.

July 8. Emma, only dau. of Geo. Heald, esq. of Upper Harley-st.

In Bridge-st. Blackfriars, of cholera, John Wood, esq. surgeon, eldest son of John Wood, esq. of Worthing.

July 9. At Guildhall, aged 77, Timothy Tyrrell, esq. Remembrancer of the City of London. He was elected to that office in 1793. He married in 1789 the only daughter of the late John Dolland, esq. the celebrated optician of St. Paul's Church-yard, by whom he had a numerous family of sons, all established in highly respectable walks of life.

July 10. At Brompton, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Groome.

Jane, wife of Mr. Samuel Osborn, of Bishopsgate-st. only dau. of the late Mr. Deputy Greenaway.

At Pimlico, aged 73, John Townsend, the veteran and well respected chief officer of the old Bow-street police. He was a great favourite with King George the Third and his late Majesty, and was always chief officer of the police on all state occasions; while, in reference to his present Majesty, he was heard to say, only a few weeks ago: "He is just like his Father—he misses me in a moment if I am not there." Townsend was born in the Middlesex Hospital, and was brought up in the charity-school of St. Clement Danes; and it is a trait greatly to his honour that he became, as soon as he had the means, a subscriber to both these institutions, and so continued to the time of his death. He was remarkable for his *esprit de corps*, and, as such, feelingly alive to every thing connnected with the honour of the craft. Those who recur to his examination before the Police Committee in 1816, will there see John Townsend in all his glory, at once laying down the law to Members of Parliament "with all humble submission," and giving a genuine picture of his own mind in all its originality and grotesqueness. He was well known in the streets from a white hat with a broad ribbon, similar to one worn some years since by the late King.

July 11. Charles, youngest son of F. H. Mitchell, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

The wife of W. Adams, esq. of Hampstead.

Aged 10, George, second son of the Rev. R. H. Barham, Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

July 13. In Albany-st. Regent's Park, aged 54, Capt. Joseph Dowson, an Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, elected 1822.

July 15. James Hunt, esq. of Brompton, and New Boswell-court, leaving a large family.

In Duke-st. Westminster, Eliz. widow of Nath. Atcheson, esq. F.S.A. who died in 1825 (see a memoir of him in our vol. XCVI. i. 91.)

July 16. Aged 31, the wife of Mr. Strange, bookseller, Paternoster-row.

At Bow, of cholera, aged 80, W. Munro, esq. of Berbice.

July 17. Aged 48, of cholera, Ann, wife of the Rev. J. Watson, D.D. Vicar of Ringstead cum Dentford, and Curate of St. Vedast, Foster-lane.

July 18. The wife of Charles Noyes, esq. of the Board of Trade, Whitehall.

Aged 60, Elizabeth, widow of G. Bayne, esq. of Nottingham-place.

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Of cholera, aged 68, Maria, widow of Israel Israel, esq. of St. Mary Axe; and on the same day, aged 31, her son, George-Hebert Israel, esq.

At Camden-town, the widow of G. Byfield, architect.

July 19. Aged 67, Caroline, wife of Mr. Ridgway, bookseller, Piccadilly.

At Pimlico, aged 58, H. J. Coward, esq. half-pay Royal Art.

July 19. At a very advanced age, Mrs. Payne, of Gower-street.

July 20. At Hampstead, aged 75, Charlotte, the wife of Mr. Sergeant Sellon.

July 21. G. Hobson, esq. of Portland-place, aged 64.

At Camden-street. T. G. Smith, esq. of the Six Clerks' Office.

July 22. Josias Nottidge, jun. esq. of Bermondsey, eldest son of Josias Nottidge, esq. of Wixoe, Suffolk.

July 23. In Chesterfield-street, in the house of Lord Dacre, of cholera, Harry Scott, esq. Consul at Bordeaux, brother to the late Countess of Oxford, and son of the late Rev. James Scott, Vicar of Itchen Stoke, Hants.

In Belgrave-street, of cholera, the Hon. Elizabeth Katherine, wife of the Hon. Rob. Smith, sister to the Countess of Chesterfield and Lord Forester, and niece to the Duke of Rutland. She was the second dau. of Cecil-Weld 1st and late Lord Forester, by Lady Katherine-Mary Manners; was married June 17, 1822, and has left two daughters, and a son and heir, only fifteen months old.

BERKS.—*June* 29. At Falmouth, Lieutenant Martin, R.M.

July 6. At Newbury, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Henry Bowyer, Rector of Sunningwell.

BUCKS.—*July* 6. At Iver, aged 79, John Copeland, esq.

DERBY.—*July* 5. At Willington, aged 51, the widow of Leonard Fosbrooke, esq. late of Ravenstone, co. Leic.

DEVON.—*June* 24. Walter Prideaux, esq. banker, in Plymouth, a member of the Society of Friends.

June 29. At Exeter, aged 57, Mary, wife of the Rev. E. Morshead, Rector of Calstock, and eldest daughter of the late Arthur Kelly, esq. of Kelly.

June 30. The wife of H. M. Ford, esq. of Exeter.

July 6. At Plymouth, aged 56, Harriett, wife of Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart. of Prideaux, in Cornwall. She was the second dau. of Rob. Williams, esq. M.P. of Bridehead, co. Dorset, and was married May 24, 1808, to Mr. Rashleigh, who was created a Baronet in 1831.

July 11. At Bideford, Sarah-Ann, wife of Lieut.-Col. Robert Frederick, late of 55th reg.

July 13. The widow of James Charter, esq. formerly Comptroller of the Customs, Exeter.

At Upton-cottage, near St. Mary Church, Exeter, Thomas Sparkes Cholwich, esq. formerly of Devonport.

July 16. At Hill's Court, in his 70th year, John Powning, esq. Member of the Corporation of the Poor for many years, and from 1808 Surveyor to the Chamber of Exeter.

DORSET.—*June* 28. Murdered by smugglers at Lulworth, by throwing him over the cliff, Lieut. Thos. Edw. Knight, Preventive Service. He was a native of Folkstone, and brother of Mr. Knight, surgeon, of that town. He was some time proprietor of a respectable boarding-school at Dover; and his widow, who is left with five children, is daughter of Mr. Elwyn, late Surveyor of the Customs of that town. This catastrophe happened on his 42d birth-day.

July 9. At Kington Magna, aged 22, Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. W. Dugdell, Rector.

July 12. At Bridport, Mrs. Hine, sister-in-law to Mr. Justice Burrough.

DURHAM.—*June* 27. At Durham, aged 27, Eliza-Sophia, 2d daughter of Commander Wm. Oxborough, R.N.

ESSEX.—*June* 27. At Woodford-wells, aged 18, George, youngest child of the Rev. John Bedingfeld, Collyer, of Hackford-hall, Norfolk.

GLOUCESTER. — *June* 24. At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. George Vanbrugh, Rector of Aughton, Lanc.

Lately. — At Gloucester, Teresa-Mary, wife of William Vaughan, esq. of Courtfield, Monmouthshire, dau. of the late Thomas Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, and sister to Cardinal Weld.

July 2. Eleanor-Sandys, fourth dau. of Rev. J. Kempthorne, Rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester.

July 5. At Clifton, in his 19th year, Wm. Henry, only son of late Wm. Whitaker, esq. of Motcombe-house, Dorset.

July 18. At the Bristol Hotwells, Louisa Minshull, relict of Rev. Robert Barker Bell, B.C.L. Fellow of New college, Oxford, eld. dau. of late Rev. Alex. Colston, of Filkins hall, Oxon.

HANTS.—*July* 5. At Southampton, aged 57, Peter Bernard, esq.

July 8. At Winchester, Miss Howley, sister of the present Archbishop of Canterbury.

July 10. At Winchester, the widow of Wm. Nicholas, esq.

July 16. John Saunders, esq. of Downe's-house, near Southampton.

HERTS.—*June* 25. At Stanstead, aged 61, Wm. Dimsdale, esq.

KENT.—*July* 9, At Broadstairs, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. M.D.

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She was the only dau. of Abraham Gardiner, esq, was married July 11, 1786, and had four sons, and a daughter, who was drowned in 1813.

July 14. At St. Stephen's, Canterbury, Eleanor, youngest daughter of Rev. Henry Plumptre, Rector of Claypole, Notts.

July 15. At Halstead place, in her 20th year, Esther Anne, youngest dau. of Alderman Atkins, M.P.

At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. Fred. Campbell, R.N.

July 18. At Ramsgate, of cholera, in his 68th year, T. Lewis, esq. many years of the firm of J. T. James and Co. Queen-st. Cheapside.

LANCASTER.—*June* 24. At Liverpool, aged 57, Wm. Nicholson, esq. late Lieut.-Col. and one of the senior Deputy Lieutenants of the County.

July 2. At Liverpool, of cholera, A. Browne, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Louth, aged 73, John Loft, esq. a member of the Corporation.

MIDDLESEX.—*June* 28. At Ealing, Major John Fortnam, late of 19th Light Dragoons.

July 10. Aged 71, Ardern Hulme, esq. of Hampton Wick.

At Hadley, aged 68, J. B. Child, esq.

July 14. At Hampton Wick, the wife of C. Derby, esq. of George-st. Portman-sq.

July 17. At Edmonton, aged 46, Lieut. Charles Taylor, R.N.

NORFOLK.—*Lately.* At Yarmouth, aged 62, Wm. Wincopp, M.D.

July 19. At the Vicarage, Hillingdon, aged 21, E. T. Hodgson, esq. Gren. Guards, third son of the Dean of Carlisle.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*June* 21. At South Shields, having been cruelly beaten by two pitmen ten days before, Nicholas Fairless, esq. for forty years an active magistrate. During the "Sailors' Stick" in 1815, his activity was such as to procure him the thanks of Government. His remains were attended to the grave by the Mayor of Newcastle and above 200 gentlemen; and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against the men who had occasioned his death.

July 4. At Ovingham, Mr. Matthew Bewick, nephew of the late celebrated Mr. Thomas Bewick, wood engraver. He was a young man of great promise, and was likely, had he lived, to have attained an equal degree of eminence in his profession with his uncle.

July 10. W. C. M. Creight, esq. of the Branch Bank, Newcastle upon-Tyne.

NOTTINGHAM.—*July* 7. At Barnby-Moor, aged 73, Samuel Barker, esq.

SALOP.—*June* 25. At Lilleshall Vicarage, in her 18th year, Ellen, daughter of the Rev. John Blunt.

June 28. At Market Drayton, in the house of his brother-in-law Purney Sillitoe, esq. Wm. Sandey, esq. Commander R.N.

SOMERSET.—*June* 25. At Leigh Frome, Geo. Sargeant, esq. Colonel on Bengal establishment.

Lately. At Bath, aged 70, A. T. Sampayo, esq. of Peterborough house, Fulham.

June 29. At Bath, Sir Wm. Chambers Bagshawe, of the Oakes, Derbyshire. He exchanged the name of Darling for Bagshawe in 1801; and was knighted when High Sheriff of Derbyshire, March 24, 1806.

July 3. At Bathwick, in his 83d year, T. Rogers, esq. of Holt, only brother of the Rev. J. M Rogers, of Devizes.

At Yeovil, aged 46, Susannah, widow of Samuel Kitson, esq. and dau. of Edward Bellamy, esq. of Cheddington, Dorset.

July 4. At Bathford, aged 53, Evan Thomas, esq. of Sully, co. Glamorgan, and Llwynmaddock, Brecon.

At Bath, Elizabeth, widow of Alex. Ector, esq. of Jamaica.

STAFFORD.—*July* 19. Aged 27, Millicent-Charlotte, wife of Rev. Edw. Geo. Simcox, of Harborne, third dau. of John Gisborne, esq. of Darley Dale, Derbyshire.

SUFFOLK.—*June* 22. At Hampton, Eliz. widow of R. Dixon, esq. of Upper Harley-st.

July 9. At Bury, Letitia, wife of Rev. Charles Dewhurst, eldest dau. of N. W. Bromley, esq.

SURREY.—At the Moat-house, Stockwell, aged 16, Eliza-Julia, dau. of Mr. Alderman Farebrother.

July 4. At Mitcham, aged 17, W. B. second son of the Rev. J. H. Mapleton.

July 9. At Carshalton-park, aged 82, John Taylor, esq.

At Richmond, aged 78, Frances, widow of Thomas Rice, esq. of Hampton-court.

At Leatherhead, Rebecca-Fish, wife of William Richardson, esq.

At Mitcham, aged 72, John Parrott, esq.

July 11. At the house of Chas. Brooke, esq. Long Ditton, on his second birth-day, Charles-Broughton, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. James Tod.

July 12. At Norwood, in the house of her brother in-law John Hays, Anne, wife of Edward Micklem, esq. late of Oxford.

July 15. At Westow-hill, aged 42, Lucy, wife of James Hill, esq.

SUSSEX.—*July* 17. At Findon, Sarah Loveday, second dau. of the late John L. esq. of Caversham, Oxfordshire.

WARWICK.—*July* 10. At Leamington, Elizabeth, widow of John Bolland, esq.

WILTS.—*June* 29. At Charlton, Sarah, wife of the Rev. George Young.

July 2. At Bowden Park, the widow of Barnard Dickinson, esq.

July 8. Aged 75, Daniel Young, esq. of Cowbridge.

July 9. Aged 61, John Pinckney, esq. an Alderman of Salisbury, and thrice Mayor.

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July 13. At Mere, aged 11, Anne-Grove, only dau. of John Chafin Morris, esq. Commander R.N.

At Wootton-Rivers, Thomas Pike, esq.

WORCESTER.—*June* 25. At Tenbury, Ellen, widow of Rev. Thomas Rocke, vicar.

YORK.—*July* 1. At Leeds, aged 67, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Roberts, esq. Major 57th regt. late of Scarborough, and formerly of Cheshunt.

WALES.—*June* 18. At Flint, aged 44, of cholera, Capt. Henry Wynne, late of 23rd Fusileers.

IRELAND.—*May* 22. At Ballygrennan, near Limerick, Lieut. James Fitzwilliam, late of the 1st regiment, with which he served during the Peninsular campaign, and at the battle of Waterloo. In an attempt to scale the walls at Badajoz, for which he volunteered, he received several gun-shot and bayonet wounds, and remained amongst the killed for several hours, for which he enjoyed a pension.

Lately. At Drogheda, aged 75, Alderman C. Evans, fifty-five years proprietor of the Drogheda Journal.

In Dublin, aged 72, Madame de Rubigny Barre, authoress of a valuable French grammar, and a woman of considerable talent. In 1822 she published an account of her life and sufferings during the French Revolution; and one of her latest acts was to bequeath her body for dissection to the Professor of Anatomy of Trinity College, Dublin, for the benefit of science.

At Belfast, of cholera, Dr. Buchanan, physician to the Cholera Hospital of the Ballymacarrett district. When cholera made its appearance in Glasgow, he proceeded thither, to study the disease; and, from the period of the breaking out of that epidemic in Belfast, his exertions were so unremitting that he was seldom able to snatch more than three or four hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. He has left a wife, with a family of five children.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately.* Dr. Andrew Duncan, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, and Secretary to the University.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Henry Curtis, 2nd dragoon guards; son of the late Rev. Chas. Curtis, Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, and nephew to the late Alderman Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart. His remains were buried at Holyrood Chapel.

ABROAD.—Suddenly, a few days after sailing from Falmouth for Jamaica, John Bailie, esq. late of Torquay.

At the Hague, at the age of 100 years and one weeks, M. Buder, formerly master tailor of the Court of Louis XVI.

At Naples, Isabella, wife of the Rev. Henry Horace Hayes.

At Paris, of cholera, aged 41, Jean Antoine St. Martin, Member of the French Institute. He was born at Paris; and at a very early age he applied himself to the study of the oriental languages, and became one of the best pupils of the learned orientalist Silvestre de Sacy. Appointed first inspector of oriental typography at the Imprimerie Royale, he was elected in 1820 member of the Institute, and of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres. His principal work is the Mémoires Historiques et Géografiques sur l'Arménie; Paris, 1818-19, 2 vols. 8vo. He had finished, before his death, a work on the Chronology of Ancient History, in which he discusses and solves with remarkable talent most of the difficult questions relating to ancient chronology.

March 31. At sea, on her return from Liberia (the colony of emancipated American slaves) to Sierra Leone, Hannah, widow of Rev. Alexander Kilham, and sister to Peter Spurr, esq. of Sheffield. For many years she had been a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the most actively benevolent persons in that connexion, especially in founding and promoting schools for the christian instruction of poor children, both in Great Britain and Ireland.

May 22. At Berbice, W. Power, esq. Protector of Slaves.

June 4. At Montreal, aged 39, Jane, wife of John-Banner Price, esq. Assistant Commissary-general.

June 6. At Barbadoes, aged 52, Michael Cavan, esq. for many years a resident merchant.

June 28. At Leghorn, aged 76, Mrs. Emily Gore, dau. of Charles Gore, esq. of Devanner, Radnorsh. and afterwards of Weimar, in Saxony.

July 2. At Boulogne, aged 47, John Payler, esq. of Canterbury.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. CI. Part i.

P. 366.—"The Earl of Darnley was as liberal patron of the Fine Arts, and a zealous friend of all useful public institutions; and he gave a most convincing proof of the interest which he felt in the promotion of natural knowledge, by the formation and maintenance of a noble collection of rare and curious plants and animals." *Speech of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, at the Anniversary of the Royal Society.*

P. 650. On a monument at St. Lucia, (being a pyramid eight feet square at its base, and 15 feet 8 inches high) has been placed the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of his Excellency Major-General George Mackie, C.B. Governor of St. Lucia, who died at the Pavilion, on the 8th of March 1831, in the 53d year of his age, after a severe illness of eight days, and within two months of his arrival in this colony. This tribute of respect to his worth as an amiable man and upright Governor, is erected by the staff officers, non-commis-

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sioned officers, and privates of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 93d Highlanders, and 1st West India regiments, together with a large portion of the respectable inhabitants of the Island, A D. 1831."—A similar tablet is placed on the opposite side of the monument, to the memory of Major-Gen. Sir David Stewart, K.C.B. who died Governor of the same Island, Dec. 28, 1829.

Part ii. p. 280.—" Mr. Thomas Greatorex, the well-known musician, was the author of a paper on the measurement of the heights of mountains. He was a person of great modesty and simplicity of character, and possessed a knowledge of some branches of mathematics and of natural philosophy which is rarely met with in the members of his profession." *Duke of Sussex's Address to the Royal Society.*

P. 283.—Dr. Ferris was a protegé of the late Dr. Benjamin Bates, whom he was to have succeeded at Aylesbury. He lived for a short time at Missenden, and afterwards at Beaconsfield, and was in the Commission of the Peace for Bucks, but removed into Devonshire.—He was the author of, Dissertatio de Sanguinis per corpus vivum circulantis Putredine. Edinb. 1784; Dissertation on Milk, 1785, 8vo.; A General View of the establishment of Physic as a science in England, by the incorporation of the college of Physicians, 1794, 8vo.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 27 to July 24, 1832.

Christened.			Buried.						
Males	1149	2181	Males	1372	2711	Between	2 and 5	229	50 and 60 345
Females	1032		Females	1339			5 and 10	127	60 and 70 252
							10 and 20	124	70 and 80 185
							20 and 30	369	80 and 90 62
							30 and 40	236	90 and 100 4
							40 and 50	354	

Whereof have died (stillborn and) under two years old 424

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated till July 25.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
62	8	33	2	21	4	35	4	35	8	35	8

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 23.

Smithfield, Hay 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* Straw 2*l.* 0*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.* Clover 4*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, July 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....2*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Lamb .....4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*
Mutton .....3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, July 23:
Veal .....4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Beasts ..... 2,323 Calves 237
Pork .....4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 23,310 Pigs 150

COAL MARKET, July 23.—Wallsends, from 17*s.* 3*d.* to 22*s.* 3*d.* per ton.
Other sorts from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 60*s.* Mottled, 72*s.* Curd, 74*s.*—CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, *July* 27, 1832,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 238.——Ellesmere and Chester, 77.——Grand Junction Canal, 224.——Kennet and Avon, 26¼.——Leeds and Liverpool, 465.——Regents, 17.——Rochdale, 87.——London Dock Stock, 66.——St. Katharine's, 75½.——West India, 110.——Liverpool and Manchester Railway ....——Grand Junction Water Works, 51.——West Middlesex, 72½.——Globe Insurance, 138.——Guardian, 25.——Hope, 6.——Chartered Gas Light, 49¼.——Imperial Gas, 47.——Phœnix Gas, 41½.——Independent Gas, 39½.——General United, 80¼.——Canada Land Company, 45.——Reversionary Interest, 115.

For prices of all other Shares enquire as above.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26 to July 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom	Weather.
June	°	°	°	in. pts	
26	59	64	56	30, 10	cloudy
27	63	70	62	, 20	fair
28	69	73	65	, 32	cloudy
29	69	77	61	, 35	fair
30	64	70	58	, 34	fine
Jy.1	71	76	62	, 25	do.
2	65	74	59	, 17	cloudy
3	59	68	59	, 13	do. & fair
4	63	74	61	30, 00	do. do.
5	68	76	64	29, 96	do. do.
6	68	75	59	, 90	do. rain
7	62	72	65	, 80	do. and fair
8	64	69	64	, 88	do.
9	67	75	62	, 94	fair
10	65	69	61	, 95	cloudy

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	68	75	62	, 80	cloudy & fair
12	69	79	65	, 86	do. thun. hail
13	68	75	67	, 87	do. & rain
14	60	71	59	30, 00	do. do.
15	62	70	60	, 34	fine
16	63	74	65	, 23	fair & cloudy
17	67	82	81	29, 99	fair
18	62	67	64	, 98	do.
19	58	64	60	80, 05	fair & cloudy
20	60	68	62	, 15	fair
21	58	59	57	, 04	fair & cloudy
22	56	57	50	, 09	cloudy
23	52	65	64	, 08	do.
24	65	66	62	, 07	do.
25	65	73	65	, 09	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 28, to July 27, 1832, both inclusive.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*
28	200	83 ¼ ½		90 ⅝	91 ⅛			16 ⅛		1 dis.		9 10 pm.
29		83 ⅜ ½			91 ¼			16 ¼		1 dis. par		9 11 pm.
30		83 ⅜ ½			91 ¼		100 ⅜	16 ½				11 12 pm.
2		83 ⅜ ⅜			91 ¼		100 ⅜	16 ½		1 dis.		10 11 pm.
3	200	83 ⅜ 4 ½			91 ¼		100 ⅜					11 9 pm.
4	200	84 ¼ 4			91 ⅜			16 ½		par 1 dis.		9 11 pm.
5	200	83 ⅜ 4		91	91 ⅜			16 ½		par		12 10 pm.
6	199	84 3 ⅞	83 ⅜ ⅜	91 ½	91 ⅜	91 90 ⅜	100 ¾		200 ½	1 pm.		10 11 pm.
7	199 ½	84 ¼	83 ½	91 ½	91 ⅜	90 ⅜	100 ¾	16 ½	199 ½	par 1 pm.		10 11 pm.
9	199 ¼	84	83 ⅜ ¼		91 ⅜	90 ⅜	101	16 ½	200 ½	2 pm.		10 11 pm.
10	200	84 3 ⅞	83 ⅜ ½		91 ⅜	90 ⅜		16 ½	199 ½	1 2 pm.		12 11 pm.
11	199 ½	83 ⅞ 4 ⅛	83 ⅜ ⅜		91 ⅜	90 ⅜	100 ⅜	16 ½	199 ½	1 pm.		12 13 pm.
12	200	83 ⅜ 4	83 ⅜ ⅜	91	91 ⅜	90 ⅜	100 ⅜	16 ½		1 2 pm.		12 13 pm.
13	200	83 ⅞ 5	83 ⅜ ⅜		91 ⅜	90 ⅜	101 ⅛	16 ⅜	199 ½	1 2 pm.		12 13 pm.
14		83 ⅞ 4	83 ¼ ½		91 ⅜	90 ⅜	101 ⅛	16 ⅜		1 2 pm.		12 13 pm.
16	200 ½	83 ⅜ ¼	83 ½		91 ⅜	90 ⅜	101	16 ⅜	200 ½	1 2 pm.		12 13 pm.
17	199 ½	83 ¼ 4	83 ½ ⅛		91 ⅜	90 ⅜	101	16 ½	200	1 pm.		12 14 pm.
18	199	83 ⅜ ⅞	83 ½ ⅛		91 ⅜	90 ⅞	101	16 ⅜		1 pm.	82	13 14 pm.
19	200	83 ½ ⅞	83 ¼ 3		31 ⅜	90 ⅞	101 ¼	16 ⅜		2 pm.		13 14 pm.
20	199 ½	83 ⅜ ⅜	83 ⅛		91 ⅜	90 ⅜	101 ¼	16 ½	199 ½	par 2 pm.		14 15 pm.
21	199	83 ½ 3	83 2 ½		91	90 ½ ¼	100 ⅞	16 ⅜		1 pm.		14 15 pm.
23	200	83 ⅜ 3	83 ½ ⅜		90 ⅞	90 ⅜ 90	100 ⅜	16 ⅜		par		14 15 pm.
24	199 ¼	83 ⅛ ½	82 ⅝ 3		91 ⅛	90 ⅛ ⅜	101			1 pm.		13 15 pm.
25	Hol.											
26	199 ¼	83 ¼ ½	82 ¼ 3		91 ⅛	90 ¼ ¼	101 ⅛	16 ⅛	199 ¼	1 pm.	81 ½	14 16 pm.
27	200	83 ½ ¼	83 ¼		91 ½	90 ⅜ ⅜	101 ⅜	16 ¼				14 15 pm.

South Sea Stock, July 7, 92 ½; 18, 92 ⅜; 26, 91 ⅞.

New South Sea Annuities, July 10, 81, ⅛; 19, 82; 24, 81 ⅝.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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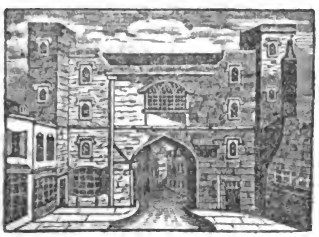
THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 1, 1832.]

London Gaz.-Times-Ledger Chron.-Post-Herald-Morn. Adver.-Courier-Globe-Standard-Sun-True Sun-Albion Brit.Trav.-Record-Lit.Gaz. St. James's Chron.-Packet. Even. Mail-English Chron. 8 Weekly Ps...79 Sat. & Sun. Dublin 14-Edinburgh 12 Liverpool 9-Manchester 7 Exeter 6-Bath, Bristol, Sheffield, York, 4-Brighton, Canterbury, Leeds, Hull, Leicester, Nottingh. Plym. Stamf. 3-Birming. Bolton, Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chelmsf.,Cheltenh.,Chester, Coven., Derby, Durh., Ipsw., Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portsm., Preston, Sherb., Shrewsb., Southampton, Truro, Worcester 2-Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst. Berwick, Blackb., Bridgew. Carmar., Colch., Chesterf. Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster Falmouth, Glouc., Halifax Henley, Hereford, Lancaster, Leaming, Lewes, Linc Lichf. Macclesf. Newark Newc.-on-Tyne, Northamp. Reading, Rochest., Salish. Shields, Staff., Stockp., Sunderl., Taunt., Swans., Wakef. Warwick, Whitehv., Winches., Windsor, Wolverha., 1 each, Ireland 61-Scotland 37 Jersey 4-Guernsey 3

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In our next Number we shall have it in our power to gratify the classical world with an unpublished fragment of the BACCHÆ of Euripides; accompanied by an English poetical translation, which we doubt not will afford equal delight to the less learned reader, unable to enjoy the beauties of the original.

In reference to the inscription ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΟΝ on the façade of Exeter Hall in the Strand, a question has been asked by a correspondent, who signs himself UNOCULUS, whether the inscription upon a public building ought, if written in Greek, to end in -εῖον or -ὸν. In reply we have to state that words ending in -ὼν mean a *place* appropriated for the *dwelling* of one or more persons. Thus we meet with πατρῳ-ὼν in Æschyl. Prim. 668; and ἀνδρ-ὼν in Agam. 250. Hence by analogy we might at first sight deem it proper to write ἀδελφ-ὼν. But as *no place* was anciently set apart for the dwelling of *brothers*, the Greeks had no such word as ἀδελφ-ὼν, and consequently we must write ἀδελφ-εῖον, similar to Μουσ-εῖον, and Ἡλιδ-εῖον; but if we wish to express the idea of *brotherhood and friendship united*, we must write τὸ φιλαδελφ-εῖον, where the τὸ is necessary, because the word φιλαδελφεῖον can hardly be considered as a proper name. —In our description of Exeter hall the inscription was inadvertently stated to be ΠΑΝΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΝ; it appeared correctly ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΟΝ in the engraving.

W. K. writes, "In addition to my communication relating to the demolition of the old London Bridge, as described in the Number for March last, it may be interesting to your readers to learn that the remains of a body were discovered a few days ago by the workmen, in clearing away the remains of the chapel pier, viz. the 9th from the London shore. It may in all probability have been the body of Peter of Cole Church, the original architect, whom tradition tells us was here interred. The supposition is additionally strengthened by the fact that the place in which these bones were found was under the lower floor or story of the chapel, and an inclosure had evidently been built up in small courses of fire-stone, to contain a person of the middle stature."

A GENEALOGICAL INQUIRER begs to correct a mispriut in our last Supplement, p. 607. Mary, wife of Marlow Sidney, was born 1754, and married in 1771. The wills of the Sidneys were proved, not at Rochester, but in the Vicar-general's Court; as Penshurst, Oxford, and Chevening are peculiars of the archbishop. The fire of 1666 destroyed the wills proved there anterior to 1664, and the index anterior to 1614. The names of Rachael Sidney 1624, and Francis 1633, remain on the Index; but their wills have perished.

E. C. remarks, "with respect to oval tradition, as related in part i. p. 402, I will tell you something respecting myself. I dined at Magdalen College, Oxford, Nov. 5, 1788, to celebrate the centenary of the Revolution; and a Dr. Jackson was there who had been a Fellow with some of them who were restored that day hundred years. Dr. Jackson was living in 1794, and some of the Fellows must have lived to be very old."

H. W. T. requests information as to the existence of the coin, represented by Pinkerton in his Essay, vol. i. plate 2, viz. Julius Cæsar, third brass, reverse, "Ægypto Capta." He has looked for this piece at all the principal sales, &c. for several years past, but has hitherto sought in vain. This circumstance, together with that of Mr. P. not having cited the authority from whence the engraving was taken, leads him to the supposition that Mr. P. might have dreamt of the coin, or something to the same effect.

The numismatical observations of C. wait for the coin being engraved. Those of Mr. AKERMAN shall appear in our next.

T. D. F. (with reference to the letter of A. J. K. p. 10.) observes, that neither the Celts nor Germans built in *streets*, nor were there *any* in this country prior to the Roman æra. The irregularity of the external walls amounts to nothing, these not being older than the time of Constantine, and the first vallum perhaps destroyed. London he does not conceive to have been *Romanized*, until, as A. J. K. says, after the conflagration of Nero's æra.

L. S. suggests, in reference to *St. Winnal*, in p. 15, that that name might be a contraction, or corruption rather, of St. *Winwaloe*, who was a British Saint, and flourished about 555, an abbot of great sanctity. There was a priory dedicated to this saint at Wereham in Norfolk. His day was the third of March. This being generally a cold season of the year, the storms at this time are called in Norfolk to this day "*Whinnall* storms," and the old rhyme following we are informed by Norfolk historians becomes frequently quoted:

"First comes David, next comes Chad,
Then comes *Winnall* as if he was mad."

The communications of Mr. PRYCE, Mr. H. PHILLIPPS, MELAS, PHILO-SAXONICUS, W. M., THE ENDEAVOURER, HIBARANTHROPOS, and several others, are unavoidably deferred; together with that of the Rev. Mr. OLIVER, to whom we are much obliged. The Essay on the Sonnets of Shakspeare in our two next Numbers.

A great portion of J. S. M.'s travelling remarks appears too common-place for publication; and from the manner in which his writing is crossed, we are unable to undertake the task of abridgment.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1832.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF ROBERT BURNS.

Mr. Urban, *July* 1832.

THE four following documents are all copied from originals in Burns's own hand-writing, and have never been published. They are in the possession of a gentleman in Berwick upon Tweed; and have been shown for so long a time as curiosities of the first rarity, that they are now in a rather tattered condition. The handwriting is bold, manly, and free. The first letter is curious from being prefaced with two versions of one of the author's published poems. The second throws some new light upon the life of the illustrious Bard, and shows how woefully he was beset in his best days with the vice, which he very emphatically calls the "savage hospitality" of the neighbourhood in which he was then residing. The third, from Auchertyre, contains proof of the amiable and grateful disposition of its author's mind; and the fourth of its ingenuity and love of mirth and raillery.

Yours, &c. V. W.

I. Address.—"*Mr. William Cruikshank, of the High School, St. James' Square, Edin.*"

WRITTEN IN FRIARS-CARSE HERMITAGE.

Thou whom chance may hither lead,
Be thou clad in russet weed,
Be thou decked in silken stole,
Grave these maxims on thy soul.

Life is but a day at most,
Sprung from night, in darkness lost.
Hope not sunshine every hour,
Fear not clouds will always lour.

Happiness is but a name,
Make content and ease thy aim;
Ambition is a meteor-gleam,
Fame a restless airy dream;
Pleasures insects on the wing,
Round Peace, the tenderest flower of spring;
Those that sip the dew alone,
Make the butterflies their own,
Those that would the bloom devour,
Crush the locusts, save the flower.

For the future be prepared,
Guard wherever thou canst guard,
But, thy utmost duty done,
Welcome what thou canst not shun.

Follies past give thou to air,
Make their consequence thy care;
Keep the name of man in mind,
And dishonour not thy kind.

Reverence with lowly heart
Him whose wondrous work thou art;
Keep His goodness still in view,
Thy trust—and thy example too.

Stranger, go! Heaven be thy guide!
Quod the Beadsman on Nith-Side.

Altered from the foregoing.

Thou whom chance may hither lead,
Be thou clad in russet weed,
Be thou deckt in silken stole,
Grave these counsels on thy soul.

Life is but a day at most,
Sprung from night, in darkness lost;
Day, how rapid in its flight!
Day, how few must see the night!
Hope not sunshine every hour,
Fear not clouds will always lour.

As Youth and Love with sprightly dance,
Beneath thy morning sun advance;
Pleasure, with her syren-air,
May delude the thoughtless pair;
Let Prudence bless Enjoyment's cup,
Then 'raptured sip, and sip it up,—

As thy day grows warm and high,
Life's meridian flaming nigh,
Dost thou spurn the humble vale?
Life's proud summits wouldst thou scale?
Check thy climbing step, elate,
Evils lurk in felon-wait:

Dangers, eagle pinioned, bold,
Soar around each cliffy hold,

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While chearful Peace with linnet song,
Chaunts the lowly dells among ;—

When thy shades of evening close,
Beckoning thee to long repose ;
As life itself becomes disease,
Seek the chimney-nook of ease.
There ruminate with sober thought,
On all thou'st seen and heard and wrought ;
And teach the sportive younkers round
Saws of experience sage and sound.
Say the criterion of their fate,
Th' important query of their state,
Is not art thou high or low ?
Did thy fortune ebb or flow ?
Wert thou cottager or king ?
Peer or peasant ? no such thing !

Tell them, and press it on their mind,
As thou thyself must shortly find,
The smile or frown of awful Heaven,
To virtue or to vice is given :

Say, to be just, and kind, and wise,
There solid self-enjoyment lies ;
While foolish, selfish, faithless ways,
Lead to be wretched, vile, and base :

Thus, resigned and quiet creep
To thy bed of lasting sleep ;
Sleep, whence thou shalt ne'er awake,
Night, where dawn shall never break,
Till future-life, future no more,
To light and joy the good restore,
To light and joy unknown before.

Stranger, go, Heaven be thy guide !
Quod the Beadsman on Nith-Side.

I have not room, my ever dear friend, to answer all the particulars of your last kind letter. I shall be in Edin. on some business very soon, and as I shall be two days, or perhaps three, in town, we shall discuss matters viva voce. My knee, I believe, never will be entirely well ; and an unlucky fall this winter, has made it still worse. I well remember the circumstance you allude to respecting Mr. C——s opinion of Mr. V——, but as the first gentleman owes me still about 50*l*. I dare not meddle in the affair.

It gave me a very heavy heart to read such accounts of the consequence of your quarrel with that puritanic, rotten-hearted, h—ll-commissioned scoundrel A——. If, notwithstanding your unprecedented industry in public, and your irreproachable conduct in private life, he still has you so much in his power, what ruin may he not bring on some others I could name ?

Many and happy returns of seasons to you, with your dearest and worthiest friend, and the lovely little pledge of your happy union. May the Great Author of life, and of every enjoyment that can render life delightful, make her that comfort and blessing to you both which you so ardently wish for, and which, allow me to say, you so well deserve. Glance over the foregoing verses, and let me have your blots. Adieu !

ROBT. BURNS.

Postmark, "Dumfries."

II. ADDRESS.—"*Mr. William Cruikshank, No. 2, St. James' Square, Edin.*"

MY DEAR SIR,

Apologies for not writing are frequently like apologies for not singing, the apology better than the song. I have fought my way severely through the savage hospitality of this country —to send every guest drunk to bed if they can.

I executed your commission in Glasgow, and I hope the cocoa came safe. 'Twas the same price and the very same kind as your former parcel ; for the gentleman recollected your buying there before perfectly well.

I should return my thanks for your . . . . . hospitality, (I leave a blank for the epithet, as I know none can do it justice,) to a poor wayfaring Bard, who was spent and almost overpowered fighting with Prosaic wickednesses in high places ; but I am afraid lest you burn the letter whenever you come to the passage, so pass over it in silence.

I am just returned from visiting Mr. Miller's farm. The friend whom I told you I would take with me was highly pleased with the farm ; and as he is without exception the most intelligent farmer in the country, he has staggered me a good deal ; I have the two plans of life before me ; I shall balance them to the best of my judgement, and fix on the most eligible. I have written Mr. Miller, and shall wait on him when I come to town, which will be the beginning or middle of next week. I would be in sooner, but my unlucky knee is rather worse, and I

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fear for some time will scarcely stand the fatigue of my excise instructions. I only mention these ideas to you; and indeed, except Mr. Ainslie, whom I intend writing to to-morrow, I will not write at all to Edin. till I return to it. I would send my compl^ts^ to Mr. Nicol, but he would be hurt if he knew that I wrote to any body and not to him, so I shall only beg my best, kindest compliments to my worthy hostess and the sweet little rosebud. So soon as I am settled in the routine of life, either as an excise officer or as a farmer, I propose myself great pleasure from a regular correspondence with the only man almost I ever knew, who joined the most attentive prudence with the warmest generosity.

I am much interested for that best of men Mr. Wood, I hope he is in better health and spirits than when I saw him last.

I am, ever, my dearest friend,
your obliged humble servant,
Mauchline, Robt. Burns.
3 *March* 1788.

III. [Address torn off.]—"I have nothing, my dear Sir, to write you but that I feel myself exceedingly comfortably situated in this good family; just notice enough to make me easy but not to embarrass me. I was storm-steaded two days at the foot of the Ochel hills, with Mr Tail at Herveyston, and Mr. Johnson at Alva, but was so well pleased that I shall certainly spend a day on the banks of Devon as I return. I leave this place, I suppose, on Wednesday, and shall devote a day to Mr. Ramsay at Ochtertyre, near Sterling; a man to whose worth I cannot do justice. My most respectful kind compliments to Mrs. Cruikshank and my dear little Jeany; and if you see Mr Masterton, please remember me to him.

I am ever, my dear Sir,
yours most gratefully,
Robt Burns."

"*Auchtertyre, Monday Morn.*" [no other date]

IV. [No address.]

"Literary scolding. Hints—.

"Thou Eunuch of language; thou Englishman, who never was south the Tweed; thou servile echo of fashionable barbarisms; thou quack, vending the nostrums of empirical elocution; thou marriage-maker between vowels and consonants on the Gretna Green of caprice; thou cobbler botching the flimsy socks of bombast oratory; thou blacksmith, hammering the rivets of absurdity; thou butcher, embruing thy hands in the bowels of orthography; thou arch-heretic in pronunciation; thou pitch-pipe of affected emphasis; thou carpenter, mortising the awkward joints of jarring sentences; thou squeaking dissonance of cadence; thou pimp of gender; thou Lyon Herald to silly etymology; thou antipode of grammar; thou executioner of construction; thou brood of the speech-distracting builders of the Tower of Babel; thou lingual confusion worse-confounded; thou scape-gallows from the land of syntax; thou scavenger of mood and tense; thou murderous accoucheur of infant learning; thou ignis fatuus, misleading the steps of benighted ignorance; thou pickleherring in the puppet-show of nonsense; thou faithful recorder of barbarous idiom; thou persecutor of syllabication; thou baleful meteor, foretelling and facilitating the rapid approach of Nox and Erebus."

[No signature or date.]

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 26.

AS I have not undertaken to write a regular history of the Bank of England, and have confined my researches to those points, the elucidation of which is rendered desirable by the negociation for the renewal of the Bank Charter, I have not proceeded in regular order. My chief object is to remove some of the prejudices against our funding system and paper currency, by a clear and authentic statement of facts.

An ultra-liberal writer on the subject of the Bank Charter, who affects to court the approbation of Lord Milton, has asserted that "by the Revolution of 1688, the people did not obtain such an extension or even confirmation of their liberties as fully compensated for the undoubted loss of an economical if not a liberal government. When King James was adjudged to have abdicated the throne, he left no debts behind. Neither he nor his family burthened posterity by an-

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ticipating the resources of the country."

It happens that, in resuming my inquiry into the difficulties the Bank had to encounter in the year 1696, I am obliged to take notice of the decree passed in that year by Lord Somers, reversing the decision of the Judges in favour of the creditors of Charles II. in an action for the interest upon bonds for 400,000*l*. The King had stopt the payment of the principal sum in the year 1670, by closing the Exchequer against his creditors, and had appropriated to other purposes the revenues assigned for the discharge of this debt. The bonds which he afterwards compelled the bankers to accept, being granted without the sanction of Parliament, were not binding upon the successors of the Monarch, whom Mr. Wells finds it expedient to eulogise. This refusal to acknowledge a debt which James had recognised, increased the opposition to the financial measures of the new Government.

The seizure at the Mint by the first Charles was denounced as robbery, and the stoppage of payment by his son was stigmatized as swindling, in the uncourteous language of the puritans; but these harsh terms and the punishment of similar conduct in the case of ordinary malefactors, are considered as barbarisms, which modern refinement and political reformation ought not to tolerate. Having put it out of his own power to incur any additional debts, at the expense of the existing race of his subjects or of their posterity, he obtained indemnity by selling himself to France, and prostituting the honour of his country, which he exposed to the same danger which Holland had nearly sunk under, in trusting to the generosity of a Monarch whose sole object was the gratification of unbounded ambition. To curb that ambition William introduced the system of finance, which has since enabled us to humble a greater conqueror. Though it may not be necessary for us to maintain any barriers against Louis Philippe, it has not always been prudent to confide in the moderation of the rulers of France. Had Amsterdam with all its naval stores fallen into the possession of Louis XIV. would he not have availed himself of them with the same promptitude with which the contents of the arsenal of Venice were applied by its despoiler, who achieved with them the conquest of Egypt? What effectual resistance could this country have maintained against a Gallic conqueror master of the seas? The use of cannon had in preceding centuries rendered individual prowess of little avail, and had converted the triumphs of Crecy and Agincourt into a passing pageant; scarcely were we able to maintain a foot of ground unprotected by our guardian element. Even the naval flag, which we consider as an impregnable ægis, had been subjected by Charles to foul disgrace.

The superiority of Cromwell's navy over the Dutch, was acquired by length and weight of metal. The loss of this superiority Mr. Wells may ascribe to a laudable economy; but historians tell us the King squandered, in his own pleasures, the money voted for the public service.

The introduction of artillery had increased the expense as well as the potency of the modes of attack and defence, and has confirmed to money the epithet of 'the sinews of war.' The conqueror may maintain his armies by plunder; but the chieftain who is engaged in the defence of national rights and independence, cannot have recourse to the same means. The lavish expenditure of Louis XIV. in his armaments, rendered him as irresistible as Napoleon, in contending with any power who did not command equal resources. The superiority of Napoleon is ascribed by the Duke of Rovigo to his immense train of ordnance. At his last battles near Vienna, of which chance made me an eyewitness, his troops were very inferior to those of the Austrians; on the day of Wagram his left wing was driven back by the Austrians, until their advance was checked by his batteries along the Lobau. This prevented them from intercepting the junction of Davoust; upon whose arrival their left wing was turned, and compelled to fall back almost in sight of the Archduke John, who was marching from Hungary, where he had been watching Davoust from the opposite bank of the Danube.

The cannon of the Austrian centre baffled the attacks of the Saxons under Bernadotte, who considered themselves as wantonly sacrificed; and this repulse gave rise to the feud which five

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years afterwards reversed the fortunes of Napoleon at Leipsic. After publishing an insulting bulletin, which gave the lie to Bernadotte's order of the day, read to the Saxons after the battle, and inserted in the public prints, Napoleon endeavoured to sooth Bernadotte, by sending him to put Antwerp in a state of defence against Lord Chatham, who might have taken it with a much smaller loss than his army sustained from disease at Walcheren. The most formidable batteries can offer no resistance without men to man them; but on this occasion they showed the advantage of an imposing appearance. How ineffectual cannon may render the most determined bravery, Carnot taught General Graham at Berg-op-Zoom. However expensive may have been our wars in the Austrian Netherlands, it was much better to have that country for our field of exercise and stubborn contest, than to wait like Prussia, until we are attacked at home. We may have to experience that the balance of power, for the establishment and maintenance of which the chief part of our national debt has been incurred, was not purchased too dearly. In this we have a common interest with the Hollanders. They fought with us under King William, not for the extension of their own territory, but to establish a barrier between themselves and France; and it is necessary for me to show the important part the Bank of England acted towards achieving this great object.

The importance of Namur, seated at the conflux of the Sambre and Meuse, was valued as highly by King William as it has been since by the Duke of Wellington, under whose superintendance we have spent so large a sum in strengthening it. The capture of it by Louis XIV. had added so much to his reputation, then at its zenith, as to make it the subject of a congratulatory Ode by Boileau. Before the campaign of 1695, when King William sat down before it, the allied armies had been compelled on almost every occasion to give way to their Gallic opponents; but the Bank of England, in this second year of its establishment, afforded such assistance as enabled King William to conduct his operations on a larger scale; and Louis, finding himself not strong enough to attack the besieging army, attempted to create a diversion by marching against Brussels, which he bombarded. In this position of affairs, the transmitting pecuniary supplies was a matter not only of urgent importance, but of great difficulty and hazard. This induced the Deputy Governor of the Bank, Mr. Godfrey, to take the charge of conveying them. After his arrival at the camp, he accompanied King William to the trenches, and was carried off by a cannon-ball. The collecting of these supplies was the cause of the high price of guineas and of bullion, which gave rise to misrepresentations that are frequently quoted in the present day. In December 1694, guineas were 22*s.* 3*d.*, and standard silver was quoted 5*s.* 4*d.* In January following, they were each one shilling higher, and silver was 5 per cent. below the Mint price; but the Exchange on Amsterdam was 12 per cent. below par. This shows that the high price of foreign money was not occasioned by the badness of our coin, but was the cause of it, by making it profitable to export that part of it which was of full weight.

I have here taken 11 florins as the par of our Exchange with Holland, which it was formerly acknowledged to be, and at which rate our silver coin was current by law in that country; but Lord Liverpool's coinage has raised the value of our money more than 5 per cent., and our guineas have been lately exported when the Exchange was at twelve florins, which makes a much greater difference.

The rise of guineas in 1695, as well as that in 1810, arose entirely from the difficulty of effecting our payments on the Continent. In the latter year they were sent to purchase wheat in France, which would admit nothing else from this country. In the former case the difficulty of conveying silver to the camp made gold the more in request. On the 12th July, guineas were 29*s.* 10*d.*; silver was quoted 6*s.* 1*d.* During the month of August, which was the last of the siege, the Exchange in Amsterdam fell to 8½ florins; but this rise in the price of guineas and of foreign money, was not accompanied by a general advance in the price of consumable commodities. Wheat, which had been selling

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in St. Alban's market, on the previous December, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, fell in the spring of 1695 to 4*s.* 2*d.*, and remained at that price until the approach of harvest. In 1693, previous to the establishment of the Bank, it sold in the same market at 9*s.* 6*d.* per bushel; that is, 76*s.* per quarter; and the price of the 4lb. loaf was a shilling. After the surrender of Namur, the prosperous aspect lowered the price of foreign money; and in December 1695, the pound sterling was exchanged for 9¼ florins; but early in the following year, Mr. Mountagu's attempt to raise the value of our money by a recoinage, produced for some time a contrary effect, and threw our finances into the most appalling disorder. We shall perceive that this did not arise in the smallest degree from any misconduct or imprudence on the part of the Directors of the Bank.

Yours, &c. YLLOSS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 20.

IN a new edition lately published of my "Picture of London," I have noticed a striking circumstance in the present condition of the Metropolis. Almost all the old buildings, and other vestiges of antiquity, have successively disappeared, to give place to modern improvements. Westminster Abbey Church and the Hall, with part of St. Stephen's Chapel, the Temple Church, part of the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, the Tower, St. Saviour's Church, and Crosby Hall, are the chief, and almost the only specimens of architectural antiquities, left to adorn and give interest to old London; and but for the zealous and praiseworthy exertions of a very few active and energetic individuals, some of these buildings would have been destroyed, or greatly reduced in dimension and character long ere this time. Subscriptions to a considerable amount have been collected to renovate and preserve the architectural features of the *Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's, Southwark*, and *Crosby Hall*. It is also proposed to repair and reinstate the beauty of the stone Cross at Waltham.

Iconoclasts have prevailed in different ages and different countries; but their reckless and heartless misdeeds are now justly reprobated. Still the preservers and guardians of works of art and antiquity have not yet been enrolled as a body. It is time they were; and in an age like the present, when the enlightened part of mankind either really feel or affect a regard for all works of antiquity, and more especially such as have either beauty or historic interest attached to them, it is thought that a Society may be formed in the British Metropolis, with agents or members in other parts of the kingdom, to watch over and endeavour to preserve the remaining ancient works from total destruction or mutilation. It may be said that Churches, Mansions, Tombs, &c. ought to be protected by their legal guardians; but it is lamentably known that these very persons are sometimes their wanton and mercenary spoliators. The zealous and high-minded antiquary has his feelings continually annoyed in travelling through the country, by the entire extinction of many fine buildings and monuments of remote ages, and of the merciless and tasteless disfigyration of others: he has, however, the consolation and pleasure of seeing and examining some which still remain, as memorials of the science and talents of men and times far remote from our own. He has witnessed some of these carefully preserved from dilapidation,—others renovated after the decay of age or accident, but others left to moulder from weather, or suffer mutilation from mischievous and reckless boys and men. To guard such as remain from further deterioration and destruction,—to advise and assist legal authorities,—to be the means of preserving and conveying down to future ages those works of real beauty and interest, and which are neglected or doomed to annihilation—it is proposed to establish a Society, to be called "THE GUARDIAN OF ANTIQUITIES."

It will not be necessary at present to enter into further details. In the ensuing winter the Society will be organised, and placed under the management of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Council, &c.

Yours, &c. J. BRITTON.

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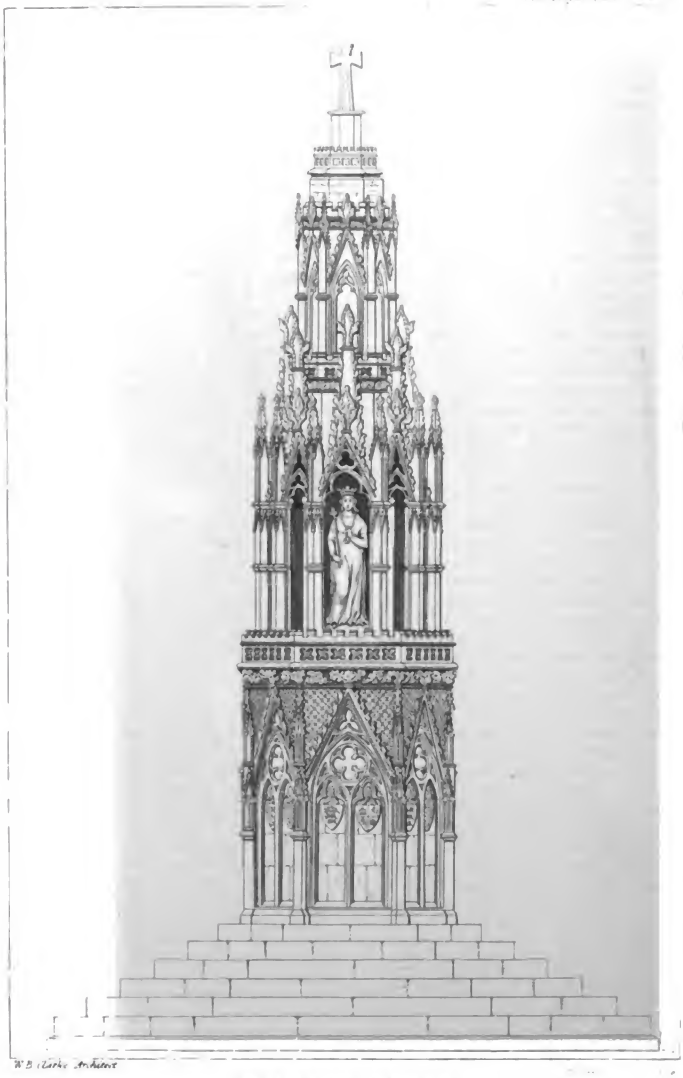

W. B. Clarke Architect

WALTHAM CROSS,

Restored

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Mr. URBAN, *New Kent Road, Aug. 7.*

IT is no new observation, but not the less on that account to be considered, that nothing presents remarkable passages of history to our imagination in so forcible a manner as certain visible objects contemporary and connected with them, which have survived the accidents of each succeeding age.

Such is WALTHAM CROSS, a monument remarkable for the illustrious historical character whom it commemorates, and rendered still more precious by the beauty of its architectural design.

This elegant structure reminded the passenger, by a striking example, of that mortality which awaits the highest as well as the lowest, and of that future and eternal state of existence into which all must pass; while he was superstitiously taught to pray for the soul of her whom the rich monument commemorated; for a spirit fled beyond the reach of human intercession, and summoned before the just and merciful tribunal of God who gave it.

The act, it must be confessed, savoured of charity in him who performed it; but the doctrine had no foundation in Holy Writ, and held out a dangerous compromise for crime. What mattered it how worldly goods were spent or acquired, provided a portion of them should be left to procure a stipendiary priest, for the purpose of praying the soul of the defunct owner out of that dread "prison house," the secrets of which the poet has told us are unfit for mortal ear? The compact was indeed fraudulent; for payment was received for a benefit which no pecuniary bribe could purchase.

Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand the third, King of Castile and Leon, the only child by his second wife Joan, daughter and heir of John Count of Ponthieu, was married to Prince Edward, eldest son of Henry the Third, when he was yet but fifteen years of age, in 1254, at Burgos in Spain, with the approbation of her brother Alphonso, who had succeeded to the kingdoms before named.

Alphonso was so much struck with the commanding stature and elegant deportment of the youthful prince, that he himself invested him with the girdle of knighthood. Returning with his bride to his father's court, Edward was welcomed, says Matthew Paris, as an angel from God, with the highest demonstrations of joy, "quasi angelus Dei cum summâ suscipitur jubilatione." * Fabian tells us he brought his princess to London, where "she was honourably received of the citizens, the city richly curtained and garnished with divers rich cloths; the King (Henry III.) was present at her coming, and she was conveyed through the city to St. John's without Smithfield, and there lodged for a while, but after removed to the Savoy." †

One of the prince's attendants on this matrimonial expedition, John Mansel, brought with him the charter of the King of Castile and Leon, sealed with a bulla of gold, by which he quit-claimed the whole of Gascony for himself and his heirs to the King of England and his successors. Henry, on recognition of this gift, more complimentary than substantial, immediately surrendered it to his son, with Ireland, Wales, the towns of Bristol, Stamford, and Grantham.

Edward, fifteen years after his marriage with Eleanor (during which interval he had distinguished himself in various chivalrous encounters and political events), was signed with the cross at Northampton by Ottobon, the legate of the Pope, at the same time with his brother Edmund and the Earl of Gloucester. ‡

Two years subsequent to this ceremony, he set out on his expedition to the Holy Land, in accomplishment of his vow, accompanied by his wife, the faithful companion of his perils, who there gave birth to a daughter Joan, surnamed de Acre (Acon), from the place where she first drew breath. This Joan became the wife of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. While Edward was sojourning at Acre, a correspondence was opened with him by a certain Saracen Amiral of Joppa, who professed a high respect for his character, and testified a desire to become a Christian. The messenger employed by the Amiral was one Anzazim, a member of that extraordinary tribe called Assassins, whose elective

* Matt. Paris, Hist. Angl. edit. Watts, p. 890.

† Fabian's Chronicle, reprint, p. 339.

‡ Matt. Paris, p. 1005.

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monarch received the appellation of the Old Man of the Mountain, and who have since given a name to all hired murderers. This man, we are informed, had been brought up according to the custom of the sect to which he belonged, in a subterraneous cavern, a troglodyte from his birth; in order that, unaccustomed to the influence of civilization, and thus unawed by respect for rank, he might rush on any prince an enemy of his religion, and put him to death; instructed to believe that, if he should perish in such an act, the joys of Paradise in life eternal awaited him. We may doubt, after this statement, of the innocence of the Amiral's intentions alleged by historians, since he employed such an ambassador.

Anzazim on one of these missions approached the English prince, and requested a private audience. Edward dismissed his attendants, and retired with the messenger to an oriel window, when on a sudden the wily Assassin drew a poisoned dagger and stabbed the King twice in the arm, and once, probably thrusting at his breast, under the arm-pit. Edward struck the villain down with his foot and slew him with his own knife, in wresting which from his grasp, he dreadfully wounded his hand.

According to others, he dashed out the miscreant's brains with the tripod supporter of a table standing by.

The wounds festered from the venom with which the point of the weapon that inflicted them had been imbued. Edward's affectionate consort is said with her own mouth to have extracted the poison, applying her tongue to the rankling wounds until they healed, and receiving no injury herself from the act. On which relation an old authority has taken occasion, somewhat quaintly, to observe on the sovereign efficacy of a good wife's tongue when properly applied.* Knyghton takes the credit of the cure from Queen Eleanor, and gives it to a skilful surgeon, who boldly excised the mortified flesh from the arm of his royal patient.† If this should be considered the more probable account, there is no reason to doubt of the Queen's anxious attendance on her husband under this casualty, which might give rise to a romantic version of her conduct. She bore Edward four sons, of whom the youngest succeeded to his crown, the unfortunate Edward the Second, surnamed of Caernarvon; and nine daughters; and having been his wife for thirty-six years, deceased, in an expedition with him towards the northern borders, on the 27th November, 1290, at the house of Sir Richard Weston at Herdby or Harby, in the parish of North Clifton upon Trent, five miles from Lincoln.‡ Edward caused her body to be conveyed to London in great pomp, and himself retraced his steps to attend it. It was received into the churches at different stages on its road, namely, at Lincoln, Newark, Grantham, Leicester, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton,§ Stony-Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, &c. and at every one of these resting-places the King caused a Cross to be erected, bearing statues of her and the armorial achievements which appertained to her dignities.

* Speed, Hist. of England. † Hen. de Knyghton apud Decem Scriptores, p. 2457.

‡ Descriptions for Stothard's Monumental Effigies, p. 31.

§ The design of the Northampton Cross very closely resembles that of Waltham: the principal distinctions being that it has eight sides, and that there are four statues of the Queen. It is more perfect than Waltham Cross; and indeed its chief injuries are those of addition. Four dials are placed on the uppermost story; and on the front next the road are the arms of Queen Anne, and two ostentatious tablets, commemorating two repairs in 1713 and 1762. It is high time these should be removed. A remarkable feature among the ornaments is an open book, carved on four of the sides, about the proper height to be read, probably intended to represent a missal, and to suggest to the traveller to offer his devotions for the defunct. The situation of this Cross is very favourable, on a bank next the high road, on the hill above Northampton. It terminates with a plain cross.

The design of the Cross at Geddington is different; and it was probably erected at a considerably less expense. It is triangular, except that the centre of each side projects with a very slight angle. The shaft for the height of about twenty feet is a flat surface, diapered with flowery patterns in six long pannels. On these are placed the shields, as on the other crosses; and above are three statues of the Queen in niches. The crowning member is a group of buttresses, with pinnacles and finials.

There are views of all three of the Crosses, by which their features may be compared, in the Vetusta Monumenta, vol. III. and Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. I.

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The Abbey Church of Waltham Holy Cross received the sad remains of departed royalty for the night, and at the point where the procession diverged from the high road to convey the body to the sacred precinct, Waltham Cross was erected.

The venerable Church at Waltham had been originally founded by Tovy, *stalkere* or standard-bearer to King Canute, for the reception of a crucifix of stone, bearing an image of our Saviour, and said to have been discovered in the west of England, by the miraculous direction of an angel from heaven, delivered to a poor smith.*

The demesne of Waltham (Weald ham, the hamlet in the forest,) reverting to Edward the Confessor on the death of Tovy, he gave it to Harold, afterwards King of England, the nephew of Editha his wife. Harold constructed a spacious Church of stone on the spot, and endowed it for a dean and eleven secular canons. These canons were expelled by Henry II. to make room for Augustine monks; and Henry III. probably rebuilt a great portion of the Church, for Matthew Paris speaks of a dedication of it with great pomp in the year 1242.†

That part of the Church now standing, consisting of the nave, was, I have no doubt, of Harold's erecting; and consequently the very aisles remain at this day, which re-echoed with solemn dirges for the Saxon monarch, emphatically styled "infelix," ‡ and for the illustrious Eleanor of England, Castile, Leon, and Ponthieu. These reflections press on the mind of the antiquary, who views the massive columns and huge circular arches,§ their indented ornaments, and grotesque heads, which characterize the architecture of the remnant of the Church of Waltham Holy Cross. Its extensive site eastward is still indicated by the level sward which has replaced its pavement, and which lies at least a yard lower than the adjoining burial-ground.

Waltham Cross has been often described, and descriptions of buildings seldom convey a well defined idea; it will be better therefore to call in the efficient aid of delineation, and to lay before your readers an etching, chiefly derived from Mr. Clarke's plan for its restoration; and to content myself with observing that it is a structure of the most chaste and elegant period of the pointed style, and that it owes the state of sharpness and preservation in which the greater part of its ornamental details at present appear, to the hardness of the stone in which they have been executed.

The arms of England, Castile, and Leon, and Ponthieu,‖ on shields suspended by their guiges or straps, from knots of foliage, decorate the hexagonal compartments of its basement story. The elegant style of these ornaments closely resembles that of the ancient shields in the nave of Westminster Abbey, commemorating the benefactors to the fabric.

The three figures of the Queen which adorn the second stage, and whose draperies are disposed in a taste that would not disgrace the Grecian school, have suffered much from exposure in an elevated situation to the stress of weather. Those who have hitherto attempted in drawings to restore these figures, have greatly erred in altering their attitude, and in placing a sceptre and a *mundus* in the Queen's hands, which latter distinction is inappropriate, for the orb, as the mark of sovereignty, can only belong to queens regnant.

Luckily we are in possession of excellent authority for restoring the figures of Queen Eleanor at Waltham Cross. The attitude in which they were placed is that which was much in vogue in representing females on the seals and sculptures of the period;

* Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus.

† Matt. Paris, Hist. Angl. p. 595.

‡ "The Church of this Monastery," says Weever, "hath escaped the hammers of destruction, and with a venerable aspect showeth us the magnitude of the rest of this religious structure. Herein Harold made his vows and prayers for victorie, when he marched against the Norman conqueror."—Fun. Monum. p. 642.

§ See them boldly delineated in Mr. Coney's etching, in the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. VI.; also three plates in Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. III.

‖ The arms of Castile and Leon, Quarterly, Gules, a castle Or, and Argent, a lion rampant Purpure. These were used by Eleanor's father Ferdinand, as King of Castile and Leon, and are considered to be the first instance of two coats being borne quarterly in one shield. The arms of the Earldom of Ponthieu were, Or, three bendlets Azure within a bordure Gules.

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the left hand seizes the cordon of the mantle, and draws it over the shoulders, while the right holds a short sceptre in an easy position. The posture of the statues on Waltham Cross was precisely that of the female figure represented on the seal of this Queen engraved in Sandford's Genealogical History of England, and also on that of her daughter-in-law Queen Isabella, and which have accordingly been referred to by the artist who executed the accompanying etching. The eye of the most unpractised observer will at a glance perceive the elegance of this position, contrasted with that of a figure holding a long sceptre in one hand, and a ball in the other. Little difficulty in the restoration of these images will therefore arise; the bolder folds of their draperies are still extant; the crown on one remains very perfect; and the effigy in the Abbey* will supply the features.

The point likely to be mooted by critics in our ancient architecture, is the proper mode of restoring the Cross which surmounted the whole structure. A small portion only of its shaft remains. I could suggest that an appropriate example for its completion might be derived from a cross which I conceive to be of the period of Edward I. and which stands in the high road, in the village of Stretham between Cambridge and Ely. I sketched it in 1824, as below.

Stretham Cross, Cambridgeshire.

* See the beautiful etching after the effigy of Queen Eleanor, by the late C. A. Stothard, esq. F.S.A. in his "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain."

I have a strong suspicion, however, from the undecorated character of the supporting plinth and of the portion of the shaft which remains, that the structure at Waltham was terminated by a *plain cross*, approaching the form of the cross patee in the upper limb and transverse portion. Such indeed is the cross which crowns Queen's Cross at Northampton; and one of a similar form appears on a curious ancient seal of the Abbey Church of Waltham.† This cross is there planted on a rock (Mount Calvary), by two supporting angels. Round the verge, in uncial characters, is the inscription, HOC EST SIGILL' ECCLESIE SANCTE CRVCIS DE WALTHAAM.

To return, however, to the subject of the restoration of Queen Eleanor's Cross. I ardently hope, Mr. Urban, that the gentlemen who have stepped forward to preserve this national historical monument, will meet with the support they deserve. The Crown itself will surely not be reluctant to contribute towards an undertaking in which the remembrance of its ancient dignity is concerned.‡

In conclusion, may I ask, when shall we hear of some spirited and influential individual convening a public meeting for the purpose of forming "a General Conservative Fund for Ancient English Architecture?" a plan which I ventured to suggest to you in a communication to your Magazine of April last, p. 303, and which appears to me the only one likely to be made extensively efficient in preserving objects so important to our national glory, and the general diffusion of intelligence and taste.

A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, May* 3.

MANY even of those who have made History their peculiar study, are not perhaps aware how much Chro-

† See Ogborne's History of Essex.

‡ The Society of Antiquaries, at the instance of their Secretary Dr. Stukeley, interfered to preserve it, and at their suggestion the brick-work was carried round its base, and posts erected, in the year 1757, by John, second Lord Monson, lord of the manor of Cheshunt, in which parish the Cross stands. See Clutterbuck's Hist. of Hertfordshire, vol. II. p. 78. In this work is a beautiful view of Waltham Cross, and the landscape to the eastward of it, drawn by E. Blore, from a sketch by the late W. Alexander, and engraved by H. Le Keux.

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nology is indebted to the ancient coins of Greece and Rome. To point out all those dates on their coins by which History may be illustrated, and Chronology confirmed or corrected, would require a more minute acquaintance with the details of history than I can boast of; but I shall be satisfied if I shall be able to direct the attention of the reader to the principal sources from which this information can be obtained.

The first coins which present us with dates, are those of the Ptolemies kings of Egypt. The founder of this dynasty, Ptolemy surnamed Soter, was one of the celebrated Generals of Alexander, and, on the death of that prince, established himself on the throne of Egypt. Dates are to be found on his coins, and on those of most of his successors; but, as the greatest part of them are merely the dates of the king's reign, and are not counted from a common æra, they are but of little value; and, as all these kings bear the name of Ptolemy, it would be in general impossible even to appropriate their coins to the monarchs who struck them, were it not for the surnames of Philadelphus, Philopater, &c. with which the name of Ptolemy is generally accompanied. A few of them, indeed, particularly those of Ptolemy II. and III. bear dates from the æra of Ptolemy I. but these are so few in number as to be of little value to Chronology, although useful in classing the coins themselves, many of which can only be ascertained by the portraits they bear; which, however well executed, must form but an unsatisfactory mode of arranging them, when we consider the great length of some of the reigns, and the change of features resulting therefrom, and also the resemblance which some of the kings bore to one another. A few of these coins are useful in confirming the account we have of the length of their reigns, the date of the last year being found on some of them, and nearly the last on several. The history of these kings, however, derives a considerable degree of illustration from the coins of the Syrian kings, with whose history that of Egypt is much blended.

Syria.

Of those coins which bear dates the next in chronological order, but infinitely the first in importance, are those of the kings of Syria, commonly called Seleucidæ, from Seleucus the founder of the dynasty, who began to reign in 312 B. C. and from which æra the coins of his successors bear date.

On those of the first six kings no dates are found, and but few on those of Antiochus III. and Seleucus IV., but on those of Demetrius I. and the fifteen monarchs who followed, (a period which, although of only eighty years, is one of the most eventful to be found in history,) they are extremely numerous, and of the utmost importance, not only in fixing the periods of the reigns of the Syrian kings, and the most important events which occurred in their reigns, but also in elucidating the History of Egypt, Macedon, Rome, and other countries, at that period so intimately connected with that of Syria. To begin then with Demetrius I. it is mentioned in 1 Maccabees, vii. 1, that it was in the 151st year of the æra of the Seleucidæ, that Demetrius departed from Rome for Syria, where he declared himself king; and afterwards, chap. x. 57, that Alexander Bala, after Demetrius was defeated and slain, received the king of Egypt's daughter in marriage in the year 162; from which it appears that Demetrius reigned about eleven years. Josephus also mentions that Antiochus IV. died in the year 149, and that Antiochus V. his son and successor, reigned two years, when he was put to death by Demetrius, and that afterwards the latter reigned eleven years.

These two accounts, which perfectly agree, are however at variance with those of several other historians, who date Demetrius's accession at the year 150, and make his reign thirteen years, whilst others have assumed the intermediate number of twelve years. The coins, however, of Demetrius and Alexander, are in evidence that Josephus and the Book of Maccabees were right; for, of the numerous dates we have of Demetrius, the first is 153, and the last 162, whilst we have dates of Alexander of the year 161, he having seized a part of the kingdom, and assumed the title of king some time before the defeat and death of Demetrius. It is therefore nearly certain that the latter reigned only from 151 to 162.

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Alexander Bala. Josephus mentions that this usurper laid claim to the crown of Syria in 160, that he obtained the kingdom on the defeat and death of Demetrius, and was himself defeated and slain by Demetrius II. after a reign of five years. The Book of Maccabees also mentions that Alexander was slain in 167. Other writers make him reign seven years, counting of course the two years from 160 to 162, during which he disputed the throne with Demetrius. All these accounts are confirmed by the coins of Alexander, which bear the dates 161, 167, and by those of Demetrius II. which commence with 167, and those of his rival Antiochus VI. which commence with the same year.

On the death of Alexander Bala in 167, the throne of Syria was contested by Demetrius II. son of Demetrius I. and by Antiochus VI. supported by Tryphon.

Demetrius having been made captive by the king of Parthia, Antiochus remained in undisputed possession of the kingdom, but was in a short time murdered by Tryphon his guardian, who seized the crown; the title of the latter was however contested by Antiochus VII. the brother of Demetrius, and Tryphon was defeated and slain. The first date we meet with on the coins of Demetrius II. is 167, and the first on those of Antiochus VI. also 167, which perfectly agrees with the Book of Maccabees, which says that Demetrius began to reign in that year. Of Antiochus VI. we have the dates 167 to 170. We have also of Demetrius the date 173, found on a coin of Tyre, and probably struck after he was carried into captivity, but none afterwards, until 181; this, with the exception of the date on the coin of Tyre, agrees with the Book of Maccabees, which says that Demetrius was carried into captivity by the king of Media in 172, and it will be found to agree also with Josephus, who says that, a short time after Demetrius was made captive, Antiochus was murdered by Tryphon, after a reign of four years; and if, as it is probable, Antiochus VI.'s reign began towards the close of 167, and ended in the early part of 172, it would not make more than four years and a half, which would be little more than what Josephus mentions.

The agreement between the coins and the two authorities I have quoted, will be found completed as to these reigns by the following evidence afforded by them. 1st. The Book of Maccabees mentions that in 174 Antiochus VII. claimed the crown from Tryphon, and besieged him in Dora. 2d. Josephus says, that Tryphon fled from Dora to Apamea, where he was taken and put to death, after a reign of three years; and, as he gives four years to Antiochus VI. the seven years counted from 167 will exactly fall in with 174. 3d. The first date on the coins of Antiochus VII. is also 174.

After this period the Chronology of Syria derives but little assistance from the Book of Maccabees, which is the more to be regretted, as the history of that country now becomes more complex and intricate; much information however is derived from Josephus and Justin, and the dates on the coins are of still more importance.

Antiochus VII. being defeated and slain in a battle against the Parthians, Demetrius II. recovered the kingdom; but, having engaged in a war with the king of Egypt, the latter set up Alexander II. surnamed Zebina, as a claimant for the Syrian throne; and, Demetrius being slain at Tyre, Alexander finally obtained the kingdom. His throne was however disputed by Antiochus VIII. surnamed Grypus, son of Demetrius, and Alexander was defeated and slain; after which, Antiochus VIII. reigned for some years jointly with his mother, and afterwards by himself. Writers are much at variance as to the chronological arrangement of these events, but the surest and most satisfactory evidence will be found in the dates on the coins.

With respect to the reigns I have enumerated, the dates which require to be ascertained are: 1. That of the death of Antiochus VII.; 2d. That of the claim of Alexander to the crown; 3d. That of the death of Demetrius; 4th. The period when Antiochus VIII. disputed the throne with Alexander; 5th. The death of Alexander; and 6th. The death of Cleopatra, from which event the sole reign of Antiochus may be dated.

The dates afforded by the coins prove beyond doubt that these six events, with the exception of the third and fourth, took place with considerable intervals between, and the mistakes committed by several chro-

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nologists seem to have originated from considering the defeat and death of Demetrius to have immediately followed the claim of Alexander, and that Antiochus VIII. and Cleopatra did not reign in any part of Syria until the death of Alexander.

The dates of Demetrius II. from his restoration, are from 181 to 187. Those of Antiochus VII. 174 to 187. Those of Alexander II. 184 to 190. Those of Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII. 187 to 194, all inclusive.

All those dates can easily be reconciled with historical accounts, except those of Antiochus VII. from 182 to 187, which appear to me almost impossible to be accounted for, except by supposing them struck by Antiochus IX. surnamed Cyzicenus, the son of Antiochus VII. who may have even at that early period claimed a right to the throne, and perhaps been in possession of some portion of the extensive dominions of Syria; and they could not have been struck by Antiochus VIII. in the lifetime of his father, as Demetrius had an elder son who succeeded him, by the name of Seleucus V.

Froelich, endeavouring to account for these dates, has quoted 2 Maccabees, ch. 1. to show that Antiochus VII. was killed several years later than has been generally supposed, but I do not think the authority sufficiently supports him, as the letter there quoted, although dated in the year 188 of the æra of the Seleucidæ, does not speak of the death of Antiochus as an event which had just taken place; and all other authorities, supported by the dates of the coins of Alexander, beginning with 184, are completely at variance with the supposition.

The first date of Demetrius after his restoration is 181; which agrees with the accounts of most writers, so that we may regard that as the date of Antiochus's death, and Demetrius's restoration. As the date of 187 is to be found on the coins of Demetrius, and also on those of Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII. we may well conclude that to have been the date of Demetrius's death, the reign of Seleucus V. which lasted only a few months, and the accession of Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII. The next dates of the portion of history I have just noticed, are those of the claim of Alexander Zebina, and the period when his reign terminated; the chronologists of greatest repute make the year 185 the first, and 189 the last of his reign; but, as the dates 184 and 190 occur on his coins, I think there can be little doubt as to the accuracy of the latter.

The last of those dates to be ascertained is that of the death of Cleopatra; the year 192 has been generally assigned as that of her death, but, as 194 occurs on her coins, the latter must be preferred.

The remainder of the history of the Syrian monarchs is still more complicated than that I have just noticed, and the dates on their coins less numerous; much assistance may, however, still be derived from them. Antiochus VIII. after his mother's death, enjoyed the kingdom in peace for a few years, when his title was disputed by his half-brother Antiochus IX. surnamed Cyzicenus, who, if the coins I have noticed bearing the name of Antiochus, and the dates 182-187, belong to him, must have urged his claim at a much earlier period. The two brothers then for some years appear to have reigned in different parts of Syria, Antiochus VIII. at Antioch, and Antiochus IX. at Damascus. On the death of the former his son Seleucus VI. succeeded, and defeated and slew Cyzicenus, but was in turn defeated by Antiochus X. surnamed Pius, the son of Cyzicenus, and flying to Mopsuestia in Cilicia, was there killed.

After this, the throne of Syria was contested by Antiochus X. the son of Cyzicenus, and Antiochus XI.; Philip, and Demetrius III. sons of Grypus. Antiochus XI. was defeated and slain by Antiochus X. who himself fell in battle against the Parthians, leaving Philip and Demetrius in possession of Syria; and Demetrius being afterwards made captive by Mithridates king of Parthia, Philip for a short time had sole possession of Syria, until Demetrius dying in captivity, their fifth brother Antiochus XII. and Dionysius, claimed that portion at least which belonged to Demetrius, which he seems to have possessed until he was attacked, defeated, and slain, by Aretas king of Arabia. After this, Syria fell into the hands of Tigranes king of Armenia, who enjoyed it for many years; but was at last deposed by the Romans under Lucullus, who placed Antiochus XIII. Asiaticus, the

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son of Cyzicenus, on the throne; but, he being four years after deposed by Pompey, Syria thenceforth became a Roman province. Appian, Josephus, and Justin, are the principal historians who have given us an account of the complicated history of these princes, and considerable differences may be observed in their narratives. I shall merely however notice such evidence as the dates on the coins supply us with, which in this part of the Syrian series are not very numerous.

Justin says that Grypus, after his mother's death, reigned eight years in quiet, until his throne was disputed by Cyzicenus; but this is contradicted by the coins, for 194 is found on the coins of Cleopatra and Antiochus, and 199 on those of Cyzicenus, a period of only five years. As to the length of Grypus's reign, Josephus informs us that he reigned twenty-nine years; which, counted from 187, would place his death in 216, which was probably not far from the truth; his coins, however, throw no light on this point, as the last date afforded by them is 206. The dates of Cyzicenus do not go further than 211, and we have no dates of Seleucus VI., Antiochus X., XI., or XII. Some writers make Philip's reign commence in 217, others in 219 and 221; and some place the termination in 229, others in 231 and 235. The dates on his coins, which are numerous, are from 220 to 229, both inclusive. As to Demetrius III. some writers make his reign to commence in 219, some in 222, but these are corrected by his dates, which are 218-224. Justin says, Tigranes reigned eighteen years; Blair's Chronology gives him only fourteen; whilst others give him twenty. It is probable however that Blair was right, as Antiochus Asiaticus is generally supposed to have been placed on the throne in 243; which, counting from 229, the last date on the coins of Philip, would be exactly fourteen years. The dates on his coins are only 236 to 241.

BITHYNIA.

The next in chronological order are the coins of the kings of Bithynia, but the information we derive from them is extremely limited. No dates appear before Nicomedes II. who is said to have ascended the throne 149 B.C.; the first date on his coins is 150, which counted from 457 A.V.C. he supposed date of their æra, answers to 607 A.V.C. or 146 B.C. His dates, which are very numerous, end with 203, answering to 93 B.C. which, if Sestrini is right in the appropriation of these coins, must have been the last year of his reign, as 204 appears on those given to Nicomedes III. The dates which follow end with 223; but the most celebrated numismatic writers differ as to their appropriation, for Sestini gives them all to Nicomedes, whilst Dumersau and others assign some of them to Nicomedes IV.

The dates found on the coins of the kings of Parthia, and the Bosphorus, and some others, remain to be considered; but I must beg leave to make them the subject of another letter.

Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

Mr. URBAN,

OMNIA Romæ cum pretio, is an adage as true *now* as it was 2000 years ago, and every one who reads the newspapers of the day must have seen the advertisements headed "Douceur," seeking a "Permanent Mercantile Situation," a term now well understood to mean something else which I decline naming, and for which various sums are continually offered from 50*l.* to 2000*l.*; and it is a remarkable fact that not one of these advertisements is ever *repeated;* I can safely aver this, as I have perused the Times Newspaper daily for many years, and have paid particular attention to this branch of its intelligence. About forty years since, however, there seems to have been less *scrupulosity*, as old Hooker would say, in these matters, for in the *Oracle* Newspaper of Nov. 1794, we have the following:

"TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS ready to be given to any lady or gentleman who has interest to procure a LIEUTENANT'S COMMISSION in the NAVY, for a young gentleman of honour and reputation now on service in the Grand Fleet, and who has passed the proper examination with great credit, and really deserves promotion. Secrecy may be depended on. Answers addressed to S. F. City Coffee House, Cheapside, will be attended to."

Does the march of honesty keep pace with the march of intellect? I am afraid not, Mr. Urban; and, though we may be more enlightened and more *refined* than those who have gone before us, I much doubt whether there be a greater sprinkling of integrity among us, than in former times. The

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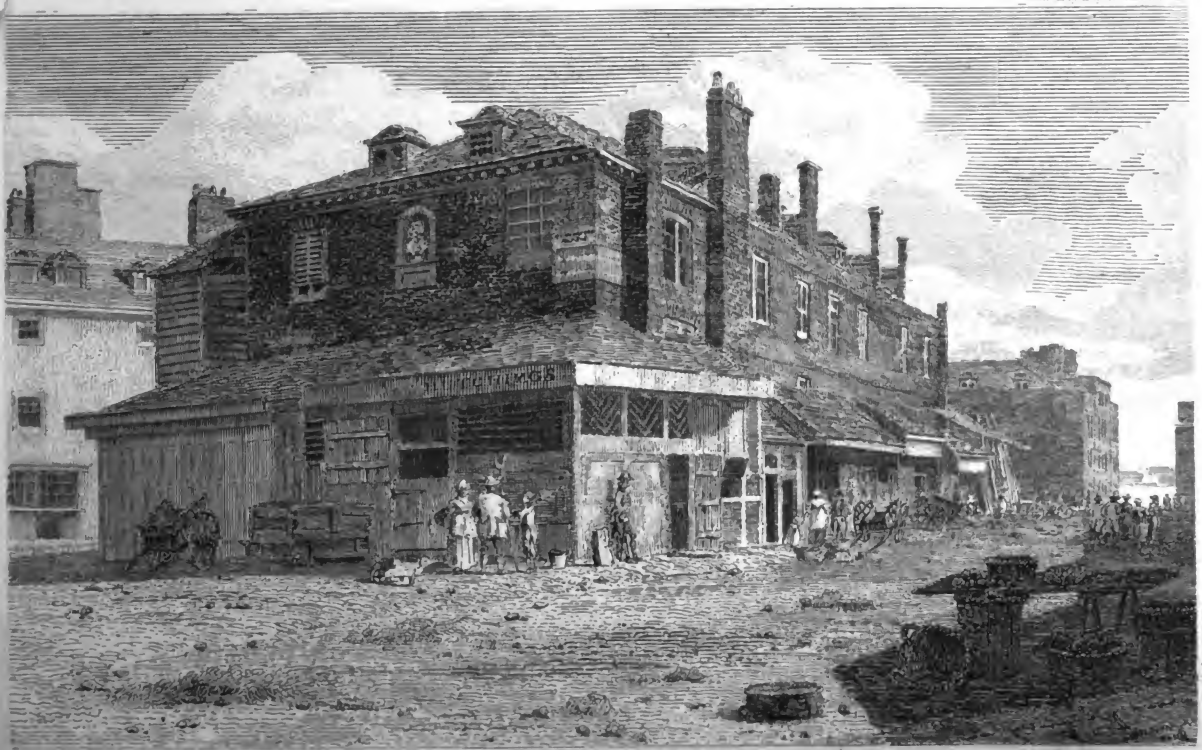

OLD HUNGERFORD MARKET.

growth of *knowledge* and of *selfishness* seems to be simultaneous, and like the Siamese twins exhibited some time since, they appear to possess a coetaneous existence. We may almost say with honest Ben, in his "Staple of News:"

"Virtue and honesty, hang'em; poor thin membranes
Of honour; who respects them? O, the fates!
How hath all just true reputation fall'n;
Since *money*, this base *money*, 'gan to have any!

Yours, &c. Ω.

Old Hungerford Market.

AMONG the various improvements now taking place in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross, the renovation of Hungerford Market, and the adaptation of it as a Market for the sale of Fish, and for the accommodation of the western portion of the Metropolis, promises to be one of the most beneficial. We propose, in our next month's Magazine, to give a description, with a plate, of the new building; which we preface, on the present occasion, with a view of the old Market-house.

It appears probable that the Market originated, as other public improvements have done, from an accidental fire, by which the town residence of the Hungerford family was destroyed. This occurrence is thus recorded by Pepys in his Diary:

"1669, April 26. A great fire happened in Durham yard last night, burning the house of one Lady Hungerford, who was to come to town to it this night; and so the house is burned, new furnished, by carelessness of the girl sent to take off a candle from a bunch of candles, which she did by burning it off, and left the rest, as is supposed, on fire. The King and Court were here, it seems, and stopped the fire by blowing up of the next house."

Charles the Second, who had been called upon for great personal activity at the great Fire, only three years before, was at this period much alive to similar accidents.

The market was established by the authority of a charter granted in 1679, in which the premises were described as "Hungerford House, alias Hungerford Inn, situate in or near the Strand in the parish of St. Martin's on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Six years afterwards (1685) King James the Second issued his letters patent, which, after reciting the above grant to Sir Edward Hungerford, states that Sir Stephen Fox and Sir Christopher Wren, knights, had become by purchase the proprietors in fee of the said Market, and gave license to all persons to bring and expose to sale within the said Market, on the days aforesaid, meal, flour, grain, and corn, and that Sir S. Fox and Sir C. Wren should receive the tolls and other profits.

The Market-house was probably erected from the designs of Sir C. Wren; and, from the inscription given hereafter, it appears to have been completed in 1682. It consisted of a lofty and spacious hall, with a large room above; but was latterly subdivided into several tenements, consisting of stables, cart-houses, carpenters' shops, &c. On the west side of the surrounding area was an open colonnade, or piazza, in which were a few shops for provisions, which have formed, until the present alterations, the sole remaining semblance of a market. Seymour, who published in 1735, says, "This Market at first was very likely to have taken well, especially for fruit and herbs, as lying so convenient for the gardeners to land their goods at the stairs, without the charge and trouble of porters to carry them farther by land, as now to Covent-garden-market; but, being baulk'd at first, it turns to little account, and that of Covent-garden hath got the start; which is much resorted unto, and well served with all fruits and herbs, good in their kind."

In Seymour's time the large room in the Market-house was used as the school for the charity children of St. Martin's parish. At the period of the publication of "London and its Environs described," in six volumes octavo, 1761, the room had become a French church; how long it continued in that occupation does not appear.

The founder of this Market, Sir Edward Hungerford, was the representative of the illustrious family of Hungerford, of Farley in Wiltshire. His

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in 1657; and the son, falling in the evil days of King Charles the Second, acquired only such a bad eminence as might be attained in that dissipated Court. By his excessive extravagance, he squandered a princely fortune, and even at that thriftless æra was stigmatized by the appellation of the spendthrift. He is said to have given 500 guineas for a wig; * which was probably of the same very magnificent proportions as represented in his bust.

This bust stood until lately on the north front of the old Market-house, with the following inscription:

"FORUM, utilitati publicæ perquam necessarium, Regis Caroli 2di. innuente Majestate, propriis sumptibus erexit perfecitque D. Edoardus Hungerford, Balnei Miles, anno M.DC.LXXXII."

The cross, or rather saltire, on his breast, which should have been represented within a shield, is the ancient badge of the order of the Bath.

On the key-stone of the gateway was carved the crest of Hungerford, a garb, or wheatsheaf, between two sickles, rising from a ducal coronet.

Sir Edward Hungerford was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King Charles the Second, April 23, 1661. His name has lately appeared more than once in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, from his being one of the chief patrons of archery in that reign. It is signed to the Finsbury ticket, by which that subject was first introduced, in the number for February, p. 113. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Archers in 1661, and Colonel in 1682. †

Although Sir Edward Hungerford had three wives, and had children by all, ‡ his ancient family seemed to expire with him; for by him the last remaining part of the once extensive property of the main line of the Hungerfords was dismembered and alienated. § He assigned his estates to trustees for the benefit of his creditors,

* Hoare's Hungerfordiana, p. 116.

† Wood's Bowman's Glory.

‡ See Hoare's Hungerfordiana, p. 31.

§ The wife of the celebrated John Evelyn had an uncle Edward Hungerford, esq. whom they visited in 1654 at Cadenham in Wiltshire, afterwards at a farm at Darnford Magna; and at a seat at Horninghold in Leicestershire. This was Edward Hungerford, of Cadenham, esq. who married Susanna, daughter of Sir John Pretyman, and sister to Lady Browne, Mrs. Evelyn's mother. He died in 1667; and was succeeded by his son Sir George Hungerford. These facts are mentioned; because it is remarked by the editor of Evelyn in a note, that Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B. presented to the Vicarage of Horninghold in

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by whom Farley Castle and manor were sold in 1686 to Henry Baynton, esq. of Spye Park.* He lived, however, to an advanced age; and at the time of his death, in 1711, he is said to have been one of the Poor Knights of Windsor.†

During the greater part of his life he enjoyed the privilege of freedom from arrest, by having a seat in the House of Commons. In the Restoration Parliament he sat for the borough of Chippenham; for which he was rechosen in 1661, 1678, 1679, and 1681; in 1685, 1688, and 1690, he was elected for New Shoreham; and in 1695, 1698, 1700, and (though not in 1701, again in) 1702, for Steyning.

Mrs. Crewe, a descendant of the Hungerfords, among other portraits of the family, had one of Sir Edward Hungerford "the Spendthrift." ‡

Thriftless him selfe, but, lyke the goode manure,
His rotten waste did fertilise the lande;
And others' thriftye toile hathe wrought the cure,
A goodlie Mercatt joines the busie Strand.

J. G. N.

HISTORICAL VIEW OF PESTILENTIAL DISEASES.

(*Continued from p.* 9.)

1597. HISTORIANS afford us little information of the plague which appears to have severely handled the northern part of the kingdom this year, judging from the following extracts from the parish register of Carlisle: "The plague broke out Oct. 3, 1597, and raged here from Sept. 22, 1597, to Jan. 5, 1598;" added that "680 persons were buried there." That more died we learn from an inscription on the north wall of the vestry at Penrith quoted by Camden, A. D. 1598, "Ex gravi peste quæ regionibus hisce incubuit obierunt apud Penrith, 2260; Kendal 2500; Richmond 2200; Carlisle 1160."

1603. The plague broke out in London this year, and raged to such a degree, that 38,000 persons were computed to have died of it in 12 months, though the whole population of the city amounted only to about 150,000 inhabitants.

1604. We find little account of its progress out of the metropolis, but that it extended far and wide there can be no doubt. Its ravages may be estimated by what is said of it in King's Vale Royal. In Nantwich, in about ten months, the deaths were 500, being equally violent in Chester and other parts of the county. In Manchester 1000 died out of the then population of 8000 (its population by the census of 1831 was 270,961!) It was supposed that those places which showed most hospitality to all who fled from London during the plague, were less visited by it than others. It prevailed in Chester indeed so early as 1602, continuing there till 1605, when it was particularly fatal; in 1603 650 persons having died, and in 1604 about 980. At one period the weekly average was 55. The fairs were suspended. The Court of Exchequer was kept at Tarvin, and the assizes at Nantwich, where, however, as we have just seen, the mortality was considerable.

1625. The reign of Charles I. was ushered in with an ominous visitation of pestilence, which, as Baker (Chronicles, p. 570,) tells us, broke out in London more dangerously than in the beginning of his father's reign, insomuch that the King was fain to adjourn the Parliament, because of the thin appearance of members by reason of the contagion. Its effects in the metropolis may be collected from the title of two pamphlets, viz. "London's Lamentation for her sinnes, and Complaint to the Lord her God, with a sovereign remedy against the Plague, by W. C. Crashaw, pastor, at White

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1676 (Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 610); which seems to identify the Knight of the Bath with the individual Evelyn called his uncle. As the Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B. of 1676, could have been none other than "the Spendthrift," of Farley, there must certainly have been some intercourse between the two branches of the family regarding the estate at Horninghold. They appear, however, from Hoare's Hungerfordiana, to have been very distant cousins: their connecting ancestor having been so far back as Sir Edmund Hungerford, who died in 1484. There is in the History of Leicestershire no other information regarding the Hungerford estate at Horninghold, than the single presentation to the living.

* Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire, vol. III. p. 213.

† Hoare's Hungerfordiana, p. 32.

‡ Ibid. p. 119.

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Chapel;" and "London's Complaint against her children in the country for their inhumanity during the Plague. By Benjamin Spenser, M.A. Reprinted in Morgan's Phœnix." How far it extended into the country, we know not; but we have authority of its existence in Cheshire, from the following curious instance of self-inhumation, extracted from the parish register of Malpas; and we also know that it was only kept out of Chester by extraordinary precaution. "Richard Dawson being sicke of the plague, and perceyveing he must die at that tyme, arose out of his bed, and made his grave, and caused his nefew to cast strawe into the grave, which was not farre from the howse, and went and layd him down in the sayd grave, and caused clothes to be layd uppon, and soe departed out of this world; this he did, because he was a stronge man, and heavier than his sayd nefew and another wench was able to burye."

1647, 1648, 1649, 1650. In Lysons's Cheshire it is said, that in that county between June 22 and Oct. 21, 1906, persons were carried off by a contagious disorder, supposed to be plague, and probably continued more or less for the two or three years; as in King's Vale Royal, it is stated that a great plague broke out at Chester in Midsummer, and carried off 2000 people, and that grass grew in the streets of the High Cross; and in Malcolm's History of London, are inserted directions for burying those who died of the plague.

1665. Hitherto we have merely quoted from old historians and chroniclers, who have furnished few particulars; but we now come to a fearful visitation, whose pathway may be traced in the familiar pages of Biographical Memoirs written at the time. It is singular indeed that two such standard historians as Hume and Rapin scarcely allude to its existence further than briefly mentioning the sum total of deaths. De Foe in his well-known fictitious, yet well-founded narrative, has indeed fully made up for their deficiency; and the reader who wishes to become, we may almost say, a spectator of the awful scene, has but to consult that vivid picture. Lingard too has given us an admirably condensed view of the disease, its progress, symptoms, and effects; we shall therefore chiefly confine ourselves to two writers, who recorded in their diaries the continuous impressions and feelings and facts as they occurred; it need scarcely be added, that we refer to the Memoirs of Pepys and Evelyn. We shall preface our quotations from their records with a short summary.

In the winter of 1664, it seems a few isolated cases of plague had occurred in the suburbs of London; sufficiently numerous, however, to excite alarm, and turn the attention of the public to the variations in the bills of mortality. The season was as usual cold, but attended with frequent changes of weather, which the sanguine hailed as favourable to health; but still, notwithstanding their hopes and anticipations, the undeniable fact that the number of deaths was on the increase, augured ill, and considerable agitation and apprehension prevailed in all ranks; when at length, at the latter end of May, all speculations were put an end to by the disorder showing itself under the influence of an incipient summer's sun and unusually stagnant atmosphere, in that focus (then as at present) of filth, profligacy, and misery, St. Giles's. Radiating in all directions from that central spot, it flew on the wings of death in all directions, at the same moment threatening the court at Whitehall and the recesses of the city. A general panic prevailed the high and low. The King and Court fled to Salisbury, and soon afterwards established themselves at Oxford, whither the Parliament and courts of law soon followed. The Queen, preferring her native air, retired to France. From Evelyn and Pepys we learn that scarcely a family remained in the infected places, whenever removal was practicable. A solemn fast was proclaimed throughout the land. London would indeed have been deserted had not the Lord Mayor refused to grant certificates of health, without which the country people refused the entrance of strangers into their villages, the approaches to which were guarded on every side; recklessness soon conspired to increase the mortality; Pepys informing us that the dead were buried in open fields, apparently at the caprice of the officers superintending this department, under a pretence that room was wanted in the

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regular cemeteries. Evelyn speaks of "many coffines exposed in the streets now thin of people," all the way from the City to St. James's, and of the danger of infection from an accumulation of pestiferous beggars surrounding his carriage when it stopped. The consequence of families breaking up their establishments, and flying to secluded spots for safety, may well be conceived. Above 40,000 servants were supposed to be thrown out of employ, and trade was at a stand; thus further entailing misery and want on a multitude of dismissed workmen of all descriptions. Private charity, in addition to Royal and public bounty, did all it could, the King subscribing weekly 1000*l.* and the City 600*l.*; but these were but temporary palliations, and whether from want of nourishment, uncleanly habits, or profligacy, increased by despair, the mortality increased with tenfold violence amongst the lower orders, carrying off a large proportion of children and females. Within a month, however, of its commencement, all ranks fell before it without distinction, upwards of 1000 being the weekly average; though double that number, it has been asserted by some, might have been nearer the truth; for what with concealment on the one hand, and the short pause between the infliction of the death-stroke and its termination, accounts were very inaccurately kept, and of course the business of minute inquiry in the most infected quarters was one little sought after and little attended to. Indeed, but for the operation of strong and compulsory laws, the Metropolis might have speedily become a loathsome receptacle of pestiferous bodies in every stage of decay, under the burning influence of a peculiarly dry and scorching summer. Every house, on the immediate attack of a single inmate, was compelled to exhibit a crimson cross on its door, with an annexed inscription, "Lord have mercy upon us." On the appearance of this awful signal, it was placed under strict quarantine; for 30 days none were allowed to pass its threshold, and the living were doomed to linger on a dreary existence in company with the dying or the dead. Instant death was the punishment of him who with a plague spot upon him escaped in despair from his domestic prison. A local police were on the watch for the removal of those who expired in the streets, and at night a melancholy bell announced the approach of the pest-cart, rendered visible by the glare of torches, into which the offensive remains of those who had perished during the course of the last 24 hours, were carelessly and indecently thrown. Coffins we have seen above were, at least in the early stage of this dreadful season, prepared and exposed in the streets; but these were soon dispensed with, and the unshrouded, uncoffined corpse was cast without a funeral prayer, or mourner's sigh, for the former was not permitted to be read, nor the presence of even the nearest friend in the latter capacity allowed, into one common receptacle for the victims of one common mortality. The effect of such a scene upon the human mind may easily be conceived. As good or evil prevailed in the hearts of men, so were the fruits thereof apparent in excess. Accordingly some splendid instances of self-devotion and disinterestedness shed their bright lustre in this dark region of woe; but, as the prophet declares, wickedness prevaileth in the hearts of the multitude—so were the fruits of vice luxuriant and appalling. It will be no exaggeration to assert, that not a deed of darkness was left uncommitted by the wretches who prowled, uncontrolled by the laws and opinions of man, to violate and despoil property and persons alike unprotected. Superstition too and fanaticism availed themselves of so inviting an opportunity for displaying themselves in all their wildness and folly. Signs and wonders were seen in the heavens above, while the ghosts of the dead walked upon the earth beneath; a flaming sword, it was asserted, had been seen by multitudes to quiver at midnight in the clouds, extending from Westminster to the Tower; and while the timid believed the real presence of this unequivocal sign of God's wrath, a pretended preacher of his Word walked naked through the City with a pan of burning coals upon his head, denouncing upon the Metropolis the fate of Nineveh, "Yet forty days, and London shall be overthrown." London indeed was not overthrown, but during the 60 days of July and August, the average number of deaths reported amounted daily to 537. The night

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was no longer sufficient for the burial of the dead; at all hours they were borne along, and as no human prudence had been found effectual for checking the disease, preventive laws were repealed, or became obsolete; and the few remaining tenants of nearly desolate dwellings were permitted to wander at pleasure to meet with death or relief, amidst streets grown over with grass; for nothing but the most urgent business now induced the uninfected to venture abroad. There were no greetings in the market-place in this time of mourning and sorrow. On the contrary, the few who appeared avoided every fellow-being they met with, or kept the middle of the street, to avoid the possibility of contact. As a last resource, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen ordered constant fires to be kept in the streets and lanes throughout the town for three days and three nights, but without the slightest effect, or, if any, with a bad effect; for the month of September, which was ushered in by the fiery system of purification, was more malignant than its predecessors. Hitherto, those who were attacked looked forward to something like a chance of recovery, but now even hope fled, for he on whom "the tokens," as they were called, appeared, sunk with a certainty of rising no more, his fate being usually sealed in 24 hours, and seldom protracted to the heretofore limit of three days; and no less than 10,000 deaths occurred in the second week of this fatal month. The winds of the autumnal equinox at length, however, set in, and from that moment a perceptible change for the better was apparent; until in December the cruel enemy had nearly disappeared, though for months to come a few cases lingered in the metropolis; but in various parts of the country it raged with more or less violence during greater part of the following year.—We have no data for ascertaining the sum total of mortality throughout the kingdom, but it must have been immense, when it is known that probably not less than 130,000 perished in London alone.

It may be necessary to conclude with a concise account of symptoms, which were in their commencement very similar to those of incipient fever, viz. shivering, nausea, head-ache, and delirium; for a time the patient suffered little inconvenience from these, but dark spots called "the tokens" shortly ensued, and, if so, death speedily closed the scene.

No rational causes can be assigned for this visitation; but it is worthy of remark that it commenced, as well as those of 1625 and 1636, in St. Giles's or Whitechapel, the latter the resort of butchers, whose shambles were not under the same regulations for cleanliness as in our days. This, together with the unusual drought, no doubt were disposing causes; it being, as Baxter tells us, "the dryest winter, spring, and summer, that ever man alive knew, or our forefathers mention of late ages, so that the grounds were burnt like the highways, and the meadows where I lived having but four loads of hay, which before bare forty." With a further account, conveying the vivid impression and sentiments of an eye-witness, we shall conclude our narrative of this event. "The calamities and cries of the distressed and impoverished, are not to be conceived by those that are absent from them. Every man is a terror to his neighbour and himself; and God for our sins is a terror to us all. O! how is London, the place which God hath honoured with his Gospel above all places of the earth, laid low in horrors, and wasted almost to desolation by the wrath of that God whom England hath contemned! A God-hating generation are consumed in their sins, and the righteous are also taken away, as from greater evils yet to come. Yet under all these desolations, the wicked are hardened, and cast all on the fanatics; the true dividing fanatics and sectaries are not yet humbled for former miscarriages, but cast all on the prelates and imposers; and the ignorant vulgar are stupid, and know not what use to make of any thing they feel. But thousands of the sober, prudent, and faithful servants of the Lord are mourning in secret, and waiting for his salvation, in humility and hope they are staying themselves on God, and expecting what he will do with them."—He then proceeds to state facts: "The richer sort removing out of the City, the greatest blow fell on the poor. At first so few of the more religious sort were taken away, that, according to the mode of too many

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such, they began to be puffed up, and boast of the great difference which God did make; but quickly after they all fell alike. It is scarcely possible for people who live in a time of health and security, to apprehend the dreadful nature of that pestilence. How fearful people were, thirty, forty, if not a hundred miles from London, of any thing they bought from mercers' or drapers' shops, or of goods that were brought to them; or of any person who came to their houses. How they would shut their doors against their friends; and if a man passed over the fields, how one would avoid another, as we did in the time of the wars; how every man was a terror to another!" As a proof of this, and an exemplification of the general dismay and system of seclusion adopted, the case of the Rev. Samuel Shaw (author of a little tract lately reprinted, called "The Welcome to the Plague,") may be cited; he was the ejected minister of Long Whatton, then residing at Loughborough. He buried two of his children, two of his friends, and a servant, in his own garden. He and his wife were both attacked, but recovered. For three months his house was closely shut up, none being permitted to enter it. The conduct of the ejected non-conforming ministers passed all praise, and deserves to be held in the lasting remembrance of all good men, and seems to have been one amongst the few bright gleams of that sad time. For the plague (again observes Baxter) occasioned the silenced ministers more openly and laboriously to preach the Gospel, to the exceeding comfort and profit of the people. They that were silenced in 1662 had ever since done their work, very privately, and to a few; not so much through their timorousness, as their loathness to offend the King, and in hope that their forbearance might procure them some liberty. When the plague grew hot, most of the conformable ministers fled, and left their flocks at the time of their extremity; whereupon divers nonconformists, pitying the dying and distressed people who had none to call the impenitent to repentance, or to help men to prepare for another world, or to comfort them in their terrors, when about 10,000 died in a week, resolved that no obedience to the laws of mortal men whatsoever, could justify them in neglecting men's souls and bodies in such extremities. They therefore resolved to stay with the people, and to go into the forsaken pulpits, though prohibited, and to preach to the poor people before they died; also to visit the sick, and get what relief they could for the poor, especially those that were shut up.—Often those heard them one day, who were sick the next, and quickly dead. The face of death did so awaken both the preachers and the hearers, that preachers exceeded themselves in lively fervent preaching, and the people crowded constantly to hear them. All was done with great seriousness, so that through the blessing of God, abundance were converted, from their carelessness, impenitency, and youthful lusts and vanities; and religion took such a hold on many hearts, as could never afterwards be loosed.

We cannot take our leave of the author, from whom we have thus largely quoted, without a hope and earnest wish that every reader would maturely weigh his words, and take a leaf, where it be necessary, out of the book of good old Richard Baxter.

We have here seen the noble self-devotion of those conscientious ministers who were ejected for non-conformity; but that some who adhered to the ruling powers were equally unremitting in their attention, and as ready to sacrifice themselves in the performance of their duties, the following beautiful narrative will sufficiently prove, where again we also find another ejected minister still lingering amongst his flock, and going hand in hand with the established pastor. At Eyam in Derbyshire, three miles east from Tideswell, lived the Rev. William Mompesson,* with his wife and two young children. They sent the latter away; she finally died in her 27th year. To avoid crowded congregations in church, he assembled

* An interesting account of the Christian heroism of the Rev. William Mompesson, from the pen of Anna Seward, appeared in our vol. LXXI. p. 301; and to the same volume, p. 785, the late Major Hayman Rooke contributed a view of the perforated Rock at Eyam, in which Mr. Mompesson performed his sacred office during the plague. EDIT.

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the people on a grassy steep, and preached from a perforated arch in the rocks of the dingle. The churchyard soon ceased to afford room for the dead, they were therefore burned on a heathy hill above the village. After the plague he was presented to the rectory of Eakring near Ollerton in Nottinghamshire. Fearing the plague, they refused to admit him, and erected for him a hut in Rufford Park, where he abode till the fear subsided. When the plague broke out, he wrote to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, stating that he thought he could prevail upon his parishioners to confine themselves within the limits of the village, if the surrounding country would supply them with necessaries, leaving such provisions as should be requested in appointed places, and at appointed hours upon the encircling hills. This proposal was punctually complied with; and it is very remarkable, then when the pestilence became beyond all conception terrible, not a single inhabitant attempted to pass the deathly boundaries of the village. By the influence of this exemplary man, the rest of the county of Derby escaped the plague, though it continued in Eyam for seven months.—We have spoken only of this Christian martyr to his country's weal; but another yet remains, whose good name deserves mention equally honourable.

The Rev. Thos. Stanley was instituted to the rectory of Eyam in 1644, which he held till the Act of Uniformity in 1662 threw him out. It appears that he continued to reside there after his ejectment, and the tradition of the place at this day is, that he was supported by the voluntary contributions of two-thirds of the inhabitants. It is recorded of him, that when he could not serve his people publicly, he was helpful to them in private, especially when the sickness prevailed, continuing with them when 259 persons of ripe age, and 58 children, were cut off thereby. When some, who might have been better employed, moved the then Earl of Devonshire to remove him, the Earl answered that it would be more reasonable that the whole country should, in more than words, testify their thankfulness to him, who, together with his care of the town, had taken such care as no one else did, to prevent the infection of the towns adjacent. He died at Eyam, and was buried there in 1670.*

1725. We are now approaching our own times, and verging towards limits almost within the memory of man, fortunately without having to record any event at all similar to the preceding as befalling this country. But the early part of the 18th century had to bear fearful testimony to the presence of the dark-winged angel of Death, in the Old as well as New World:—in Peru 300,000 persons having been carried off in three months; in Marseilles a plague proved fatal to 18,000; and in Lisbon to 40,000 inhabitants; and excited such alarm throughout Europe, that we find, in 1725, an Act of Parliament passing, forbidding any person to come into England from any part of France, between the Bay of Biscay and Dunkirk, without certificates of health. Other precautions were also taken, such as the erection of pesthouses, to which all infected persons, and all persons of infected families, should be conveyed; lines also and trenches were to be drawn round any city, town, or place infected. There were in those days, as now, persons ready to ascribe any precautionary measure dictated by necessity or common sense, to unconstitutional motives; and, accordingly, Lord Cowper argued strongly against such regulations, as infringements on the liberty of the subject, as inconsistent with the views of a free Government, and the more odious, because copied from the then arbitrary Government of France. His arguments proved effectual, for the obnoxious clauses were repealed, not, however, without great opposition. Fortunately the country escaped, at least we hear of no great increase in the bills of mortality for that year; and since then, to the present hour, it has been our favoured lot to live without hearing even a rumour of its existence, for, with one exception only, viz. in Sicily, in 1743, when about 50,000 persons died, the remainder of the century passed without any such visitation reaching the shores of Europe.

* See "Notes concerning the work of God, and some of those who have been workers together with God, in the high Peak of Derbyshire," printed at Sheffield, 1702.

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MR. URBAN,

AMONG a collection of MSS. recently purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, is a parcel of original Letters from Lord Chesterfield and Dr. Charles O'Conor to Mr. George Faulkner, of Dublin; and also from Mr. Pinkerton, Dr. Thomas Campbell, and Mr. J. C. Walker, addressed to Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore. Most of these seem to be inedited, and as the latter ones contribute to fill up a gap in the Literary Correspondence of Pinkerton, edited by Dawson Turner, esq. I trust a selection from them will be considered of sufficient interest to obtain a place in your Periodical.

The Editor of the above Correspondence says in his preface, that he "has reason to regret Mr. Pinkerton was very little in the habit of preserving copies of his own letters," so that he was able only to procure the loan of a few addressed to the Earl of Buchan, Mr. Malcolm Laing, and Mr. Walker. It is, therefore, with much satisfaction I send transcripts of four curious Letters from Pinkerton to Dr. Percy, the two first of which are absolutely necessary to understand the Bishop's reply to them, which appears in vol. I. p. 112, of the Correspondence. The third Letter throws considerable light on the communication of Dr. T. Campbell to the Bishop, printed in the Correspondence, vol. I. p. 144; and the last cannot but be interesting to all who have ever read the Essay on the Minstrels prefixed to the Reliques of Ancient Poetry, and more particularly as it is the answer to a letter of Dr. Percy's on the subject, inserted in the Correspondence, vol. I. p. 355. In the same collection from which these Letters have been copied is a paper in the Bishop's hand-writing, containing some quotations from Puttenham, in support of the opinion that minstrels were poets as well as musicians, which were evidently intended to be added to the "Note" for the first page of the Essay; but in the subsequent edition of the Reliques by Percy's nephew, in 1794, the "Note" was not made use of.

Should these Letters prove acceptable, I will send you more on a future opportunity. F. M.

(No. I.)

Knightsbridge, 19 *Nov.* 1785.

MY LORD,—The Scotish Poems from the Maitland MS. being now printed off in two volumes,* I have desired Mr. Nichols to send a copy to your Lordship, which I beg your acceptance of as a small token of my gratitude for the favour your Lordship did me in pointing out the MS. and other kindnesses. My preface will also serve to commemorate my sentiments on this occasion, and if it lyes in my power to make any return, I shall never be deficient in zeal at least.

Before proceeding to publish the Romances† (which will be an easy work), I wish much to have some transcripts from the MS. in the Advocates' library, mentioned by your Lordship in the *Reliques*. This I find is difficult to manage; few people in Edinburgh being qualified for the task, but hope soon to accomplish this, and then shall let your Lordship know my plan, &c., and as I never chuse to be a plagiary, even of first thoughts, I hope in my dedication to testify due respect to the first projector of this design. Many ancient Scotish poets I also propose to republish, as your Lordship will see from the present production; but editions are very easy matters, and one might publish half a dozen in a year. They are indeed amusements, and not labours; as I have found, who, while the present work was in hands, have been at same time occupied in one of the most laborious tasks ever attempted.

It is some years since I formed the design of writing the History of Scotland from the earliest accounts till the reign of Mary: to be comprised in forty books, forming two volumes 4to. But the earliest part, from the beginning till Malcolm III. 1054, is so overwhelmed in fiction, that I find it absolutely necessary to dig a foundation,

* "Ancient Scotish Poems never before in print, but now published from the MS. collections of Sir Richard Maitland, of Lethington, Knight," &c. 2 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1786.

† The Romances alluded to were probably those of Sir Gawan and Gologras, &c. inserted in the "Scotish Poems reprinted," 3 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1792.

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and clear away rubbish, ere I venture to build an edifice. This I mean to do by publishing first in 8vo, *An Enquiry into the History of Scotland prior to the reign of Malcolm III.* or year 1054.* So far as I have gone, I find that it is to the most violent and pitiful national prejudices alone that we are indebted for the obscurity of our early history. The following are the grand divisions of my work:

Part I. The ancient Celtic inhabitants of Scotland, prior to the Christian æra, or any records.

II. The Britons south of Forth and Clyde. Kingdom of Cumbria, &c.

III. The Picts. Shown to be Scandinavians (from Bede and many other authorities). Came to Scotland about the Christian æra. Drove out the Celts. Pictish tribes conquered by Agricola. Established a kingdom in the Isles (see Solinus, &c.) which after spreads into the free tribes in Scotland. Catalogues of their kings from four ancient Chronicles, prior to Fordun, compared with that published by Fordun, &c. Never conquered, but brought under Scotish dominion by right of marriage. Form at this day almost the whole lowlanders of Scotland. (*See Essay on the Origin of Scotish Poetry*, prefixed to my present publication.)

IV. Scots. Originally Irish. A small colony came over in the 3d century under *Reuda*. (Beda, Irish Annals.) Driven out in 447 (Gildas, Beda.) No kingdom till 503, when Fergus, son of Erc, acquired from the Picts a petty sovereignty in Argyle. (Irish Annals, all our Chronicles prior to Fordun, &c. &c. &c.) Exact series of the kings from thence till 850, when Kenneth by marriage succeeded to the Pictish throne. Insignificance of the Scots even after this. (Old Charters and Chronicles, Ailred, Richard of Hagulstad, &c.) Ireland, undoubtedly Scotia, till the 11th cent. (a whole cloud of witnesses.) How Albania came to be called Scotia, &c. &c. &c.

Such, my Lord, is the skeleton of a work to which all my other labours are a jest, but which will fix the ancient history of my country upon the firm basis of ancient authorities, that nothing can shake. Men of science and all lovers of truth I shall convince; as for the rest, *si vulgus vult decipi, decipiatur*. Let them put up with the dreams of the father of Ossian, and other followers of prejudice. I write not for them, but for those who know that ancient history can only rest upon ancient authorities. Now, my Lord, there is one favour I earnestly request of your Lordship, in order to render my work as perfect as possible, and that is, that your Lordship would endeavour to procure from Dublin translations of such little notes in the Irish Annals prior to 1054, as concern Scotland. There are in the College libraries at Dublin three or four books of Annals in Irish, as the Psalter of Cashel, written in the 10th age; the Annals of Tigernac, in the eleventh, &c. and perhaps one or two passages about the Alban Scots may be found in them. I would write to Colonel Vallancey, the antiquary, at once, but he is so hot-headed in his writings, that I fear he would load me with fables. But accurate translations, with a note of the age of the MS. are what I want, and if your Lordship would use your influence, Scotland would ever be grateful for the attention: and any expense whatever attending it, I shall most thankfully pay to Mr. Nichols, or any other person, by your Lordship's order. In short, your Lordship cannot confer a greater obligation on a whole kingdom, than by this service, not to mention the extreme favour it will do me as an individual.

O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia*, mentions a Chronological Poem of the Scotish Kings. If this be in any library in the College at Dublin, as I am told, an exact copy of the original, and a literal translation, would be a vast acquisition, as it bears to be written under Malcolm III. A great point is the colony of *Reuda* mentioned by Beda, what [ever] account the Irish Annals give of it; if the *Dalreudini* were originally settled in Scotland, but returned to Ireland, where we find them in Irish Annals; or if from Ireland they went under the name of *Dalreudini* to Scotland. I particularly beg that your Lordship will ask at *different* Irishmen, what is the meaning of *Dal*, as Macpherson says it does not signify a portion or district in Irish: yet the Irish antiquaries say it does.

* This work appeared in 2 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1789.

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Has your Lordship ever seen Douglas's *Palace of Honour*, printed at London, 1553, and at Edinb. 1579? It is the only old Scotish piece which I can find nowhere. The *Complaint of Scotland*, 1549, is quoted in the *Reliques*. Does your Lordship know where any copy is? If your Lordship wishes any extract, &c. from the Museum, or any public library here, please let me know, and I shall gladly do it, for I shall with great pleasure make any little return I can for the trouble I give you, knowing that it will not be in my power to express by any important service how much I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obliged faithful servant,

JOHN PINKERTON.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Dromore, at Dromore, Ireland.

(No. 2.)

Knightsbridge, 23 *Jan.* 1786.

MY LORD,—Since writing to your Lordship, Mr. Nichols informs me that he knows not how to send the parcel to your Lordship, and I beg you will instruct us. I have also discovered, that the Psalter of Cashel cannot be found, and that Tigernac is at Oxford; so that I was mistaken in my request about them. But, my Lord, I beg that you will exert your great influence to procure literal transcripts and translations of all such sentences in the Irish Annals, as relate to Scotland prior to 1055, which, it is believed, will not fill six pages.

Lord Buchan informs me, that your Lordship is promoting an Irish Society of Antiquaries, which I am happy to hear. Depend on it, my Lord, that I am a stranger to that little invidious spirit which animates most Scotish antiquaries against the antiquities of that noble island and worthy sister of Britain, in which you now dwell. From the birth of Christ much may be done in Irish history, but the Irish antiquaries hurt their cause by going further, and lose the flesh by grasping at the shadow.

But, my Lord, I entreat you by all your regard for antiquities, to use your best endeavours in the following point, about which it is likely Lord Buchan may also write to you. O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia*, and in his defence of it lately published by Mr. O'Connor,* and Kennedy, in his Genealogy of the House of Stuart (Paris, 1705, 8vo) both mention a short Chronicle of Scotish Kings in Irish rime, which bears in its conclusion to be written under Malcolm III. Now, my Lord, this is, of all our historical monuments, the most ancient, and of the first importance to our early history, and it would be a high favour to the whole Scotish nation if any copy of that chronicle could be procured; for O'Flaherty speaks as if different copies were extant. I cannot too earnestly entreat your Lordship to use every application to procure so valuable a national record, which all our antiquaries as earnestly wish to see. If it is in my power to serve your Lordship by any intelligence from libraries in England, I shall with the utmost pleasure.

I beg, my Lord, that if other avocations prevent your attending to these matters, you will by a single line let me know, that I may lose no time in applying to some learned gentleman of Ireland about them. Nor shall I murmur at this, knowing the many important duties of your station may totally prevent your minding such trifles. Depend on it, my Lord, I shall in all events retain a most grateful sense of your kindness to me, and ever be, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's obliged and faithful servant,

JOHN PINKERTON.

I am informed that your Lordship has a copy of the *Complaint of Scotland* (printed 1549), and should be glad, if it has the title-page, to have a fac-simile of it, as the book is meant to be reprinted. But I suspect no copy has the title, save that which belonged to Lord Oxford, and was sold by Osborn. Does your Lordship know who got this last? The title is very important, as it bears the book to be written by Wedderburn, not Sir James Inglis, as commonly thought.

Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dromore, Dromore, Ireland.

Free. Cadogan.

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* Charles O'Conor, of Balanagare, author of the Dissertations on the History of Ireland, &c. and father of the Rev. Dr. O'Conor, late librarian to the Duke of Buckingham, with whom he is confounded by Mr. Dawson Turner.

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(No. 3.)

Knightsbridge, 18 *Dec.* 1786.

My Lord,—I am affraid of being troublesome to your Lordship, but hope that the importance of the subject will excuse my requesting your assistance in *one* other point of Scotish History. In the British Musæum* is a valuable MS. translation of the Annals of Ulster, which I have redd, and taken extracts from, with great attention. In these Annals the death of Brudi, son of Meilochon, first Christian king of the Picts, is marked in 583. By the Pictish Chronicles, published by Innes, that death falls under 587. Allowing these four years, my Lord, the whole other names and dates of the Pictish monarchs in the Annals of Ulster, perfectly agree with the old Pictish chronicles. The importance of this point is such as to affect the whole Pictish chronology. For, my Lord, as the Pictish Chronicles only give the number of years each king reigned (and Brudi's ninth year, as Beda says, was 567, so that we have a sure epoch), these Chronicles may in a *long* reign assign a *round* number, as in Brudi's 30 for 26. Hence, if other Irish Annals *agree* in 583, I should certainly prefer that fixed date to the round number in the Pictish Chronicles. The only other Irish Annals I can discover of cool faith, are the Annals of Tigernac, and those of Innisfail, both of which are in Trinity College, Dublin. It would, therefore, be an especial and great favour, my Lord, if you could procure me the date of Brudi's death (583 or 587) from these Annals. And if further extracts be made of such minute dates and notices as concern the Picts in these Annals, the favour will be much encreased: but the date of Brudi's death is the most important matter; and I humbly entreat you, by all your love of literature and antiquities, to interest yourself in my behalf. Mr. Young, Fellow of Trinity, I believe understands Irish, and as Col. Vallancey lately gave him some trouble on my account, concerning an old Irish poem, perhaps, if he is known to your Lordship, he would be as proper a person as any.

I trouble you, my Lord, because Mr. O'Conor and Col. Vallancey know, that I am no friend to the *Milesian* system, and I could not venture to apply to them, nor can I depend much on their accuracy; and if your Lordship would desire the favour as for yourself, perhaps it would be better. The antiquities of Ireland I reverence as much as those of my own country; but I do not think that falsehood will serve either. I have with vast labour finished one half of my *Enquiry into Scotish History preceding the year* 1056, and hope to see the whole published in two vols. large 8vo, in about a year and a half. I shall briefly state my ideas concerning old Irish history, that your Lordship may correct me, if I err. The fables preceding the *Firbolg*, are now dead and given up on all hands. The *Firbolg*, I am convinced, were the *Belgæ*, and Ptolemy places the Menapii and Cauci, Belgic nations, in the south of Ireland. These Belgæ proceeded to Ireland, in all appearance, about 200 years before Christ. The *Duatt de Danan* were surely the *Danes*, who invaded Ireland in the eighth century, and are confounded by tradition, that confounds all things, with far earlier events. The *Milesians* of Spain are merely fabulous, and unknown to all ancient annals and writers. The Belgæ were the conquerors of the old Celtic inhabitants, and the names of kings, cities, &c. of Ireland, are mostly Belgic or German, that is, Gothic. The *Scots* was a general name for all the inhabitants of Ireland, and from whence they passed to Scotland.

I return your Lordship many thanks for the *Palice of Honour*, which I shall take great care of and re-deliver, after publication, to any person you desire. Be assured, my Lord, that I have a deep sense of your politeness to me, on this and many former occasions, and shall ever be, with great truth and respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obliged and faithful servant, John Pinkerton.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Dromore, at Dromore, Ireland.

* So spelt, but *erroneously*, by some of the most talented men of the present age, among whom I may mention the late Dr. Thomas Young, and Sir Walter Scott. It is undoubtedly wrong, as the *u* in *Museum* ought to be represented by the simple *e*, not by the dipthong *æ*.—F. M.

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(No. 4.)

My Lord,—I am greatly obliged by your polite favour, which I have just received. The title of the book is Webb's Analysis of the History and Antiquities of Ireland, 1791, 8vo, price 4*s.* and it may be left at Mr. Nicol's, King's bookseller, Pall Mall, or Mr. Dilly's, Poultry, as convenient. My address is Hampstead, near London.

With regard to the Note inclosed,* I am much obliged by the communication, and it shall be kept profoundly secret. It may seem like ingratitude, my Lord, in me to controvert your opinions, and this appearance would prevent my objections, were it not for the axiom *Amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas.* I must confess myself thoroughly convinced, that *Minstrel* only implied musician, and *was never used for a bard, maker, or poet:* were I reprinting any former production in this way, I would retract all my opinions to the contrary, though often repeated. The Review† I remember nothing of, and shall only state a few points briefly.

Your Essay on the Minstrels might be considerably improved, in my humble opinion, by being divided into three points: 1. On the bards, faiseurs, troubadours, makers, poets; 2. On the reciters or canteurs; 3. On the minstrels proper, or accompanying musicians.

I must confess that, after a laborious collation of original passages, I found only the one French line you quote from Du Cange, which seems to favour your opinion; but *font* is often used for *act* or *perform*, and has so many senses, that it would be rash to found an opinion on one passage only, while about three hundred are against it.

The translators of Favine and Du Cange are mere moderns, and their opinion of no more consequence than if they had written yesterday. It is on ancient testimonies that ancient truth must be founded.

In the commission 1569, "*or*" is disjunctive, not assimulative. A particle in vague old language, is a sandy foundation. Pasquier is of noted inaccuracy; the minstrel might transcribe the romance for his own use, as a prodigy; a minstrel might even write a romance, *Exceptio firmat regulam.*

Even granting all those passages in your favour, you must contend against hundreds on the opposite side. For a part, Ritson's book may be referred to.

As to your Lordship's being the first who used the word Minstrel in the new sense of poet, I must confess my inability to point out any one writer, English or foreign, who used it in that sense before. That you are not the last, will appear from Beattie's Minstrel, &c. and I could name at least fifty others, including Ritson's book of 1792, and many productions of my own. The word *Troubadour* is never used for an English poet; to its late general use I am an entire stranger. Your Lordship will no doubt reconsider this part of the note, as open to such easy objections; the very mention of the Review is beneath your literary reputation.

I hope, my Lord, that your goodness will excuse the brevity of these objections, which is owing solely to my many avocations. I have found brevity look like harshness, but nothing can be further from my mind, and I am sorry even to object to any of your opinions, seldom indeed erroneous. I ever am, with the greatest respect, my Lord, your Lordship's obliged and faithful servant,

J. Pinkerton.

Hampstead, 4 Sept. 1794.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Dromore, at Dromore, Ireland.

The Bishop has indorsed the above letter in red chalk, "Mr. Pinkerton's answer to my note," and at the beginning he has written, "Pinkerton's attempt to prove Minstrels only Musicians."

* See Pinkerton's Correspondence, vol. i. p. 355.

† Critical Review for Nov. 1792.

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CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON THE ANALOGIA LINGUÆ GRÆCÆ. No. VII.

Mr. URBAN,

THE doctrine of *Hemsterhuis*, which, from its most striking character, that of carrying analysis to extreme simplicity, may be called the *simple-radical*, I have now discussed in several important views with great fairness and yet without any false delicacy. It remains that I devote a like share of attention to the *Cratylean* doctrine; which, as it proceeds upon the rectitude of names, that is, upon the designed accommodation of the name to the object, we may not unaptly call the *rational-significant*.

The origin of names from imposition and not from nature is the usual mode of expression for an idea; which Æschylus is said to have exemplified in his Plays, before Plato wrote a dialogue on purpose for its demonstration and developement.

In the *Cratylus* of Plato, it is the less important to determine how much of that investigation is serious and how much again is ironical; since my present intention is only to show, what the etymological system there proposed and since adopted amounts to in itself. Its essence then lies in assuming, on the part of certain original name-givers whether divine or human, a deep and perfect knowledge of the attributes and character of the thing or person requiring to be named; so that the thing should be distinguished by a name indicative of its constituent elements and qualities, and the person by a pregnant appellation should adequately denote what he actually was, or even in some cases what he was destined to become.

A few lively instances will show this whole matter more clearly and readily than all the definitions in the world.

In No. IV. of these papers I have illustrated the Cratylean etymology by two very strong specimens of decomposition; Αγαμέμνων=ἀΐγαν and μένων, from his *patient endurance* at the siege of Troy, and ἄνθρωπος=ἀναθρῶν ὀπωπὰς, as *contemplating what he beholds*.

To render the exemplification full and satisfactory, let a few specimens more be exhibited both of things and of persons.

Thus, then, ψυχὴ=φυσεχὴ, as denominating that power which *carries* and *contains nature*;

σῶμα=σῆμα, as being the *sepulchre* of the soil;

ἀστραπὴ, because ὥπας ἀναστρέφει, from *converting* to itself the *sight*.

Again, Διόνυσος, when *jocosely* called διδοίνυσος, as the *giver* of *wine*, is partly composed of οἶνος; which may *justly* (and gravely enough) be denominated οἰόνους, because it is accustomed to *deprive* those of *intellect* who possessed it before.

Αθήνη=θεονόη, as *understanding divine* concerns in a superior manner; or else=ἠθονόη, as being *intelligence* in *manners*.

In either case, the present word Αθήνη is to be regarded as a euphonious change and improvement of the original appellation.

Let thus much at present suffice to exemplify what may be termed the *Cratylean* doctrine of names, as discussed seriously or (in part) facetiously in the Platonic dialogue called Cratylus.

At all events, that splendid notion, after it was once started, seems to have spread with enthusiasm through many fervent and fanciful brains, till at length it was enshrined (so to speak) in the *Commentaries of Eustathius*. Emanating from thence, with various reception, but more or less always honoured, it long enjoyed a large share of scholastic idolatry in numerous editions of the *Clavis Homerica*. An English translation of that *Clavis* for the eight first books of the Iliad now lies before me; and beyond all doubt presents a monument of erudition as rich in amusement as it is profound in philosophy.

Let the worthy and ingenious translator, however, of the C. H. stand acquitted of all participation in the wayward fancies of Homeric etymology: his own Advertisement, indeed, distinctly declares, that he is answerable for the translation alone, not at all for the erroneous matter in the original book.

Now for the proof; one line of the Iliad, and that the very first, may content us.

Μῆνιν ἄειδε, Θεὰ, Πηληϊάδεω Αχιλῆος.

"Μῆνις, *lasting wrath*. Th. *μένω, to remain firm*." Very good: *lasting* I

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see, but where is the *wrath?* A purely gratis dictum. Some unknown ancient's *αὐτὸς ἔφα* for it, nothing more; except, indeed, as in a thousand other cases, the blind acquiescence in it ever since.

2. "Αείδω, to *sing*. Th. *a, intens.* and *εἴδω, to know;* because this word is applied principally to poets, to whom the *knowledge* of *various things* is attributed."

3. "Θεὰ, a goddess. Th. Θεὸς, a god, which from *θεάομαι*, to *behold with religious awe and admiration, to view;* OR from *θέω*, to *run*, because the planets, which revolve in a continual course, were styled Deities by the ancients."

4 "Αχιλλεὺς. On account of the origin of the name, it is written, Αχιλεὺς, being formed from *a, intens.* and *τὸ χεῖλος, the lip.*"

After these four magnificent samples from the *Clavis Homerica*, whoever entertains a wish for more, may find them by scores, equally rational, and not a whit less amusing, from the A to the Ω of the Iliad and Odyssey.

Along the line of derivations here shown up as belonging to the class of *rational-significants*, common acuteness might easily indulge itself in detecting points upon points of strange irrationality. But there can be no pleasure to an ingenuous mind in the mere act of exposing absurdities. And a very few decisive instances, therefore, shall here be selected to demonstrate the bright and false character of that etymology; which for so many centuries like an *ignis fatuus* has only shone to lead astray.

A total ignorance of the state of many things in the Homeric age has beyond all doubt been visible in some of the commentators both ancient and modern. In No. III. of these Letters, I pointed out the very erroneous notion entertained as to the practice of any thing like *Chirurgery* in Homer's own account of the Trojan war. To that illustration let the following three cases of anachronism be added; which involve bad etymology and violation of historic truth in the very same charge against the etymologist.

The words selected to verify this accusation shall be presented in the order of their occurrence in the Iliad: and of the Scholia impeached two will be found amongst the earliest extant, those of *Apollonius Sophista*, as edited by *Villoison* in 1773.

A. 149. (p. 474.) *Aristarchus* is here quoted by Apollonius to explain the word *κερδαλεόφρων*, thus: *φρόνημα κερδοῦς ἔχων, ἤγουν ἀλώπεκος.*

The *fox* and the *cock* are animals alike unknown to the text of the Iliad; nor is there a pretence for attributing to Homer any acquaintance with the one or the other.

A. 436. (p. 372.) Ἐκ δ' *εὐνὰς ἔβαλον.* Apollonius considers the word *εὐνὰς* here as a metaphor taken from the *beds* of human use, to designate the effect of *ἄγκυραι* (strictly so called) in giving *repose* to the ship.

Anchors strictly so called were the invention of a later period; and the plain contrivance of *εὐναὶ* (whatever it was) must have been of a very different description.

"Their boats had a rudder and ballast, but no *anchor*. The name of it does not occur in Homer; nor was the use of that instrument known."—(Wood's Essay, ed. 1824. pp. 34, 35.)

The third instance carries us to the state of surgery in Homer's day, with which we began.

Δ. 440.——"Ερις *ἄμοτον μεμανῖα.* And here the *Clavis Homerica*, after Eustathius and other authorities, thus faithfully records their origination and use of that singular word *ἄμοτον.*

"'Αμοτος, insatiabilis, inexplebilis *in genere; ab a priv.* et *μοτὸς*, linteum illud quod vulneribus induitur; *hinc ἄμοτος*, qui lineamentis vulnerariis oppleri non potest; et, *per consequens*, inexplebilis."

A few slight objections arise to this *over-scientific* derivation.

And first of all, the word *μοτὸς* or *μοτὸν, lineamentum vulnerarium* (as Foësius calls it in his *Œconomia Hippocratis)* does not appear as a word extant in Greek usage before the time of Hippocrates; although in the Choëphori of Æschylus (v. 464) the compound *ἔμμοτος . . . ἄλγος δώμασιν ἔμμοτον . . .* by a bold metonymy, denotes the *inherency* not so much of the medicated *lint*, as of the *sore* which should be cured by it.

Secondly, the total absence of all proof that surgical skill to any such extent was known and practised in Homer's time, may surely suggest a doubt whether a compound word, not merely implying the application of

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such lint to a wound, but giving rise to an extravagant by-word (*ἄμοτον*), could possibly have existed in that early day.

But, lastly, the derivation of *ἄμοτος* in apt significancy from a different root, and not from *μοτὸς, linteum*, may well be pleaded as a positive argument at once to the contrary.

For let us consider: as we have *meto* in Latin, and *μέτρον* in Greek, why might not *μέτω* itself exist as a Greek verb, apparently the very same as the Latin *meto* (to *cut*, and by cutting to *reap*), with the signification to *cut*, and by cutting to *measure*. Hence, with *μότος* coming from *μέτω*, as *νόμος* from *νέμω*, *ἄμοτος* would naturally signify *measureless;* and *ἄμοτον, immeasurably*, would stand for its natural adverb.

And, lo! *Ernesti* in *Hederic* (I have the satisfaction to see) has delivered a similar judgment under "Αμοτος. 'Ex *a. priv.* et *μοτός.*' "Potius, (says he) ab antiquo *μέτω, metior.*" My opinion was formed before I saw his authority.

Whatever is done by specimen, should not be scantily done. Let us therefore take a few more illustrations of the Cratylean doctrine in its native bent to brilliant absurdities, as presented to us in the early volume of Apollonius.

P. 212. "Αστυ . . he refers to Apion his friend and pupil (p. ix.) for its etymology, *ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰς ὕψος ἀνεστάλθαι.*

P. 414. Θελγειν. Here Apollonius differs from Apion; and bestows the etymology *εἰς τὸ θελειν ἄγειν.*

P. 684. Πρόβατα. Πάντα τὰ τετράποδα. τὸ πρὸ τῆς βάσεως ἑτέραν ἔχειν βάσιν.

P. 844. Φῶτες. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ἀπὸ τοῦ φωτίζειν τὰ νοούμενα πάντα διὰ τοῦ λόγου.

As I asserted in No. IV. that the Hemsterhusian theory can associate and combine with the Cratylean, it may be necessary to bring forward a few facts in confirmation of what was there stated, and to show the *simple-radical* blended with the *rational-significant*.

To this end, the proofs more properly would be drawn from the Etymologicum L. G. of *Lennep*, which with a little search might supply them; yet, as it happens that *Dammius* (not very dissimilar) will just as aptly and more amusingly answer the purpose at present, a few coincidences betwixt D. and the Clavis Homerica taken from the Iliad, shall next be produced. Dammius is a Janus in etymology; decidedly so, having a way much his own in the few simple roots, and without scruple or nicety engrafting on those shadowy primitives the conceits of Eustathian derivation.

A. 5. (Οἰω. D.) "Οιωνὸς, *a bird of augury*. Th. *οἶω*, to *think*, to *forebode.*"

— 7. (Χάω. D.) "Ἄναξ is properly a divine appellation, attributed to Jupiter and the other gods. Th. *ἄνω*, or *ἀνὰ, above*, and τὸ *ἄκος*, a *remedy;* because all relief comes to us from the gods; hence it signifies a *chief*, a *king*, &c."

— 9. (Λάω. D.) "Βασιλεὺς, a *king*, a *chief*. Th. *Βάω*, to *walk*, and *ἵλαος, propitious* [sc. to the people whom he guides and governs]."

— 10. (Σέω. D.) "Νοῦσος, a *disease*, a *plague*, a *pestilence*. Th. *νὴ* or *νὼ*, or *νὸ*, an inseparable negative particle, and *σόος, safe, sound.*"

It would be cruel to tax the patience of my readers with any further specimens of hallucination like this. And having now redeemed in some degree the pledge given in my IVth number, I beg leave, though it may seem rather abruptly, to conclude what even to myself is fast becoming a wearisome subject of discourse.

R. S. Y. 7 July. JAMES TATE.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 12.

I AM quite aware that your Correspondents "J. T." and "A. Ω." are very superior to me in classical learning; and I am sure the latter gentleman will not think me actuated by any other spirit than that of fair discussion, if I say a few words upon his letters "on the radicals of the Greek language," in defence of the opinion of J. T., with whom I coincided from the beginning of the discussion.

The most rational opinion of the formation of languages seems to be that they were formed at first as they are now acquired by children; that is, that names were first given to the most common objects; that verbs and adnouns were then formed to denote their actions, and qualities; and that the other parts of speech followed as they were more or less necessary for

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the communication of ideas. But, according to the Hemsterhuisan doctrine, the Greek language was formed deliberately upon a forechosen principle; and, as A. Ω. seems to think, by one man, whom he calls "the inventor of the Greek language." Now this man, when he invented the language, was either alone, or associated with others. The supposition of his being alone—cut off from mankind like Robinson Crusoe—is absurd; for in that case he had carried a language from his fatherland, and did not want to invent a new one, to converse with *nobody;* and if he was in society, had his fellows no language till he gave them his duads and triads? and if they had, did they give it up (men, women, and children,) to adopt his system instead? If they had not a language before, it is not easily conceived how he made them comprehend the nice distinctions of his plan; and if they had, it should not seem, from the known tenacity with which a people hold their mother-tongue, that they would so readily give it up.

But the system seems to me to be not only opposed to reason, but inconsistent with itself. A. Ω. observes that the *duads* are symbols expressive of acts relating to some material agent taken *singly;* that is, as I understand it, of neuter verbs; "as AΩ, *I breathe;* and that the symbol expressive of an act relating to two agents," (that is, an active verb,) "must be at least a *triad;* as Δ-AΩ, *I divide something.*" Now if this were the case, the following roots, which are *duads*, would be *triads*.

Εω, to produce or clothe *something*.
Ιω, to send *something*.
Οω, to bear *something*.

And the *triads*, Βαω, Κιω, Νεω, to go or come;
and Ναω, Ρεω, to flow,

would be *duads*, since we cannot say to go *something*, or flow *something*. But this is not the whole of the inconsistency; for the *duad*, Λω, means *I breathe;* and yet it is found in Δαω, and Βαω, *to divide*, and *to go;* with which breathing seems to have no connexion whatever.

A. Ω. observes that the Hemsterhuisan theory turned upon the solution of such a problem as why the same letters in Greek, though differently disposed, mean ΝΟΟΣ, *mind*, and ΟΝΟΣ, *ass;* and why the Greek and Latin letters *pater* are the same as *taper* in English. This problem, I should think, might be put with the quadrature of the circle; for the only solution of it that can be given is, that the coincidence is casual, as *dog* reversed will make *God*, and the Welsh *llew* becomes the English *well*. That it did not arise in the latter case from any principle upon which the words were first formed, we know, because they were not originally the same; *llew* being the Latin *leo*, and *well* the German *quell*.

The fact that Hemsterhuis stuck to his theory forty years, does not prove it was right; for astrology and necromancy were cultivated much longer, and are now considered wholly false, notwithstanding. Indeed his not choosing to promulgate it openly, seems to show that he was not fully convinced of its truth.

In etymology, I strongly object to such metatheses or inversions as that of the English *die*, from the Greek ΙΑΩ, and to that straining of sense shown in the extracts given by J. T. from the *Etymologicum*. I object to the inversions, because it cannot be shown that any people ever invert borrowed words in these days; nor can I possibly conceive why they should do so. Have we turned the French *belle* and *ennui* into *elleb* and *iunne*; or the Latin *summum bonum* into *mummus munob*? or have Greek words ever been reversed in terms of science? and why, in the name of common sense, should the English call the Czar (tsar) of Russia *razc*? or what father in his senses would reverse a Roman name, and call his son *Sutsmgua* for *Augustus*? I am quite aware that letters are added to, taken from, and altered in derivative words; as *die* and *death* in the various dialects of the Teutonic have different shapes, *dö, död, töd;* but I cannot believe that any nation has been used to enrich its own language by anagrams of words taken from others.

If those metatheses and strained senses were admitted, it would be easy to sit down and derive the English language from any that might be named—Teutonic, Celtic, or Asiatic. Take the following examples.

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Man, from *manus* (Lat.) because only man among animals has hands; *tin*, an inversion of the radical letters of *niteo* (Lat.) because tin is bright; —*butt*, from the radicals of *tuba* (Lat.) because it is hollow;—*ram* from those of *maris* (gen. of mas), because he is masculine;—*mop* from those of *poma* (Lat.) because a mop, like an apple, has a stem with a knob at the end of it; —*nose*, from *sono*, in allusion to snoring.

Now all this is equally as rational as some of the derivations in the *Etymologicum*, though every word might be derived in a like manner from the Welsh, German, or Russian.

We know there is one class of words in every language not formed from duad roots; the imitative ones, as κοκκυξ, cuckoo; tinnio, to tinkle; glocito (glokito) to cluck; and hum, mew, hiss, whiz, &c.: and if the subject were fairly investigated, it would, I think, be found that the principle of imitation has more influence in the formation of a language, than is commonly believed.

There is another thing in which I am sorry to say I cannot coincide with A. Ω.; namely, that the mathematicians of our time are but as babies to those of Egypt and Greece. He alludes to the sciences of geometry, trigonometry, mechanics, optics, acoustics, projectiles, and the *oscillation of the pendulum*, as *taught* by the latter. Now I had understood that the oscillation of the pendulum was a subject that the ancient makers of the clepsydra and dial did not study; and that even in the time of Cæsar, who found the length of the night in Britain "certis ex aquâ mensuris," clocks and watches were not known. In geometry and acoustics the ancients were very learned; yet we are told that *Thales*, when he solved the proposition "that the square of the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the squares of the other two sides," (upon which many others depend,) sacrificed to the gods from thankfulness; and that *Archimedes*, when he conceived the principle of hydrostatics, ran out of the bath in ecstacy. In the application of the mathematics to navigation and geography, the moderns are decidedly before the ancients; nor had the latter, as far as I know, any thing in mechanics or optics superior to the many modifications of the steam-engine, or the telescope and reflecting quadrant.

Yours, &c. W. BARNES.

N.B. In my last letter, *for* "augmentum temporale" *read* "augmentum syllabicum."

PROFESSOR SCHOLEFIELD'S ÆSCHYLUS.

(Continued from p. 44.)

389. *ἐν τῷ προμηθεῖσθαι.*] "Auctoritatem non minorem habet *προβυμεῖσθαι*." But the latter, says Wellaver, has greater authority; and hence V. E. *(Valpy's Editor)* has rightly adopted it, and confirmed it by v. 349. *Προθυμίας γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐλλείπεις.*

417. * * * *στένουσα τὰν σὰν.*] "Deesse videtur, quod et sensum compleat, et cui respondeat *λειβομένα*. Alii *στένουσι*, omisso *λειβομένα*." On this *luculent* observation it is only necessary to transcribe the note of V. E. on v. 407. "*λειβομένα*. This word, utterly destructive of the measure, is stubbornly retained by all the MSS.; hence, here included within brackets. Wellaver thinks there is a lacuna in the antistrophe, delighted, doubtless, by the repetition in one short sentence of six words, connected with the idea of a liquid; 'A *stream distilling tears* from eyes easily moved has *wetted* with *watery fonts* the cheek.' Now, in such a sentence, where could *λειβομένα* be introduced?"

438. *ὑποστενάζει.*] "*Subtus gemit*, i. e. *gemit gerens σθένος οὐρανίου πόλου.*" But on this very *luculent* note we have to remark, that there is nothing in the text to answer to *gerens*. The fact is, that *νώτοις* is governed by *ὑπειρόχον*, i. e. *superincumbent on his shoulders*; and *gerens* is therefore quite superfluous, not to say wrong.

460.] *ἀήσυροι.*] "'Αήσυρον κοῦφον, *ἐλαφρὸν*. Hesych. Et hanc Turnebi lectionem unius MSti et Eustathii auctoritate confirmatam, receperunt omnes pro *ἀείσυροι*. Ita ego quoque, quamvis dubitanter." This *luculent* observation would have been worth something, had the Professor told us the reason of his doubts, as V. E. has

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done; who says that "some MSS. have *ἀείσυροι*, others *ἀήσυροι*, *light*. But, as *ants* cannot fly, they cannot be said to be *driven by the wind*, like bees and other winged insects. Hence *ἀείσυροι* is the preferable reading as applied to *ants*; of whom Horace says, "*Ore trahit* quodcunque potest, atque addit acervo."

473. *γένοιτ' ἄν*.] "Dawesii hæc est emendatio pro *γένωνθ'*, melior sane ad sensum, ad metrum, nisi fallor, necessaria (vid. Porson. Phœn. 1230); mutatio est levissima." Here again we have to congratulate the pupil for deserting his master Wellaver; who prefers *γένωνθ'*, because Hermann some thirty years ago chose to deny, what he no longer ventures to do, the doctrine of Dawes respecting the use of the optative, when united to a past tense by *ὅπως*.

489. *πρίν γ' ἐγὼ*.] "*πρὶν ἐγὼ* Ald. quod reciperem, si mihi persuasum haberem *πρὶν* produci posse: *γε* igitur quod non otiosum est, et quod satis auctoritatis habet in MS. post alios admissi. Vid. 789." Again Professor S. has wisely left Wellaver in the lurch, who has edited *πρὶν ἐγὼ*, at the suggestion of Hermann, whose dictum Dindorf has promulgated in the Preface to "Scenici Græci." It is thus that G. Hermann makes a cat's paw of the young critics of Germany, who are constantly knocking their heads against a wall to the great amusement of their master; who at each successive thump cries out, "Well done, blockhead; Well done, brick wall; Knock head harder, boy; *Your* brains will not fall." We are therefore sorry to find that J. W., in Philological Museum, No. ii. p. 242, has been so mystified by this new doctrine, as to think that *πρὶν* may be lengthened before a vowel in Attic Greek, on the authority of two *antediluvian* passages in Aristoph. Ach. 176. and Lysistr. 1005. both of which have been properly corrected by critics.

498. *εὐωνύμους*.] "Quasi scilicet dixisset *δώρα' οἰωνοὺς δεξιούς τε καὶ εὐωνύμους*." But the Professor should have stated that Elmsley was the first to point out the peculiarity of this reading, which Wellaver has endeavoured to support by quoting Xenoph. K. Π. ii. 1. *ἔλεξάς μοι πόση τις ἡ προσιοῦσα καὶ πάλιν τὴν ἡμετέραν*. But can the Greek Professor produce a similar passage from dramatic poetry? We doubt it. Nor should Blomfield and V. E. have been so ready to adopt *εὐωνύμους*. The reading (*εὐώνυμοι*) found in Robortellus alone, is probably here, as elsewhere, the more correct one.

552. *ἰδίᾳ*.] "Forsan ob metrum *ἐν ἰδίᾳ*, ut Burn." But Morell, not Burney, was the first to supply *ἐν* from the Schol. as told by V. E.

616. *φοιταλέοισιν*.] "Secunda producitur, ut in Orest. 321." For this *luculent* observation Professor S. is indebted to Seidler de Dochmiac. p. 38; but who there speaks, and wisely so, rather hesitatingly; because he knew, what Professor S. has yet to learn, that a choriambus may answer to a diiambus. Adjectives ending in *-αλεος* are always short in the antepenultima. In Æschylus V. E. ingeniously conjectures *φεν* ΓΑ *Δεους* instead of *φοιΤΑΛεοις*. and aptly compares *φεῦ γᾶ* with *φεῦ δᾶ* in v. 568. *ἆλευ' ὦ δᾶ φοβοῦμαι*.

635. *πᾶν γὰρ ἂν πύθοιο*.] "MSS. plerique *πάντα γὰρ πύθοιο*· duo *πᾶν γὰρ πύθοιο*. Unus tantum, quod dedi. Et ita sane conjecerat Steph. neque *ἂν* abesse posse videtur." On this *luculent* observation we have to remark, that the Paris MS. B. does not give *πᾶν γὰρ ἂν* in the text, but as a *var. lect.*; and so it should have been stated by Professor S., because the reading thus obtains additional support; for such a *var. lect.* is of course derived from a MS. older than the one that records it.

647. *μή μου προκήδου μᾶσσον, ὡς ἐμοὶ γλυκύ*.] At this third *pons asinorum criticorum*, the Professor gives this *luculent* note; "*ὡς nam, si quidem*." Now *ὡς* never signifies *nam* or *si quidem*. But even if it did, the words would be still without meaning. *Do not care for me too much; for it is pleasant*. To do what? Until this question, put by V. E., be answered satisfactorily, the Professor must be content to remain with his brethren on the wrong side of the bridge. Godfrey Hermann says that *μᾶσσον ὡς* is the same as *μᾶσσον ἢ ὡς*. But this is properly doubted even by Wellaver. In the passages quoted by J. W. in the Philological Museum, No. ii. p. 242. the *ἤ* has been wrongly omitted by Bekker, who ought rather to have changed *ὡς* into *ἤ*, for those words are scarcely distinguishable in MSS.

677. *ὡς μάθῃ τί χρὴ*.] "Alii e pau-

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cioribus codd. μάθοι· sed μάθῃ ferri potest, præsertim sequente χρὴ. Vid. Porson. Phœn. 68." But on this *luculent* observation we have to remark, 1. That *alii e paucioribus*, a would-be-elegance, is an absurdity; it ought to be *nonnulli, iidemque e codd. pauciores:* 2. That μάθῃ must follow χρὴ, while μάθοι would demand χρῆν; as we find it edited by V. E. who tells us that the oldest MS. Med. thus reads χρη, with an ν written above the η.

695. Λέρνης ἄκραν τε.] On this fourth *pons asinorum criticorum*, the Professor thus annotates: "MSS. variant inter ἄκριν, ἄκρην, et ἄκραν. Hæc si sana sit, intellige de *rupibus* Lernæ impendentibus." *Lernæan rocks!* Surely the Professor is imposing upon the ignorance of his readers; for it cannot be that he means to expose his own. *The rocks of Lerna!* Let him talk of the *rocks of Ely*, to an inhabitant of the fens of Cambridgeshire, and he will not laugh more than a scholar does at hearing him speak of the *rocks of Lerna*. There is, indeed, a passage in Pausanias, ii. 36. where mention is made of a mountain called Ποντῖνος, in the neighbourhood of Lerna. But it is quite evident, first, that Ποντῖνος is not a Greek word, being formed from the Latin *Pontinus*, the name given to some marsh-land in Italy; secondly, that if it were a Greek word, it never could be the name of a hill, because Neptune never presided over any hill; and thirdly, that if Neptune could have so presided, the name would have been Πόντιος. The passage in Pausanias is, therefore, manifestly defective.

698. αὐτὸν αἰφνίδιος μόρος.] "Transposuit Pors. αἰφνίδιος αὐτὸν. Sed in vulgata αἰφνίδιος synizesin patitur, ut vitetur anapæstus in quinta sede. Vid. ad Fragm. Incert. 5." On this *luculent* observation we have to remark, first, that the fragment, Ὦ Ζεῦ, πάτερ Ζεῦ, σὸν μὲν οὐρανοῦ κράτος, Σὺ δ' ἔργ' ἐπουρανίων τε κἀνθρώπων ὁρᾷς—is not from Æschylus, but Archilochus, as shewn by Ruhnken. on Vell. Paterc. p. 26; secondly, that if it be a fragment of Æschylus, it is not of necessity extra-choral; thirdly, that if it were in the dialogue, it could not defend αἰφνίδιος; because, as Elmsley and V. E. have shewn, ἀφν-ίδιος is the correct word, being formed from ἄφν-ω, which is found in Med. 1205. and Alcest. 422.; while αἰφν-ὴς, the theme of αἰφνίδιος is found only in the spurious part of the Iph. A. 1581.; and lastly, that the synizesis here spoken of exists no where else in Attic Greek, as proved by Blomfield in Edinb. Rev. But as Wellaver* had chattered about this synizesis, Professor S. must talk about it too; forgetful of the adage, that "When the blind lead the blind, both will fall in the ditch."

708. οὔποτ' ἠύχουν ξένους μολεῖσθαι λόγους.] "Supple ὧδε ξένους e v. 710." On this oracular observation we have to remark, 1. That such an ellipse can be supported by no parallel passage; and 2. That if it could, it would not get rid of the difficulty started by V. E. that ἠύχουν—μολεῖσθαι is doubly a barbarism, to signify *I expected it would come.*

730. τόξοισιν ἐξηρτημένοι.] "*Suspensi*, ut Horatianum illud—*Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto.*" But as J. W. properly observes in Philolog. Mus. No. ii. p. 243. ἐξηρτημένοι would require an accusative, as in Aristoph. Ἐκκλ. 494. πωγῶνας ἐξηρτημένας, and Æschin. p. 77. ἐξηρτημένος ἐπιστολὰς. Correctly, therefore, did Blomf. prefer ἐξηρτυμένοι, the reading of one MS. which V. E. ought to have adopted.

820. τοῦτο φρούριον λέγω.] "Hesych. φρούριον· προφύλαγμα, προφυλακτήριον. scil. *rem præcavendam.*" This one *luculent* observation is quite enough to shew the total inability of the editor to understand a single word he reads. So, because φρούριον means *a thing to act as a guard*, it can also mean *a thing to be guarded against?* Euge! Mr. Professor. "Probes aliter," as a Cantab would say.

848. δάπεδα.] "Et hic et in Orest. 324. (ubi vid. Porson.) codd. consentiunt in δάπεδα, prima producta, quæ ap. Hom. corripitur. Utrobique corrigere γάπεδα non ausim. Quod si γάπεδον producatur, utpote γῆ formatum, quidni credamus δάπεδον pari jure, ut ab eodem fonte ductum, produci posse." On this *luculent* observation we have to remark, 1. That *eodem fonte* is an absurdity, because δάπεδον is not derived from the *same* fountain as γα-πεδον, i. e. γα; but from a similar one, δα; and therefore Mr. S. ought to have written *simili*

* This idea of a synizesis was started also by Heath and Markland, and is advocated by Hermann. de Metr, p. 53. only because he did not know how to defend otherwise the vulgate ἐπιοῦσαν ἡμέραν in Phœn. 1637. against Porson's ἰοῦσαν.

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fonte; 2. That if he had written *simili*, he would have written what is not true: because *γᾶ* is merely an abbreviated form of *γαῖα*, while *δᾶ* is not an abbreviated form of *δαῖα*, but of *Δαΐς*, one of the names for the many-titled deity, Ceres, Rhea, Terra, and Cybele. Hence there is a very good reason for *γά-πεδον* being a dactyl, but none for *δά-πεδον*. Hence, too, the Æschylean *Δᾶ* is only the vocative *Δαΐ* contracted into *Δᾶ*; and hence, also, *ὦ Δᾶ* was an appellation borrowed from the mysteries of Ceres and Proserpine; and therefore ridiculed, as an oath of peculiar sanctity, by Aristophanes in Lysistrata, where those rites are covertly developed.

872. *πεντηκοντάπαις.*] "Plures MSS. *πεντηκοντόπαις*. Sed *πεντηκοντάπαις* recte vindicat Blomf. quam tamen formam in Suppl. 315. præsertim cum illius ratio est paulo diversa contra libros recipiendam non putavi." Could anything better prove the powerful mind of the Professor than this very luculent observation? For, mark, how well he sees that *πεντηκοστόπαις* and *πεντηκοντάπαις* are not the same expressions, and are therefore not amenable to the same law, which requires in such compounds the numeral to be preserved entire. "A second Daniel* come to judgment."

878. *φθόνον δὲ σωμάτων ἕξει θεὸς.*] At this fifth *pons asinorum criticorum* the Professor favours us with this *luculent* translation. *Invidebit illis Deus corpora feminarum.* But of the meaning of the words, *The Deity shall envy them the bodies of the women*, Mr. S. is as silent as a mouse in a cheese. Perhaps, however, he is determined, like Porson, that people shall thank him, not for what he does, but what he does not say. With regard to the other difficulties of this intricate passage, we cannot do better than refer the reader to the notes of V. E., where they will find that Æschylus wrote, *Πελασγία δὲ λέξεται θηλυκτόνος. Γυνὴ γὰρ ἄνδρ' ἕκαστον αἰῶνος στερεῖ, Ἄρει δαμέντ' ἐν νυκτιφρουρήτῳ θράσει, Δίθηκτον ἐν σφαγαῖσι βάψασα ξίφος.*

899. *ἄπυρος.*] "Vel *sine igne*, vel *ardentissimus*. Hanc interpretationem amplector." But why Mr. S. should prefer this interpretation, we are not told; because, doubtless, such a communication would derogate from the dignity of a Professor's *ipse dixit*. Blomfield understands *fireless*, more correctly, in allusion to Argus, who, being dead, and therefore without heat, is said to use a *fireless* goad. An expression scarcely less violent is to be found in Eurip. Orest. *ὑφῆψε δῶμ' ἀνηφαίστῳ φλογί*, where Musgrave quotes from Hesiod *Εὖει ἄτερ δαλοῦ*.

919. *ἀλατείαις πόνων.*] The Professor translates "laboriosis erroribus." But that version would require *ἀλατειῶν πόνοις*. V. E. happily reads *ἀλατείαις ποδῶν*.

929. *ἄπορα πόριμος.*] The Professor's translation is "quod ineluctabilia gignit." He would have been just as near the mark, had he written *ὅτι περ ἠλθ' ἐπὶ στόμα*. For the words *ἄπορα πόριμος*, if they mean any thing at all, can mean only "*expeditus ad res impeditas*;" and so the majority of MSS. *εἰς ἄπορα πόριμος*, which Abresch compares with the Thucydidean *εἰς πάντα ποριμώτερον*. Blomfield, however, supposes that *πόριμος* is used transitively; but of the passages quoted by Musgrave on Soph. Antig. 798, not one is in point. But granting the Greek to be quite correct, the words are still without any meaning. For as V. E. properly remarks, "the question is not what Love can do for itself in difficulties, but what difficulties it throws a poor body into, whom it will not let go about his business." Well, therefore, did Burges, in Class. Journ. No. i. p. 35. read *ἀπέρωτος ἵμερος*, and compare it with Cho. 599. *ἀπέρωτος ἔρως*, to which V. E. has added Sappho's *γλύπικρον ἀμάχανον ὄρπετον*, and he might have added Hesych. *Ἀπέρωτον· ἀπάνθρωπον*, and compared the sentiment with the Euripidean *Ἔρως, τὸ σὸν οὔνομα νείκος, οὐδ' ἔτ' Ἔρως*, in Tro. 852. where allusion is made to the Empedoclean doctrine of *Ἔρως* and *Νείκος*, or *Ἔρις*: while to the passage in the Prometheus reference is made by Xenoph. Anab. ii. p. 169, 19. *τὸν γὰρ θεῶν πόλεμον οὐκ οἶδ' ἀπὸ ποίου ἂν τάχους φεύγων τις ἀποφύγοι*, quoted by Burges on Æsch. Suppl. 556.

* This reminds us of a passage in Æsch. Agam. 843. ed. Bl. *Γηρύων ὁ δύτερος*: which Professor S. translates *a second Geryon*, totally ignorant that *ὁ*, *the*, cannot signify *a*; and consequently that we must read *Γηρύων ὢν δύτερος*, as proposed by G. Burges on Tro. 627. "Ἄλλοι τις Αἴτει, ὡς ἔοικε, δύτερος: and who might have referred to Hesych. "Ἄλλος οὗτος· Ἡρακλῆς· παροιμία ὅτι τῶν ἰσχύων· and to the Virgilian "*alius* Latio jam partus *Achilles*."

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938. *τινάσσων—ἐν χεροῖν πυρπνοῦν βέλος.*] On this antediluvian passage the Professor thus enacts the bold dragoon. "Vulgatam *audacter* restitui propter Codd. Forsan memoriter citaverat (read *citavit*) Porson ad Hec. 1117." Hence we are almost afraid to remark, 1. That *πυρπνοῦν*, although read in MS. Med., is inadmissible in dramatic Greek; since it is found only in Soph. Antig. 230. *Δύσνους ἱκάνω*, and even there the verse admits of *Δύσπνοος*; 2. That as *πυρπνοῦν* is wrong, *χεροῖν* cannot be right, on account of the metre; 3. That if the verse admitted *χεροῖν*, the sense would not; because Jupiter, as V. E. remarks, hurls his bolts with one hand alone, as appears from Horace's "*Dextera* sacras jaculatus arces;" and V. E. might have added Pindar's *οἷος ἀντίπαλον κεραΐζες θεῶν Τυφῶνα πεντηκοντακέφαλον ἰᾷ ἀγκαλᾷ, Ζεῦ πάτερ, εἰν Ἀρίμοις*, quoted by Strabo xii. p. 930. A.; and lastly, that as Porson had obelized the vulgate, it is quite absurd to suppose he quoted the passage in its corrected form through a slip of the memory; as if any man, when quoting from memory, accidentally hits upon an improved reading. Had Porson, indeed, quoted the passage as Mr. S. has edited it, there might have been some reason for believing that Porson had repented of his *damnatory* obelus; but as the case stands at present, it is quite evident that R. P. not only obelized the passage *consulto*, but had even a remedy at hand at the very time when he so obelized it. With very great *boldness*, therefore, has Professor S. brought back the Vulgate; a step that his master Wellaver did not venture upon, because he remembered, what Mr. Scholefield has forgotten, the *dictum* of Thucydides (ii. 40.) that "*boldness* is the offspring of *ignorance*."

1029. *μαλθάσσει λιταῖς Ἐμαῖς.*] "Recepit Pors. et post eum Blomf. lectionem Robortillianam *μαλθάσσει κέαρ λιταῖς*: quæ vellem in MSStis esset reperta. Imo Rob. etiam retinet *ἐμαῖς* redundantem." On this *luculent* note we have to remark, that the Professor here, if any where, has given a convincing proof of his incompetence as an editor of Æschylus, or even as a man capable of putting two ideas together. So then, the readings of Robortellus' MS. are inadmissible, unless backed by *inferior* MSS! And yet, in defiance of this dictum, the Professor has in Suppl. 152, 316, 661, and 775. adopted the unsupported readings of that edition, and even the conjecture of Sophianus, in Eum. 54. *Ἐκ δ' ὀμμάτων λείβουσι δυσφιλῆ βίαν*, where the edition of G. Burges has long since restored the very words of Æschylus, *Ἐκ δ' ὀμμάτων λείβουσι δυσφιλῆ λίβα*, supported, as the emendation is, by *ἀφθονεστέραν λίβα*, in Æschyl. Helias. Fragm. i. and *εὐκταίαν λίβα* in Epigon. Fragm. iii. to which may be added *λίβος* in Cho. 290: while the expression *δυσφιλῆ λίβα* is well compared with the Æschylean *Ἐξ ὀμμάτων στάζουσι νᾶμα δυσφιλὲς* in Cho. 1058. But to return to Robortellus, the very edition thus so little prized by Professor S. was considered by Porson (but who is Porson when compared with Scholefield?) to be of such value, that he did not hesitate to adopt numerous readings found in that edition alone; and till Mr. S. opened our eyes to the new light, he was thought to have done wisely in making so good an use of Robortellus' single MS. But, as the Mock Doctor says, "*Nous avons changé tout cela.*"

1034. *αὐτὴ καθ' αὑτὴν οὐδένος μεῖζον σθένει.*] Here, as usual, the Professor, *οἷς ὡς μαλακογνώμων*, follows his bell-wether Wellaver, in rejecting Stanley's *μεῖον*, and translating *οὐδένος μεῖον, æque ac nihil valet*. But says Blomfield, "How 'greater than nothing' can mean 'equal to nothing,' I do not see;" nor can V. E. It seems, however, that J. W. in the Philological Museum, No. ii. p. 244, defends *οὐδένος μείζον*, and compares it with the words of Demosthenes, p. 23, where, speaking of the soldiers of Philip, he says they are *οὐδένων βελτίονς*. But the relevance of the quotation we confess we do not perceive, nor will J. W. himself, on second thoughts.

1078. *εἰ δ' εὖ τάδ' ἔχει.*] At this sixth and last *pons asinorum criticorum* we meet with this very *luculent* observation, "Vulg. *εἰ δ' εὐτυχῆ*. Multi autem codd. *εἰ δὲ τάδ' εὐτυχῆ*, ad quam lectionem proxime accedit, quod e Butleri conjectura dedi, *Sin hæc bene se habeant*." But to this we have to remark, 1. That *sin* ought to be *quod si*; for *sin* is *if not*; hence *εἰ τάδ' ἔχει* can mean only, *if these things are so*. 2. That if they are intended to mean, *if he* (Prometheus) *has these things well*, or as Professor S. explains it, *si*

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his contentus sit, the expression is at variance with the fact, because Prometheus was not content; 3. That if he were content, the following words ought to be, not *τί χαλᾷ μανιῶν*, but *τί οὐ χαλᾷ μανιῶν*: and lastly, that Butler's correction does not come by many *parasangs* so near to *εἰ τοῦδ' εὐτυχῇ*, the reading of the oldest MS. Med., as the conjecture of Burges in Class. Journ. No. xvi. p. 394. which V. E. has wisely adopted, *ἐν τῷ δὲ τύχης*: supported as it is by Helen. 1212. and Antig. 1229. *ἐν τῷ—συμφορᾶς*, Ion. 1006. *ἐν τῷ σώματος*, Aj. 314. *ἐν τῷ πράγματος*, Ion. 551. *Προξένων δ' ἐν τῷ κατείχες*, Œd. C. 1740. *ἐλπίδων—εἰς τίν*, Elect. 238. *ἐν τίνι—ἀνθρώπων* (and he might have added Œd. T. 1174. *πρὸς τί χρείας*): and as he thus translates, "*In what misfortune what of madness lose?*" the passage presents a connexion of ideas the most natural, expressed in language the most correct.

Here, then, ends our examination of all the *luculent* observations of the Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge on the Prometheus of Æschylus; and we leave it with our readers to decide whether Mr. S. has not shewn himself not only perfectly incompetent to the task he has undertaken, but whether he has not brought discredit on the very title of a Cambridge Greek Professor; a title which, strange to say, has never, with the exception of Porson and Dobree (and even they were thrust unwillingly into the chair), been conferred on any man of first-rate classical attainments, from the time of Joshua Barnes to its present possessor.

We are aware that some apology is due to the readers of this Magazine, for devoting so much space to such a production as the one before us; nor should we have bestowed a moment's thought on Professor Scholefield's edition of Æschylus, had we not hoped to draw the attention of the University of Cambridge to a fact, that has hitherto escaped its notice, touching the paramount necessity it is under, of having really efficient Professors in the respective branches of education pursued at College; and especially at a time when all our establishments are beginning to be viewed in no favourable light by the prying eyes of the public, led on by the gradually grasping spirit of reform.

But, in thus performing what appeared to us to be an imperative duty, we have to call upon the sympathy of our readers for being compelled to undergo the horrible ennui of reading and commenting on notes, in which, from first to last, it has been our fate to travel over a sterile desert, without meeting with a single oasis to break the dreariness of the road, or even to find a solitary *mirage* to cheat the eye with the fleeting yet fancied picture of delight.

Hitherto we have directed our attention to acts of commission. Had we enquired into acts of omission also, we should have found, line after line, reasons for lamenting the absence of every thing like taste, genius, and learning; nor can we even now refrain from breathing a sigh of pity for the hapless wight, who, placed in Porson's chair, must bitterly feel the truth of Horace's remark,

> "Urit enim fulgore suo, qui prægravat artes
> Infra se positas."

It is, however, only justice to observe, that although Professor S. has, in scarcely a single instance, quoted a passage from classical writers not already produced by some preceding critic, he has given no less than sixteen references to the Scriptures; and yet strange to say, he has omitted the most remarkable of all, and indeed the most valuable, as it enables us to correct a most difficult passage, the restitution of which we recommend, à la Porson, to the sagacity of Professor S. and the attendants of his lecture room.

The last remark we have to make relates to the charge of plagiarism, from which so few scholars can keep themselves free.

We have seen that in the Prometheus the Professor has never once dared to try his hand at an emendation. Not so in the Supplices; for there he has ventured upon six conjectures. But why did he not tell us that of these mighty six two are due to Heath, the despised and rejected of critics, on v. 62. and 862; while the third, on v. 356, is stolen from Hermann's Preface to Eurip. Ion. p. 14. as already remarked by J. W. in Philolog. Museum, No. ii. p. 213.; and with regard to his really original attempt on v. 1026. *φυγάδας δ' αὖτ' ἐπιπνοίας*, it is worth while quoting the Professor's *luculent* note,

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as a specimen of a candid critic, of whom "none but himself can be the parallel." For thus Mr. Scholefield, "*αὖτ'* a codd. abest. Burn. autem legit *δῆτ'*. Well. vult *φυγάδεσσιν*. Quod audacius supplevi *αὖτε*, et sensu et metro subvenit." Now, without stopping to expose the absurdity of *αὖτε*, we beg to draw the reader's attention to the delusive words *Well. vult;* which can only mean that *Wellaver wishes to read*, of course from his own conjecture. So far, however, is Wellaver from attempting to lay claim to that reading, that he properly attributes it to G. Burges. But, as this last-mentioned scholar's name has been studiously omitted by Professor S. through the whole of his Æschylus, it was doubtless thought better to tell a falsehood by implication, than to sully the page with the obnoxious name. How far G. Burges, if he be still alive, may feel hurt at this littleness of spirit in a brother Editor, we know not; but, were we in his place, we should feel an honest pride in being thus neglected by a Greek Professor, whose praise, as in the case of Wellaver, is quite enough to damn a man to everlasting infamy. "Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 30.

IN an article inserted in your Magazine for June, p. 532, I made a slight reference to a very rare book, intituled "Ludus Septem Sapientum;" and I now recur to the same subject, in the hope that, as I have paid considerable attention to works of that kind, I may be able to unravel some of the most intricate points in the history of ancient and modern Literature.

Of the work in question, there are only two Latin editions of any note; one printed in Gothic characters, without date or place; * and the other, "Impressum Francofurti ad Mænum, apud Paulum Reffeler, Impensis Sigismundi Feyrabent."

The latter,† says Brunet, under the title of "Historia Calumniæ Novercalis," has been attributed to Franciscus Modius; most probably on the authority of Erhard on Petron. Arbitr. § cxi. But, as Modius is known to have had access to, and made use of, Latin MSS. (see Jöcher's *Allgemeine Gelehrten Lexicon*, v. Modius), it is more than probable that he merely transcribed an older and better MS. than the one used by the first editors of the "Ludus;" where the barbarous Latinity proves at once a modern hand; while the style of the other is such as would not disgrace, except in a few instances, the best æra of Roman literature. This surmise, respecting the real origin of Modius's version, is partly borne out by the fact, that Petrus Faber of old accused Modius of plagiarism, on the ground, probably, of his having passed off as his own a work obtained from other sources. Thus much is at least certain, as we learn from Erhard, l. c. that two MSS. of the "Ludus" were actually in existence eighty years after the time of Modius, one in the possession of Muntzenburg, then prior of the Carmelite Monastery at Francfurt on the Maine, the very place where Modius's version appeared; and the other in the library of Goldast. Where those MSS. are now to be found, is more than I can tell. Should they be still in existence, and compared with the version of Modius, they will most probably confirm the suspicion stated above; for it is almost impossible to believe that the incidents detailed in the story of Menelaus, Helen, and Paris, could have been invented by a modern; although they would naturally occur to an ancient author, familiar with all the traditions relating to "the tale of Troy divine." Had the incidents been such as might have been picked up from classical source, no argument could be drawn in favour of the antiquity of the story; but when we read there, what we in vain search for elsewhere, how Paris was, in consequence of a dream sent by Venus, induced to visit Greece; and how he there saw Helen, to whom Venus had also sent a dream, and how by the aid of those dreams the parties, although previously total strangers to each other, became acquainted at first sight; and why Paris was kindly received as a guest by Menelaus; and how he contrived not only to keep up a secret intercourse with Helen, but to carry her off before the very eyes and even with the good wishes of the husband, totally unconscious of the trick so

* Of this edition a copy is to be found in the British Museum. See Catalog. v. Roma.

† Of this edition no mention is made by Mr. Douce, in his notice of the "Ludus."

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successfully played on him by his faithless wife and her handsome paramour; we must at once acknowledge that the whole story bears all the internal marks of an old tale. To this must be added the external proof arising from the fact, that the same work contains another and wittier version of the story of the Ephesian matron, than is to be found elsewhere; and as this last story is told not only by Petronius, but even in the Greek Life of Æsop (not written, as Bentley supposed, by Planudes, but merely edited by that monk, and, as in the case of his castrated collection of Epigrams, expurgated), it is fair to infer that both stories were derived from a Greek original writer, who lived not only before the time of Nero, to whom Petronius is said to have been *Arbiter Elegantiarum*, but even before the time of Augustus; for the same story of the Dame of Ephesus is found in the collection of Phædrus's fables, discovered about twenty years ago at Naples; at least if Phædrus were, as he is supposed to be by some, a freedman of Augustus.

By whom and at what time, and with what view the original Greek "Ludus" was written, will be satisfactorily shown upon some future occasion. At present it is enough to state that the Latin "Ludus" is a portion of a work, which when complete, owned no equal for the rare union of sparkling wit and sober wisdom, for a boundless range of thought combined with a concentrated fixedness of purpose, and for a deep vein of useful truth running under a thin surface of amusing fiction.

Mr. Douce in Ellis's "Specimens of Metrical Romances," vol. III. has endeavoured to refer the origin of the "Ludus" to the fictions of the East; and to that part of the world we are doubtless indebted for so much of the work as is taken up by the long and unmeaning narrative of the King's son; the whole of which is properly wanting in the old French metrical version of "The Seven Wise Masters," where the story of the two crows ends the work.

Had Mr. Douce remembered the fact, that the Greek versifier of the fables of Æsop is called *Babrias*, while the Oriental author is called *Babier* or *Beber*, he would have seen that the latter is only a corruption of the former; and had he also borne in mind that *son* is in Hebrew *bar*, and in Greek *pais*, while the Latin *sanct* is the same as the Oriental *sind*, he would have also seen that *Sind-a-bar* and *Synt-i-pas*, both of whom figure away in connexion with these half-Greek and half-Asiatic tales, are one and the same person; and that both of those words refer not to the *holy man* teaching, but to the *holy child* taught; whose name in Modius's version is *Astrei*, a corruption of Ἀστερίον (hence Horace's *Asterie*), itself a synonyme for Αἰθερίον, the Greek for *Sancti* or *Divi*.

Thus then have I been able to trace the far-famed *Syntipas* to its really Greek original; and having shown that *Syntipas* or *Sindibar* are merely Oriental hybrid compounds, I proceed to prove that the equally celebrated *Bid-pai* is another Oriental hybrid compound; where *bid* means a *song*, and *pai*, as before, a *child:* and that *Bid-pai* is not the name of a person, but the title of a *poetical work written for the instruction of a child*. Now that *bida* means poetry is plain, from the word *Da-bid;* where *Da* is *the*, and *bid*, *poet* (that person being κατ' ἐξοχήν, *the poet*); and that *Da* is *the*, is proved from *Da-rius*, which is evidently *the rayah* or king; and from *Da-lilah*, *the lovely*, or rather *the lovely as a lily*. Hence *Bid-pai* is *Poet for Boy:* where *Bida* or *Vida* has evidently some connexion with the Greek ἀοιδὰ, *aoida;* and hence *Bagha-Vida* are merely the Greek sounds Ἁγι-αοιδα, *Hagi-aoida*, i. e. "*holy poetry.*"

The third and last Oriental hybrid compound connected with these half Greek and half Asiatic stories, is the title of the oriental work *Calilah Dimna;* which means literally, *Cala*, minister, *Ali*, a lord, and *Dimna* a lady. At least *Dimna* is evidently a corruption of *Domina;* and while Ali is lord, the word *Cal* is only the latter half of the word *Schah-Kal*, corrupted by the English into *Jackall*, but which means *Schah*, a *King*, and *Kal*, a *minister*, or rather a *cunning* servant; for *cal* has probably some connexion with the Latin *cal-eo*, *I am cunning;* an attribute assigned to the Fox, who plays in the Greek fables the same part as the Jackal does in the Oriental.

Of this work we meet with another title, *Belile et Dimneh;* which is evi-

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dently corrupted from *Bellua et Domina*.

Thus then have I laid open the real Greek source, to which these Oriental fictions are to be traced; or at least have shown the origin of the hitherto inexplicable names of supposed authors, and the titles of books partly of Greek and partly of Oriental manufacture. In this account I have supposed that literature travelled eastward, and not, as usually asserted, westward. But this last is an assertion, which like a hundred others, has been taken up at random, and still keeps its ground, despite the evidence of facts, which prove beyond all doubt, that, by Alexander's invasion of India, and the settlement of his Generals in different parts of Asia, the knowledge of Greek literature, arts and sciences, was extended to countries, which till that period had scarcely heard of Greece, and of course knew nothing of the writings of men whose every word has become in after-times a mine of thought; while, on the other hand, all that Greece learned in the East, either in Egypt or Ionia, became a part and parcel rather of her tenets of philosophy than of her fictions of romance; or if she did derive some slight aid to her literature by her intercourse with Asia, the great body of her poetry especially was her own; nor is it easy to detect, at least in her better days, the *purpureos pannos* obtained from the tawdry and unmeaning ornaments of Oriental imagery.

To the preceding list of Eastern hybrid compounds may be added the *Hitoo-paidessa;* which like *Bid-pai*, contains a Greek word, derived from *pais*, namely, *paideuousi* (παιδεύουσι), and also another Greek word *Hepta* (Ηεπτὰ), corrupted into *Hitoo;* and hence *Hitoo-paidessa* is only an Oriental "*Septem Sapientum Ludus;*" of which we have an imitation in old French rhyme, under the title of "Le Chatoiement d'un pere à son Fils," and a more modern prose representation, that passes under the name of "Alphonsus de Clericali Disciplina;" said to be translated by a Jewish convert to Christianity, out of an Hebrew work, itself a translation from an Oriental original. In this version of Alphonsus, which is only one step removed from John of Capua's barbarous Latin version of the "Directorium Humanæ Vitæ," we lose sight of the mystic *seven*, because at that time the Clergy were extremely unwilling to admit any connexion between the religion of Rome and the superstitions of Egypt.

This work of Alphonsus, says Mr. Douce, in Ellis's "Specimens of Romances," I. p. 134, is attributed in Latin MSS. to the Arabic *Loc-man*. But the celebrated Locman, the very counterpart of the Greek Æsop, and whose history has baffled every writer on the subject to unravel it, is only another Oriental hybrid compound, derived from the Greek, Λόγος, *Logos*, united to the Asiatic *Man*, found also in the Teutonic dialects. Hence *Loc-man*, or *Log-man*, means only *Fable-Man*, the Greek word Λόγος being used indiscriminately with Μῦθος, to signify a *fable*.

Mr. Douce also says, that the oldest French metrical version of the "Ludus" is found in some MSS. with the title *Dolopatos*. But this is obviously only a corruption of *Doulos Pistos* (Δοῦλος Πιστὸς); that being the name of the Privy Council of the king of Persia, as we learn from Æsch. Pers. Τάδε μὲν Περσῶν — πιστὰ καλεῖται. Equally obvious is it that the French author *Hebers* is a corruption of *Hebreus*, the writer said to be translated by Alphonsus.

Thus much in proof that the Oriental collections might have been derived from Greek or Latin originals. My next inquiry will be to show that they must have been so derived, and to point out when, why, and how, the literature of Greece became first known to the Orientals.

Yours, &c. A. Ω.

P.S. Instead of saying there are only two editions of the "Ludus," I ought rather to have said that there are three. For the "Historia Calumniæ Novercalis," is evidently an older representation of the "Ludus," as observed by Brunet; a fact of which Dibdin seems not to have been aware, who has given some account of a copy in "Ædes Althorpianæ," p. 147, of the edition by Gerard Lieuw; but whether it agrees in all respects with the edition *s. l. et a*, is more than I can say.

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REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGIA. Vol. XXIV.

(*Continued from p.* 49.)

VI. *An Account of various Roman Antiquities discovered on the site of the Church of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, and in Eastcheap, in forming the Northern Approaches of the new London Bridge.* By Alfred John Kempe, Esq. F.S.A.

The circumstances which gave rise to these discoveries have been already noticed in the communication by Mr. Kempe to our last volume, part i. pp. 194, 387. As the excavation drew near the line of the street of Eastcheap, the fragments of the fine red ware, commonly called Samian, became very plentiful; several mortars of baked whitish clay of various dimensions, each furnished with a lip; portions of earthen bottles, handles and bottoms of amphoræ, of different forms, and party walls composed of rag-stone, of buildings which had evidently aligned with the present street, were discovered. These walls were covered with *wood ashes*, and about them were found many fragments of green *molten glass*, and of the red Samian ware, discoloured by *fire*. This circumstance, and that of the Roman pavements found in the City of London, being generally covered with a stratum three inches deep of wood ashes, Mr. Kempe considers as conclusive evidence of the catastrophe in which the Roman settlers in London were involved in the time of Nero. The mortars discovered in Eastcheap, he seems disposed to consider as used by the Romans for the trituration of their corn; and to the classical authorities which he quotes in support of this opinion, he might have added, that wheat appears to derive its very name *Triticum* from this ancient mode of manipulating it for the purposes of life. The Samian ware Mr. Kempe does not think was altogether appropriated to sacrificial purposes, but employed by the better order of Romans for the general uses of the table. With respect to the vegetable ornaments which appear so commonly impressed on these vessels, he says,

"Garlands were so much used by the ancients in their sacrificial and social feasts, that, as the patines for libation, and the sculls of victims, from being at first suspended on the friezes of their temples, became at last sculptured on them in stone, so were these vegetable wreaths at length transferred to the matter of the pateræ themselves, in fictile representation."

Subjoined to this paper is a sort of *catalogue raisonnée* of the articles discovered, and a list of nearly thirty different potters' stamps, which in several instances are the same as on vessels found in other parts of Britain, in Germany, and Gaul. Some interesting etchings of the articles found illustrate Mr. Kempe's paper. If he obtained the amphora delineated in plate XLIV. *whole*, it must be a valuable relic. We shall amplify his reference to Pliny in relation to potters' ware. In referring to the unspeakable bounty *(inerrabilis benignitas)* of our mother earth, that author tells us, it afforded in the most ancient times material for the figures of the gods, that it was made into wine vessels, tubes for water, flue tiles for baths, facing tiles* *(laterculis frontatis)* for houses, &c. Samian vessels, he adds, were much esteemed for the table; they were manufactured in Italy, at Arretium, Surrentum, Asta, Pollentia, and Tralles; in Spain at Saguntum; in Asia at Pergamos and Mutina. The Spanish and Portuguese retain to this day the Roman manner of manufacturing their pottery, in a most striking degree. The *thinness* to which the clay was drawn out upon the lathe was the test of excellency in the ancient potters' art. The lightness of the Etruscan, or vases of the Greek school, is astonishing. Pliny tells us of two amphoræ which were hung up in the temple of Erythia, considered as sacred on account of their extraordinary tenuity; they being the result of a trial of skill between a master potter and his apprentice, which could turn the thinner vessel.

* To close the apertures of the ridge tiles of roofs which presented this outline to the eye, ○ — ○ — ○. In Sir John Soane's house is a beautiful specimen of one of these tiles, found in digging the foundations of the new church, Paddington.

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VII. *Historical Remarks on the introduction of the Game of Chess into Europe, and on the ancient Chessmen discovered in the Isle of Lewis.* By Frederic Madden, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. —This elaborate treatise has already been fully analysed in our number for May.

VIII. *An account of two ancient drawings in the British Museum; one representing the attack of the French on the town of Brighthelmstone in* 1545; *the other, the battle of Arques fought near Dieppe in* 1589. In a letter by Henry Ellis, Esq. F.R.S. Sec.

The Chroniclers inform us, that on the 19th July, 1545, the Admiral of France, M. Danebalte, arrived with his whole navy, consisting of 200 ships and 26 gallies before Bright Hamstead, now Brighton, in Sussex. Some of his soldiers landed with a view of sacking and spoiling the country, but they found the English on the alert; the beacons were fired, and the honest yeomen turned out with alacrity to repel the foe with their usual weapons of trusty yew.

Prior Jehan, the great Captain of the French navy, who, in the year 1514, had attacked and burnt the town in the night, commanded the storming party on this occasion also, but came not off this time "scot free;" for the country, as we have said, being roused, and the day beginning to break, Prior Jehan sounded a retreat; the English archers shot so fast at him and his galleymen, as they were retiring over the beach, that they were fain to wade to their boats, which the Prior reached not without a Royal English mark on his face, for a *broad arrow* pierced his eye, of which wound he had nearly died. On his recovery he offered at the altar of our Lady of Boulogne an image of himself, with an arrow sticking in his face, in memorial of a recovery which he attributed to her miraculous interposition. The drawing is singularly interesting: the town is seen on fire; the English under their banner of St. George are marching to its relief,—we observe an open space styled "a felde in the middle of the towne," doubtless the Steyne.

The second drawing illustrates an important passage in Sully's Memoirs, in which he relates that Henry IV. with only 3000 men, was enabled to withstand the army of the Duke of Mayenne, amounting to 30,000, to keep them at bay, and finally to make good his retreat under the cannon of the Castle of Arques, which consisted but of four pieces, but which were served in so dexterous a manner as to throw the whole body of the Duke's army into confusion, and oblige them to retire out of the range of this formidable little battery. The town of Dieppe is included in the view.

IX. *Accompts of the manor of the Savoy, temp. Richard II.* Communicated by William Walton, Esq. F.S.A.

Of these documents we give the following specimen:

"For Stephen Lete, mason, repairing and amending the water-gate of the Savoye aforesaide, for two days, at 6*d.* a day, 12*d.* and for one stone and limne for the same, bought for 3*s.* 6*d.* and for the wages of a labourer, being within the aforesaid manor, and working there, making alleys in the garden, and digging for lead, and for floor-tile, for 40 days at 4*d.* per day, 12*s.* 4*d.*"

This last charge is remarkable. It appears that the palace was undergoing a repair of the damage it had sustained from the Political Unions of the time under Wat Tyler.

The object of this mob was to wreak their vengeance on John of Gaunt, and they showed themselves independent of motives of plunder, for they threw his furniture, plate, and other valuables into the Thames. We have in our possession a fine gold noble of Edward III. which was found in the bottom of the river, in constructing the Waterloo Bridge, most probably a relic of this commotion.

X. *Extracts from a MS. containing portions of the proceedings of the Corporation of Lynn Regis in Norfolk, from* 1430 *to* 1731. *Taken from the Hall books.* Communicated by Hudson Gurney, Esq. F.R.S. V.P.

The records of the Corporation of Lynn are somewhat imperfect from 1392 (15th Richard II.) to 1453 (32 Henry VI.) from which date they are perfect to the present day. They are in Latin to 1487 (4th Henry VII.) since which time they are in English. The MS. which forms the basis of Mr. Gurney's communication, is a translation made probably by some town clerk of Lynn for his own private use.

The election of the burgesses to represent the borough of Lynn was made on the jury principle of una-

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nimity, and Mr. Gurney suspects that that principle obtained in all our ancient institutions, and that voting by poll is of late date, both in and out of Parliament. He instances, in confirmation of this, the mode of calling for a division in the House of Commons. The Speaker decides on acclamation, a poll is not demanded, but the Speaker's decision is met on the part of some individual member, by a direct contradiction, and he then names tellers.

The following is an extract from the MS.:

"1433, June 17. The King's writt was publicly read for electing members of Parliament, and for electing them the Mayor called two of the twenty-four, and two of the Common Council, which four chose two more of ye twenty-four, and two of the Common Council, and they chose four others, who all *unanimously* chose John Waterden and Thomas Spicer to be burgesses in Parliament."

By another passage in the record, we learn the compensation for expenses allowed by the Corporation for their representatives while attending their Parliamentary duties:

"John Waterden reported the transactions of Parliament, at which time was granted by the Corporation half a 15th, to be paid in at two payments, &c.....There is owing to them (the members for Lynn) for their appearance (in Parliament) for 73 days, 6*s.* 8*d.* for each day, of which they received before their journey or passage 100*s.* and there remains 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*"

A well-written letter from the Earl of Salisbury, chosen in 1649 a representative of the borough, closes Mr. Gurney's paper.

In the APPENDIX we have, among other subjects, a plate representing three sides of the altar dedicated to Apollo, found in Foster-lane, Cheapside, in excavating for the foundation of the new Goldsmiths' Hall, 1830. The mere fact, without any observation whatever on the subjects represented on the altar, is reported by P. Hardwick, esq. F. S. A. For a brief description of the sculptures on this altar, see our last volume, pt. i. p. 452.

Miss Carlyle's sketch of the Roman altar discovered at Caervoran, on the Picts' wall in Northumberland, and the foundations of the buildings connected with it as they appeared when they were lately excavated, is highly interesting. The outer inclosure, we apprehend, defines the circuit of a temple, in which the altar is placed, at the back of which is the adytum or cell, approached by three steps. In the centre of this cell was probably an image of the goddess Fortuna. On the altar was this inscription:

"Fortunæ Aug.
pro . salute . L . Æli .
Cæsaris . ex . visu .
J . Fla . Secundus .
Præf . coh . I . Hamiorum . Sagittar .
V. S. L. M."

A record interesting for the mention of a band of Hamian archers.

At p. 354 we find a notice of the Sketch-book of Inigo Jones, a small number of lithographic fac-similes of which were privately printed by order of the Duke of Devonshire, who possesses the original, and who directed one of the fac-simile copies to be presented to the Society of Antiquaries. J. P. Collier, esq. F. S. A. addressed at the same time a letter to Mr. Amyot, the Society's Treasurer, in which he remarks, that, although the sketch-book was executed when Inigo Jones was in Italy in 1614, and he was appointed architect to the King before 1606, it does not contain "a single design, hint, or note of or for any building, public, or private, while it is obvious from every page, that the author was studying the human figure with great care. The Sketch-book by its date also settles the dispute between Mr. Gifford and Mr. Alexander Chalmers, and shows that the dispute between Inigo Jones and Ben Jonson could not have commenced in 1614, when the former was in Italy.

At Devonshire House are preserved Inigo Jones's original designs for the scenes and costumes of the characters of the masques, written by Ben Jonson, and presented at the Royal residences. Mr. Nichols's "Progresses, &c. of King James the First" abound with curious descriptions of the scenery, machinery, and properties of those masques. In "the masque of the Queenes, celebrated from the house of Fame," (wherein Jonson introduced eleven witches, and exhibited so much reading in arts venefical,) he says of the witches, "the device of their attire was Master Jones's, with the invention and architecture of the whole scene and machine, only I prescribed them their properties of vipers, snakes, bones, herbs, and roots of their magic,

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out of the authority of ancient and late writers." *

Alfred John Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society casts from six ancient bricks, ornamented with scriptural subjects, discovered in excavating for the Katharine Docks (see our number for March, p. 255.) We are of opinion that this mode of designing in terra cotta was introduced into England from Italy, about the time of Henry VIII. There are some splendid examples in heads of Roman Emperors over the gateways of the palace at Hampton Court.

At page 359, we have an etching of the obverse and reverse of a Saxon seal, the matrix of which was exhibited to the Society by Mr. Henry Barnes of Winchester, through the medium of Mr. Ellis. The introduction of a *sword* upon the seal shows that it refers to some person invested with high secular authority, and it is with great probability attributed to Ælfric, Earl of Mercia, in the time of Ethelred II. mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle. This is another instance to show that Sigillation was in use by the Saxons some time before the Conquest.

We take our leave of the 24th volume of the Archæologia with the pleasing conviction, that its historical utility and information are rather on the increase than the wane, and that the antiquarian lamp, fed from so many intelligent sources, bids fair to verify its motto "Non extinguetur."

Agamemnon, translated from the Greek of Æschylus. By T. Medwin, *Esq.* 8vo. *p.* 532.

IN our June number, p. 532, we spoke in praise, and yet not more than it deserved, of Mr. Medwin's translation of the Prometheus; and it is now our gratifying duty to express in even higher terms our opinion of his successful attempt to render accessible to the mere English reader the very finest specimen still existing of the Athenian stage. True it is that a highly-gifted writer, alas now no more, entered the same arena, and came out of it "with all his blushing honours thick upon him," in the character of a spirited translator; but, in his endeavour to put himself on a par with his author, he has rather overshot the mark; and it has been said that the fire of Æschylus is almost lost in the smoke of Symonds. And yet we know not whether a sober Reviewer is after all the best judge in such matters; and it is more than probable that, were Symonds still alive, he would oppose to the judgement of prosy *we*, the flattering acknowledgment made by his poetical successor, who, having gone the same road and seen all its difficulties, confesses that, had he sooner met with Symonds's translation, he would not have ventured upon his own.

But though a poet in one language may be the best judge of what is poetical in another, yet must not all sobriety of criticism be disregarded; seeing that the scissors of the reviewer are as requisite to clip the wing of the poet, as the pinion of Apollo's swan is to carry the proser "through the fields of air, and far above Parnassus' dizzy heights." Of the manner in which Æschylus himself has treated the subject, it were idle to speak now; for what can be said not already thrice told, in praise of that production which has stood the ordeal of 2000 years, and after receiving the tribute of every man of taste, must still continue to gain "golden opinions from all sorts of men," until, what is not very improbable, the "march of mind," as it is called, shall carry us so far into the dull realities of life, as to make us insensible to the charms of ideal exisistence, so forcibly depicted in the language of Greece, and most of all in the poetry of one who next to Homer was her most favoured child. Without further preamble, then, we commence our extracts of such portions as cannot fail to interest the generality of readers, reserving for the close of the article such objections as will show what we urged before, that in a few instances a closer adherence to the original would have only added to the effect of the translation.

The prophecy of Calchas is thus rendered with great spirit.

"Time, the hunter, shall destroy
Priam, and the state of Troy;
Destiny, with eagle-hand,
Sack the town, and tear the land.
Towers be by a tower subdued,
Pregnant with a mightier brood;
Should no fate-sent storm arise,
To o'ercloud our enterprize;
Tarnish the bright bits of steel,
Break the curb our foe should feel.

* King James's Progresses, vol. II. p. 217.

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Dian hates the hounds of Jove,
Mother hares are Dian's love;
Dian with resentful breast
Loathes the eagle's cruel feast;
Dian chaste with pitying eyes
Views that embryo sacrifice."
Chaunt the hymn, the presage hail!
Chaunt it, may the good prevail.

"Virgin goddess! chaste, and fair!
Huntress! whose maternal care
All in field and forest are,
Tender leverets, gamesome fawns,
All that range the groves or lawns,
And each cub and whelp that dwell
On the mountain, in the dell,
Let this omen cease to be
Of ambiguous augury;
For yon eagle's hapless prey
Bears an aspect of dismay.
Hear my Pæan, hear it now,
Send the Greeks no tempests, thou;
Grant that winds and waters may
Cost our fleet no long delay,
Lest from that delay should rise
An unhallowed sacrifice,
Spring of unconvivial joys,
Cup whose bitter draught destroys,
Taste from which the lip recoils,
Source of evils, worse than broils;
Kindred blood may hence arise,
Asking vengeance of the skies,
Gender consanguineous strife,
Break the holiest ties of life,
Custom, and domestic awe,
Law divine, and nature's law;
And, to end the work of fate,
Woman's wiles, a mother's hate."
From the rapt seer as thus his spirit spoke,
These ominous words of doubtful augury broke.
Chaunt the hymn, the presage hail!
Chaunt it, may the good prevail!

In this, and as in other passages, we occasionally meet with a version, from which a Greek scholar may elicit a new reading in the original, as the continental critics have done in the case of Humboldt's German translation of the same play. For instance, we meet in the Greek with the following words, Πάντα δὲ πύργων κτήνη πρόσθε τὰ δημιοπληθῆ Μοῖρ' ἀλαπάξει: where *πρόσθετα*, the certain emendation of Pauw, has been as usual rejected by Wellaver; and it is therefore no wonder he saw not that the Aldine reading *δημιοπλησθῆ* leads at once to *δημιοπληθὴς*: where *δημιοπληθὴς μοῖρα* would refer, by a very fair licence of prophetical obscurity, to the Trojan horse, described by Virgil as *fatalis* machina, and *fœta viris*, in allusion to the ἐγκύμον ἵππον τεύχεων of Euripides, in Tro. II.

Our next extract would be, had we room for it, from the passage so celebrated for its pictorial beauties, nor less for its literal errors, where the poet describes the touching scene of Iphigenia's sacrifice, evidently modelled after the similar sacrifice of Jephtha's daughter; where, though it is true that Mr. M. has travelled a little out of the record, it is no less true, that, had he pinned himself down to the literal translation of a corrupt text, he would have acted very like the Chinese tailor, who, having an English coat to make from, copied even the hole at the elbow.

But it is only justice to Mr. Medwin to state that his deviations from translation into paraphrase, are chiefly to be found in passages, where the poetry of the original led him to take a bolder flight, or where the corruption of the text warranted such a liberty. For an instance of a close adherence to his author, we refer to the celebrated description (which a poet only like Æschylus could have managed with effect) of the beacon fires kindled to announce the taking of Troy, here given with equal spirit and truth.

The description of the storm, however, that separated the Grecian fleet on their return from Troy, is disfigured by the needless introduction of the words marked in italics.

"But one who comes, like me, announcing joy
And prosperous days to a glad nation, why
Must he mix bitters in the cup of pleasure,
And tell of storms, not without wrath divine,
That fell upon the Greeks: how fire and water,
Irreconcilable enemies till then,
Swore a strict league, outpouring all their malice
On our devoted heads—fatal alliance!
The cause of woes more infinite to us
Than are the chafed billows of the main.
And thus it happ'd, that in the night rushed down
A horrible hurricane from Thrace—it came,
Driving vast mountainous seas like flocks before it,
And battering vessel against vessel, they
Split by the violence of the shock, and torn
By the fierce buffeting of the winds and waves,
In eddying whirlpools sucked, or shepherded
By that misleading pilot, the Typhoon,
Vanished away. And when the sun rode high,
We saw the Ægean, as with flowery weeds,

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White with the floating corses of our friends,
And overstrewn with spars and masts of wrecks."

And a similar unpardonable intrusion occurs in the passage:

"Dread is the rage of citizens, when rise
Their murmurs *like the mutinous clouds, and swells*
The tumult to a gale,"

for which we have nothing in the words of the original; Βαρεῖα δ' ἀστῶν φάτις· σὺν κότῳ δημοκράντου δ' ἀρᾶς τίνει χρέος: where Gilbert Wakefield corrected most beautifully *σὺν τόκῳ—repays the debt of a people's curse with interest.*

After speaking so highly in praise of the translation generally, objections on minor points will appear a work of supererogation; yet we cannot help thinking that a translator is bound, whenever the author adopts lyrical measures, to assume a similar versification; nor should the antistrophics, with which Cassandra opens her part, have been lost in cold iambics. But, after all, such questions are mere matters of opinion; and it were better perhaps not to saddle unnecessarily a translator with difficulties, already quite enough to frighten most persons from attempting to clothe Æschylus in a foreign tongue, with the view to render him familiar to modern readers.

In our next Number we hope to notice Mr. Harford's translation of the same play.

A Clergyman's Recreations, or Sacred Thoughts in Verse.

THE reading world has been so long accustomed to feast, like children, on "the hot-spiced gingerbread all hot," of Byron's Banditti-Muse, and lounge over the witty but profligate pages of Don Juan, or the more decorous but not less enervating "Loves of the Angels," and other intellectual *bijouterie* of *Little* Moore, that an author, whose harp responds only to the songs of Zion, must expect to find himself unheeded by a crowd, that can scarce devote one day in seven to thoughts beyond this little world of "vanity of vanities." To the readers, however, of this Magazine, we are sure we shall confer a favour by making them acquainted with a volume that contains some happy proofs, that the inspirations of the poet are not as the profane would have us believe, incompatible with the aspirations of the Christian, who deems that his pen, when painting the scenes of this life, is only then fitly employed, when it can lead the reader "to look up from Nature unto Nature's God."

But, though we are delighted thus to meet with a writer, who, like Cowper and Bernard Barton, has shown that the harp of David may be made "to discourse most excellent music," provided, like the bow of Ulysses, it can find a master able to handle it with the art and ease of one "cunning in song," yet we are free to confess that the author would have pleased us more had he written less; a remark that may after all be applied with equal justice to every writer, ancient and modern; and wisely, therefore, and kindly has Horace said, "Ast ubi plura nitent in carmine, cur ego parvis Offendar maculis?"

As a specimen of the beauties of this unpretending volume, we select the following dirge on the death of the old year.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

"*Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days, what it is; that I may know how frail I am.*" Ps. xxxix. 4.

"LET us toll the knell, the funeral knell,
The knell of the dying year"—
They were Spirit's voices, that thrilling fell
On my lone and waking ear.

We will toll it low at the dead midnight,
When none but the stars around,
And the tombs, that shine in the pale moonlight,
Shall hear the warning sound.

And the moon shall look down with as cold a ray,
And the skies move as silent on,
With nought but a thrill in the earth to say,
That another year is gone.

The spire stood gleaming as pale and wan,
When last our knell was rung;
And the oaks as black on the frosted lawn,
Their leafless shadows flung.

And the grass was as green on the heap'd-up sod
And all was as still below; [trod,
But the feet, which then the church-yard
Are they now in this world of woe?

Let us toll for the hearts, that are mouldering here,
Which then were beating high;
Toll for the hopes, and the visions dear,
That coffin'd with them lie.

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For the old, that rest their weary head
From sin and the world's alarms;
And the babes, that lie in their narrow bed,
As they slept in their mother's arms.

Toll for the dead—but they wake them not
On a widow'd couch to mourn;
Nor bear about the accursed spot
Of sin in the eye of scorn.

They go not to sleep with their pillow unblest,
By a parent's pray'r and lore;
They hang not unlov'd on a stranger's breast,
Nor beg at a stranger's door.

Toll for the dead—the living dead—
That are walking the world of pain:
And toll for those, that shall here be laid,
Ere our knell be rung again.

Count we the number, and mark the graves,
That are yawning to hold their prey—
Some to the earth, and some to the waves,
And some to a long decay.

Toll the knell low, lest the blood run cold—
In the midst of mirth's career;
And the eye turn pale, that shall never behold
The dawn of another year—

Low, and soft—lest the dance we break,
And the lights burn blue and dim,
And the sage from his short-liv'd dream awake,
His midnight lamp to trim.

But we'll waft on our wings its voiceless swell
Athwart from pole to pole;
And ring it sweet in the good man's cell,
And startle the guilty soul;

That the guilty soul may tremble with fear,
And leap from its couch to pray—
And the good man know that his rest is near—
Ye spirits! away—away!"

Equally touching, though of a different character, is the delineation of feelings that must be familiar to all who would, if they could, tear themselves from the world, did they not find themselves bound to it by a chain they cannot break. We refer to p. 192.

Other passages it would give us pleasure to produce; but we must not, like little Jack Horner, pick out all the plums. It will be more satisfactory to the reader to have his attention directed to pp. 42, 64, 71, 156, 229, and 239, where, if his heart still retains any of the freshness of the feelings of youth, and a taste for simplicity not yet vitiated by literary opium-eating, he will meet with much to produce a favourable impression in his mind as to the head and heart of the writer of these "Clergyman's Recreations in Verse."

Although this volume is ushered into the world without a name, it is the production, we hear, of the Rev. Mr. Sewell, to whom we are indebted for the following works: 1. An Essay on the Cultivation of the Intellect by the study of the Dead Languages. 2. Horæ Philologicæ, or Conjectures on the Structure of the Greek Language. 3. An Address to a Christian Congregation on the approach of the Cholera Morbus; and 4. Parochial Sermons.

Select Christian Authors, with Introductory Essays (sixty-one volumes already published). 12mo. Glasgow.

SO large a reprint of the productions of a former age, as most of these volumes are, speaks highly for that period, and rather slightingly for the present one. There is, however, no reason to apply the *nos nequiores* of Horace in a contemptuous sense; for the Cromwellian æra, in which so many of these authors flourished, was a time when every mind was roused to action, or, if not to public action, at least to observation and reflection. It had no particularly favourable influence on pursuits that were simply scientific, except so far as the troubles compelled many to cultivate intellectual fields of consolation: but theology was an abundant gainer by the general convulsions, both as its value was more deeply felt, and as controversy sent forth its ablest champions into the literary arena. The reaction however of other politics, and other manners, cast the productions of those days for a while into the shade; the terms Non-conformist, Baxterian, &c. became marks of reproach; and some of the best mental treasures were consigned to the shelf, or only enjoyed by such as would make an effort to reach them. At length posterity has done them its usual tardy justice: it has been found that, if other writers were more deliberative, these were more earnest; if others are clearer, it is because these shine with dazzling brilliancy; if others are surer guides as commentators, these are the best practical pilots, for they have well sounded every sea, observed every rock, and explored every creek, of the *Pilgrim's Progress* in Life. We mean to say, that they are persons of deep Christian experience, a term which is

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scouted on the one hand, because it has been abused on the other, but which we use, since it is the most expressive and therefore the most appropriate. These writers have attentively watched the progress of divine truth in their hearts, have noted the various fluctuations both of principle and feeling to which the human heart is subject, have traced the attenuating hopes and fears of the soul to their several sources, and thus are as experimental in religion and morals as it is possible to be in any kind of knowledge whatever.

With these advantages, it must still be confessed that the writers of this class have their peculiar defects. They lead the mind of the reader from the Bible, to Baxter and Owen; they fill it with expectations and alarms which have but a slight foundation in Scripture, and make religion a matter of theory instead of simple practice, grounded on heavenly motives. But while we say this, it must be remembered that mortals will fail somewhere, and that the best books are either defective or exuberant. Therefore we would not urge these objections too far, but rather give our opinion decidedly, that these valuable works require to be read with soundness of mind, and without a propensity of applying every thing to one's self, an attainment which indeed is not the easiest in every case.

To read the entire works of voluminous authors is impossible for men in general. Many too of the writings of Baxter and Owen, are not of universal use; but, being called for by temporary circumstances, have lost much of their profitableness with their interest. A selection, therefore, was a happy idea, and a still happier was the prefacing them with introductory Essays by eminent persons, which stamped each volume with a recommendation, and at the same time helped to elucidate its leading argument. The names of Chalmers, Gordon, Wilberforce, Daniel Wilson, Erskine, Foster (the essayist), Simeon, Young, Brown, Andrew Thomson, James Montgomery, Wardlaw, J. P. Smith, and Watson, are the best possible passports for these republications. One thing we would observe, as being rather strange, which is, that, though the English and Scottish Church, as well as the Dissenters, have furnished Essayists, none appear to be from among the eminent men who now adorn the establishment in Ireland. To give a list of all the books would be too long, especially as one is appended to each of the volumes. But we may say, that Kempis's Imitation of Christ, Adam's Private Thoughts, Serle's Christian Remembrancer, Cowper's Poems, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Henry's Communicant's Companion, the Christian Psalmist, and the Christian Poet, Owen on Indwelling Sin, Mead's Almost Christian, Wilberforce's Practical View, Clarke's Scripture Promises, and perhaps by this time some others, have been printed in a smaller size also, a sure proof of their popularity. We cannot speak of all the Essays, for we have not read them all, and some we may have almost forgotten in the noise of other claims on our attention; but those of Dr. Chalmers *must* be valuable, as are those prefixed to Kempis, and Owen on Spiritual Mindedness; so are those of Young to Baxter on Self-Knowledge, Montgomery to the Pilgrim's Progress, and D. Wilson to Baxter's Reformed Pastor. That which has pleased us least is Dr. J. P. Smith's to Edwards's Narrative of Revivals, which is not always so kindly and considerate as one could wish, and the style of which is abrupt. Montgomery's Christian Poet is a selection of religious poetry from Chaucer to Lord Byron, and exclusive of its peculiar merit, is valuable to every lover of ancient literature. We would remind the editor, that Chydiock Tichborn was executed for his share in Babington's conspiracy, and that Campbell never wrote the Pleasures of *Memory*. Perhaps Gambold's Works is the most mediocre volume of the whole collection. If the translation of Pascal's Thoughts has not yet appeared, we would protest against it, as French books read best in their own language; and even Quesnel, whom we esteem highly in his own tongue, speaks but flatly in ours. The hymns written by Montgomery, as a part of the Christian Psalmist, are by no means his best productions. We would ask, is Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living and Dying to be included? otherwise the series will be imperfect. We know the objections that are made to this excellent book, but they arise from not viewing it in its proper light, and not using it as it

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ought to be used. It would be unjust to omit saying, that the essay by Mr. Irving, prefixed to the Life of Bernard Gilpin, ought to be read by every serious clergyman.

The volumes are elegant in shape, and the type and paper are good; but they are sometimes incorrectly printed, particularly Cowper's Poems; in which, by the bye, the beautiful lines to *My Mary* are omitted. Nor is the editorship happy, for memoirs ought to be given, and sometimes, for want of a little bibliographical information, the author's allusions are lost. But all readers have not an eye to these defects, and we should be sorry to lessen their pleasure or their improvement. Yet we must find fault with the portraits, for most of them are worse than bad. Hale is only tolerable, Owen is out of proportion, and Baxter would not adorn an almanack. We strongly suspect that Samuel Clarke, as graphically represented, is only a namesake of the author of Scripture Promises. Some have been made to serve two books, a very blameable economy. We only wish we could have given unqualified praise.

Hodgson's *History of Northumberland, Part II. Vol. II.*

(*Continued from p.* 50.)

WITH pleasure we return to our notice of Mr. Hodgson's labours.

In the castle of Mitford, Mr. Hodgson has a subject that has exercised his pen with a strong poetical effect; and his reflections on the bones found in its Keep are, we think, as beautiful as language could make them.

"Mr. Robert Tate, when he made a plan and survey of this castle for Sir David Smith, in 1810, found a quarry working at the southern point of the inner court; and, in the earth upon its top, saw several graves at about three feet from the surface, each grave being covered, close above the remains, with a few flat stones. None of the interments which he saw had apparently been made in coffins, except one, which was in a coffin of stone. In May 1828, on the place where Mr. Tate marked upon his plan an oblong building, 'supposed *the chapel*,' the foundations of a strong wall, buried in rubbish, appeared in front of the quarry; and, behind it, in the natural earth, a grave was exposed, in which bones, mixed with kitchen ashes, were encased in rough masonry; and, immediately above them, five human sculls, and other bones, confusedly huddled together, were hanging out of the bank—remains of men who had perished within the castle walls of the Baron of Mitford; but whether they fell in some mutiny of the garrison, or in the fury of an assault, or by the midnight hand of murder, who shall conjecture? All, however, who were buried here, had not lived to become warriors; for, in the autumn of the same year, we found among the rubbish which had fallen from the top of the quarry, the jaw-bone of a child, every way perfect, excepting in its wanting the full complement of grinders, and some of its second set of fore-teeth being only just above the bone. How much is there for reflection in the fate and situation of these remains of mortality; and, when I suffer imagination, only for a little time, to lift up the curtain of history, and think I see from the opposite bank to the south the armies of Scotland investing the moated plain upon which the fortress stands; when I see showers of arrows and javelins flying round its bulwarks, the neighbouring hamlets and villages wrapt in flames, and hear the clashing of arms and the shouting of the besiegers and the besieged—how grateful it is to gaze again, and see the peaceful scene as it now is—the ruined Keep, and its semicircular wall that flanks it on the south, overgrown with trees and weeds; the massive rampart that incased it on the north, 'split with the winter's frost;' the rude walls and towers that environed the hill, rising in shattered masses among elder trees and thorns, or shadowed with groups of gigantic ash trees; the moated and entrenched plain covered with cattle; and, away beyond the beautiful white walls of the new manor-house, the hoary remains of the old one, and the venerable church, backed with orchards and gardens, and river banks, all how lovely and luxuriant! But the account of Mitford Castle must not be borne away in a flood of imaginations: history must relate its annals in her own sober language. No mention of it occurs prior to the time of the conquest, though I think it probable that it existed very soon after that period; for its form and style are purely Norman."

We regret we have not space for the whole of the excellent and "sober" account of the castle, which is interesting from its having been the theatre of many a fierce contention. The sketch which follows, of the rebellion of Sir Gilbert de Middleton, or, as he called himself, the Duke of Northumberland, is written in the true spirit of the best classic historians.

The description of Mitford Castle is well illustrated by three plates: a general picturesque view of the remains;

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the Keep; and a bird's-eye view of the whole.

Mr. Hodgson's account of Newminster Abbey is written with the characteristic enthusiasm of the antiquary; and his reflections on the Cistertian Monks will be read with great interest. We have room for the following extract only:

"Of all the religious orders, the Cistercians were the most distinguished for their taste in selecting grand situations for their houses. The fertility of the solitude they began to build upon, seemed to them only a secondary object, if the surrounding scenery was marked by the hand of nature with a bold outline, and had a river and deep woods near it. From the site of Newminster, the prospect along the valley of the Wansbeck reaches little more in its farthest extent than a quarter of a mile: it seems to be set in an amphitheatre of woods: downwards, a part of the houses at Bowles's Green, can be seen from the north door of its church; and upwards, through trees in rich meadows, glimmerings of the ground about Mitford. Where the river juts against its banks, sandy scars appear, hemmed with broom and brushwood; in other parts, their sinuous sides are cut with courses of brooks, and covered with fine forest trees. Looking to the south, it seems to stand on the chord of a regular semi-circle, where the banks, though high, slope gradually off, as if on purpose to admit the winter noon, and the summer morning's sun. Its site, however, beguiles admiration more by the charm of loveliness than grandeur; it is the richness of American river-side scenery, in a champaign country, that invites you to linger upon it—fine meadow, inclosed by indented diluvial banks of uniform height—with nothing but sky beyond their sylvan brows—no water-fall, or glen, barred up with walls of everlasting rock, or mountain towering above the clouds. Ranulph de Merley himself built the abbey. His words are—'Abbathiam quam ego ipse construxi.' He also endowed it with a large tract of lands and woods that surrounded it on each sides of the river, and with a part of his wife's patrimonial possessions at Ritton and Witton. Besides its founder, and the succeeding Barons of Morpeth, it enumerated many other noble benefactors—the Bertrams, of Mitford; the Barons of Bolum and Bolbeck; the great families of Umfreville and Roos; and had also upon its roll, the names of Widdrington, Convers, Morwick, Fenwick, Plessis, Cambo, Thornton, Lawson, and many others. But though the revenues of this house soon became considerable, its inmates were not exempt from severe visitations. In the year in which it was built, it was destroyed; and grievous oppressions were committed upon its demesne lands, and the surrounding neighbourhood, by the army of David, King of Scotland. The deed by which Lewis de Beaumont, the unlettered prelate of Durham, appropriated the rectory of Stannington to the monks of Newminster, describes their condition as exceedingly deplorable. Their houses were so often laid in ashes, and their land wasted, by hostile invasions, that they were not only unable to repair them, support the poor, and keep up their accustomed hospitality, but were themselves reduced to extreme poverty. The frequently friendly resort to them, also, of the royal army, and of noblemen and others, both from England and Scotland, was represented as extremely burdensome."

The Clergy of Northumberland cannot but be grateful to Mr. Hodgson for the honour he has done them, and to the memory of their predecessors. The life of William Turner, M.D. an eminent herbalist, the "father of English Physicke," "entitled to high consideration for his learning and labours," has had ample justice done to him by a copious memoir, p. 455; and the reader will be delighted with the respect shown to the memory of the Rev. John Horsley, author of "Britannia Romana," an antiquary of the highest rank, pp. 443 to 448. From these and various biographical memoirs, we should gladly make extracts, did our limits permit.

Of Rev. Dr. Robert Morrison, the eminent Chinese scholar, a native of Morpeth parish, a good account is given, pp. 525-526.

From the memoirs of Dr. W. Turner, we extract a note by Mr. Hodgson on the *Carex* or Sedge, as pointing out a useful purpose to which that plant may be applied:—

"Of this numerous genus of plants, several are admirably adapted for making feet brushes for passages. Last summer, in July, I had one made with the dried grass of carex riparia, which grows plentifully on wet sand heaps on the sides of the Wansbeck. It was made in the following manner; and though it has been constantly in use in the passage to my kitchens from the time it was made to the present, Aug. 26, 1831, it is still nearly as good as when it was new. In a beach board about two inches thick, and having its upper outside angles gently rounded off, I bored 19 rows of holes, each row containing 8 holes, and each hole made 1¼ of an inch deep, first with a taper bit of 1 inch in diameter, and then quite through with one ¼ of an inch. The narrower hole on the outside was widened with a rimmer, and each holeful of carex fastened with whipcord; and the cord itself protected from rotting or

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wearing away by a rim of wood, ¾ an inch thick, nailed round the back. Brushes of this kind are every way much better than mats for cleaning the feet upon; and when the cord and frame work are once procured, any person with a sheaf of tough carexes, grass, or rushes, may easily make or renew one. The beard of the brush I have here described was shorn down uniformly to the length of six inches, which is perhaps a little too long; and the outside rows of holes, all round, was placed at an angle of about 45°. While I am writing on the uses to which a class of plants may be put, which have hitherto been thought of little use, but as protecting river banks from being torn up by floods, let me direct the attention of naturalists and mechanics to the great quantities of hemp that may be procured from the vegetable fibre in the leaves of horse radish, and of flax in the grass of the spring crocus, especially of such crocuses as grow near a wall with a south aspect, and consequently have very long grass—which, without any other preparation but drying very gently, may be platted or spun into excellent cord."

In a notice of the Rev. Jeffery Ekins, Rector of Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire, it is mentioned that Mr. Ekins was executor to Lady Lemington, grand-niece to Sir Isaac Newton, and as such, or by his will, came into possession of several original MSS. of that philosopher, on history, chronology, astronomy, and passages in the Bible, besides four or five autograph letters;" and Bp. Horsley had the use of these MSS. one of which he printed in 1785, in vol. V. of Newton's Works; " A short Chronicle from the first Memory of Things in Europe to the Conquest of Persia, by Alexander the Great." The whole of these MSS. are at present in the possession of his grandson, the Rev. Frederick Ekins, at his rectory-house in Morpeth.

The following note may be useful to our manufacturers of earthenware:

" Alluvial deposits from muddy rivers and streams might be used to very great advantage in making the fine brown earthenware called terra-cotta. I have had several very successful experiments made of forming vessels from earth taken out of the Salt Meadows, a little above the bridge over the Don, at Jarrow. When well sifted, it forms a biscuit, beautiful, smooth, and light; and various shades of colour may be given to it, by mixing it with different proportions of the white Devonshire clay. It is also admirably adapted for receiving the gold coloured glaze; but perhaps would, when formed into large vessels, not keep its shape well in the glazing kiln. Large ornaments of the jar form, ought, however, to be made out of fire-stone, and after being finely polished or dipped in a thin batter of porcelain or other clay, painted with enamel colours, and glazed. Solid masses of fire-stone from the High Heworth quarries, stand the heat of glazing kilns extremely well, as I have found by experiment. The old diluvial deposits found in Northumberland are generally too much mixed with lime to be very proper either for brick or earthenware."—p. 367.

We observe that Mr. Hodgson calls the north doors of Meldon and Bothal " the *baptismal* doors." We are ignorant of his reason for this name.

In conclusion, we must observe that the copious indexes Mr. Hodgson has given, will be the keys to unlock the vast fund of minute information contained in his work, and will prove invaluable to all who wish to consult it, and particularly to those who may hereafter write on similar subjects. The volume is rich in plates; and those from the drawings of Edward Swinburne, Esq. are very beautiful as works of art: nor can we pass unnoticed the animated portrait of Mr. Hodgson, which has been prefixed to the volume in consequence of a separate subscription, the names contributing to which confer great honour on this highly meritorious topographer.

The British Museum, Egyptian Antiquities. Volume I. (*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*) 12mo, pp. 399.

THIS volume is the first of a series intended to be published on the Antiquities of the British Museum. By such illustrations as these, our grand archæological depository will be rendered, in a new point of view, available towards the instruction of its proprietors,—the public at large. The relics of a country peopled by the grandson of Noah,* carry our ideas

* Newton has remarked on the strict fulfilment down to the present time, of the curse pronounced by divine decree, on the descendants of Ham. " Cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren." Genesis, chap. ix. v. 25. " Egypt," says he, " was the land of Ham, as it is often called in Scripture, and for many years it was a great and

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back to the times immediately succeeding the flood, and if aught of antediluvian art survived that awful divine judgment, here it will be found.

This idea will admit of amplification, when we consider that in the architecture of the Egyptians, the Hindoos, and the Mexicans, as in their Mythology, a striking resemblance is to be observed—not easily accounted for, unless we should allow that the recollection of structures which had existed before the great deluge had remained traditional, with the progeny of the three descendants of the great patriarch, whom Providence decreed should prevent the total extinction of the human race.

Nor is this view of the subject unsupported by the authority of Holy Writ, for it will be recollected that until the building of Babel, it is therein literally asserted that "the whole earth was of one language and of one speech."* May it not fairly be concluded that there was one general style of architecture common among its nations, which was not likely to have been altogether changed by the miraculous confusion of tongues, which was the means of disuniting and scattering them more widely apart than had been the case at the period immediately subsequent to the Deluge?

The volume before us professes only to be a compilation, in which every authority that was accessible and could be depended on has been freely used.

The Egyptiaca of Mr. Hamilton has been preferred to almost every other source, as furnishing the most faithful and perspicuous account of those monuments of Egypt which he visited. Belzoni, Professor Heren's work on Egypt, Professor Bohlen's on Ancient India, and Gau's Nubia, have been also incidentally referred to.

The first chapter presents us with a description of the physical character of Egypt, and in the course of the geological observations which the subject elicits, we have the following:

"The most durable monuments of his labour that man can leave behind him, are formed out of the rocks of the earth. Egypt abounds with a great variety of such materials, which, from the hardness of their substance, and from being used in large masses, are almost as imperishable as the quarries from which they were originally cut. On the west side of the Nile, as we ascend from the Delta, we find the general character of the hills to be a limestone formation, which occasionally contains shells. The great slabs used in the construction of the temples of Egypt are of sand stone (with a few exceptions), and the same material was employed occasionally for the purposes of sculpture, as we may see from the colossal ram's head in the British Museum. The rocks in the neighbourhood of Jebel Selseleh, are compact granular sand-stone, and the quarries of that district show that it was once extensively worked. In the neighbourhood of Syene, now Assouan, we meet with that particular species of granite which is mixed with hornblende, and called *Syenite*, from the locality in which it is found. On the east side of the Nile, in the neighbourhood of Syene, are those extensive quarries which furnished the ancient Egyptians with materials for their colossal statues and obelisks. Here is still to be seen a half formed obelisk between 70 and 80 feet long, together with unfinished columns, sarcophagi, and the marks of immense blocks that have been removed from the rock."

An universal respect has been shown by all nations towards the dead, and the wish to preserve some memorial of them has as generally obtained. It is observed that the Egyptian could not well inter the body of his friends in the alluvial earth of the Nile valley, which was subject to yearly inundation; the dryness of the climate and the facilities afforded by rocky mountains for the formation of tombs and vaults, pointed out to him a ready way of gratifying the natural wish of preserving the bodies of his friends and relatives. The practice of embalming, which probably arose partly from the causes just mentioned, was indeed carried to a most ridiculous excess.

The political state of ancient Egypt is the next head for dissertation. Its

flourishing kingdom: but it was subdued by the Persians, who descended from Shem, and afterwards by the Grecians, who descended from Japheth. The whole continent of Africa was peopled principally from the children of Ham, and for now many ages have the better parts of that country lain under the dominions of the Romans, and then of the Saracens, and now of the Turks.....Of the poor negroes, how many hundreds every year are sold and bought like beasts in the market, and are conveyed from one quarter of the world to the other." Dissertations on the Prophecies, p. 12, edit. 1823.

* Genesis, chap. xi. v. 1.

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monuments form its best history, and on the sculptured walls of the mighty temples of Thebes, are represented those events which formed a great epoch in Egyptian history.

Egypt is first mentioned under the name of Mizraim, in Genesis, and the patriarch Abraham is found on a visit there. His grandson Jacob, with all his family, settled in the country, then a populous and powerful kingdom, the granary of neighbouring countries, with whom intercourse was kept up by caravans or armies, so to speak, of travelling merchants, who brought to it the spices and valuable products of India in exchange for its corn.

Whether there now exist in Egypt any buildings or obelisks erected during the Persian occupation, which can be proved to belong to that period, is not known. M. Champollion has read the name of Xerxes, we are told, in Phonetic characters, on a vase of alabaster belonging to the French King's collection, and that of Cambyses on a statue in the Vatican. Inscriptions in the arrow-head characters of Persepolis have been found within the isthmus of Suez, and coincidences between some pieces of sculpture found in Egypt, and others brought from the ancient Persian capital, have been observed. Nearly all the monuments of Thebes belong to a period anterior to the Persian conquest, A.C. 525.

The pyramidal form, it will be observed, strongly pervades the features of Egyptian architecture. The temple of Edfou, chosen by the editors to illustrate the general style of the sacred buildings of Egypt, strikingly demonstrates this position, and it is a fact corroborating the opinion which we have ventured to express at the opening of these remarks, that buildings of the same character as those now existing in Egypt, are found both in the Libyan desert, and south of Philæ, in such numbers as to excite astonishment (p. 128).

In the Waady Sivah, General Minutoli discovered the undoubted remains of several Egyptian temples, and this combined with the warm springs mentioned by ancient writers, confirms the spot to be the Oasis of Ammon, according to the opinion of Rennell. At Wadyel Khergeh, the Oasis Magna of antiquity, are the remains of several Egyptian temples. These and other relics prove that first the Egyptians colonized these spots; secondly, that the Greeks established themselves there; next that the Romans converted them into military stations; lastly, that the Christians of Egypt turned their temples into Churches. Two of Gau's propositions seem worthy of much consideration, *viz.* that the monuments of Nubia embrace the whole period of Egyptian architecture, and that lower Nubia was its cradle. The rock-cut temple of Ipsamboul, the most remarkable of Nubia, exhibits those simple and massive forms which we see imitated in Egypt. This temple was opened by Belzoni. The outside is magnificent, 117 feet wide, 86 high. It is adorned with four enormous colossi, which with their caps are 64 feet in height. Over the cornice of the door-way is a row of seated monkeys, each 8 feet in height. The human figure, compared with these stupendous architectural elevations, has the appearance which we should imagine Gulliver presented when perambulating the streets of Brobdignag. See the print of the temple at Ipsambul, p. 134.

An Egyptian temple was surrounded by an outer wall; a paved road or dromos between an avenue of Sphinxes led to the building. The entrance had two pyramidal moles or propylæa, and of these propylæa there was often more than one range. Behind these was the temple itself, with its pronaos or portico, and sekos or cell, in which no image of a human form was admitted, but the representation of some brute animal. In front of the temple were sometimes obelisks or colossal statues. The rock-cut temples of India, and the magnificent pagodas, assimilate with the sacred edifices and the pyramids of Egypt. Some remarkable coincidences are pointed out, p. 186.

The monolith temples of Egypt were adyta or cells of moderate dimensions, scooped out of a single mass of stone, and transported from the quarry to the precincts of some temple. The monolith temples of India were very large, cut out of the solid rock on the spot, and left of course standing in their original position.

On the Coromandel coast, twenty-five miles from Madras, is Mavalipuram, a whole mountain, cut up for the extent of twelve miles, into a town, its temples, palaces, houses,

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mythological statues, &c. Seven pagodas remain, six of which are now at high water covered by the sea.

Of Egyptian sphinxes there are several sorts; the pure lion, the lion with a ram's head, the lion with a hawk's head, the lion with a male human head, the lion with a female human head, the lion's body and hind legs, with female head and human arms, as in the relievo of Carnak, and on the Campensian obelisk. The colossi on the plain of Thebes, which have been referred to in our review of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, are about fifty feet high (see our June number, p. 513).

The colossal statue No. 38 in the British Museum, of which a cut is given, exhibits precisely the attitude of these statues. The reference of Juvenal to their mutilated condition in his day, is curious:

"Dimidio magicæ resonant ubi Memnone chordæ,
Atque vetus Thebe centum jacet obruta portis."

The Egyptians transported these enormous masses on wooden sledges, to which they were confined by ropes. This is proved by a curious painting extant in an Egyptian Catacomb (see p. 284). The obelisks of Egypt were greatly in request with the Roman Emperors, who eagerly transported them to Rome or Constantinople, the capitals of the empire. The mode of quarrying these enormous masses is most interestingly explained by that now practised in the granite quarries at Seringapatam. It might possibly be called into action with good effect, in the quarries of Dartmoor. A portion of the rock situated near the edge of the quarry is selected, a groove is formed, in which a narrow line of fire is kindled, the channel in the rock being by this means thoroughly heated, a rank of men and women, each provided with a vessel of cold water, simultaneously sweep off the ashes, and pour the water into the groove—the rock at once splits with a clear fracture. Blocks six feet square, and eighty long, are sometimes detached in this way.

Pococke found a sepulchral obelisk in Asia Minor, inscribed Γ ΚΑΣΣΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΚΟΣ Ρ ΚΑΣΣΙΟΥ ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΖΗΣΑΣ ΕΤΗ ΠΓ. This *stele* reminds us of the monumental pillars of the Britons, common in Wales and the West of England.

We are compelled by our limits to take our leave of this little work, in which so much information from various sources is concentrated. A mass of valuable evidence is thus laid before the reader; but it is perhaps to be regretted that he is left to make his own deductions from it, and that nothing approaching critical opinion is proffered by the Editors to aid his judgment and conclusions.

Tales of the Early Ages. 3 vols.

THESE volumes are by Mr. Smith, author of "Brambletye House," and other favourite novels. They contain five different tales, intended to convey some idea of the events that might have happened in different parts of the world during the first five centuries of the Christian æra, and to cheat the reader into a knowledge of persons, places, and things, respecting which, even if he possessed the wish, he would probably want the means to obtain information; as more authentic records are open only to those, who are conversant with the languages of Greece and Rome, or who can find time to read through the volumes of Gibbon, the Travels of Anacharsis, and similar productions. In thus carrying back the modern reader to scenes with which all our present associations have little in common, Mr. Smith has imposed upon himself the difficulty of creating an interest, which they who are content to take recent events as the groundworks of their fictions, have not to contend with. But to this step he was probably led, by perceiving that every incident that modern life can suggest, has been already forestalled by the *soi-disant* fashionable novels; while Messrs. Colburn and Bentley would shudder at the very idea of a story like Peregrine Pickle and Joseph Andrews, and others of the school of Fielding and Smollett, whose genuine wit would in the present refined age fail to redeem their indelicacy, and, what is worse than indelicacy, their want of tact in drawing characters of a less rank in life than a baronet, with an exception in that case made and provided in the statute passed in the reign of Theodore Hook, that a Knight may be taken

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from the east side of Temple Bar, or from some outlandish square, if the said Knight be shown up as an *Ourang Outang* for the amusement of the exclusives of the West end. Under such circumstances Mr. Smith, who had already beaten over the ground of English history, felt himself compelled to try a new cover, or else to give up entirely his shooting at human follies; a sacrifice which few who have gained praise or profit, and Mr. Smith has done both, are content to make, as long as they can handle a gun, or find a vender of the game they bag, although instead of showing, as once they did, a cock of the woods, they can only produce some feathers of a barn-door fowl.

As it is utterly impossible, or if practicable, perfectly useless to give in a short article any thing like an outline of the five tales, we will merely state that the reader of genuine novels must turn to "Olof and Brynhilda," and "The Siege of Caer Broc;" while they who can see and admire a vein of quiet irony against the intolerant spirit of Sectarianism, and indeed of all religions, except that of which our Saviour's conduct is the one bright exemplar, cannot fail to be both amused and instructed by the delineation here given of characters, feigned to be of times gone by, though unfortunately for human happiness, to be found every where at the present day; nor ought we to omit to state, that the preposterous absurdities into which all men fall, whose creed can swallow camels, whenever it suits their worldly well-doing, are held up to unsparing ridicule, in a way that Sir Walter Scott, whose mere imitator Mr. Smith has been unjustly said to be, neither had the courage nor probably the wish to do.

Independent of the difficulty already stated, of creating an interest in modern times, by drawing upon ages long past for the materials of a novel, the writer runs a great risk of sinning frequently against historic truth, such as when Mr. Smith tells us that *Arcadia* was famous for its breed of horses, where he ought to have written *Elis*.

But it is fair to state that such errors are very rare with Mr. Smith, whose reading generally of classical authors, and especially of Lucian's Icaro-Menippus, and Peregrinus, has been turned to good account; and we are therefore astonished to find he did not perceive that the Gothic legend of the god *Thor* occasioning an earthquake by his *snore*, is only another version of the Homeric legend that Jupiter; who, as Virgil says, *totum nutu tremefecit Olympum*, to which Dryden has alluded in his

> The present God
> Affects *to nod*,
> And seems *to shake the spheres*;

a legend, the origin of which is to be traced to the fact that in mountainous countries an *avalanche* is sometimes produced by the explosion of a pistol, the sound of bells suspended to the necks of mules, or by any similar act that causes a sudden concussion in the air.

In like manner a little antiquarian lore would have told Mr. Smith that the German cry of *Waffen Hurrah*, is only a corruption of *Wappen Hurrah;* where *Wappen* is the same as the English *weapon*, and the cry itself similar to the Latin *ad arma*, and the French *aux armes*.

Before parting with Mr. Smith, we beg to whisper in his ear, that if he value his future fame, he must eschew every thing in the shape of poetry. It is true, he has not often tried his hand, but whenever he has ventured to take up Apollo's *fiddle* (guitars are out of fashion now), the notes he has produced are certainly not those of a Paganini; and in an age where Byron and Shelley have taught us what true poetry is, nothing less than a Paganini in verse will do.

The Reformer. 3 *vols.*

IT is not often that we have met with a novel to please us more than the Reformer has done. The story is full of interest; and the attention constantly kept alive by the rapid detail of events at once probable and unexpected; and while the principal characters stand boldly out on the canvas, the accessories to the picture are sufficiently defined to preserve their individual peculiarities. Of the Reformer himself, an aristocrat at home but a Republican abroad, the delineation is we suspect drawn from the life of Joseph Gerald, whose fate his early master and latest friend, the

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kind-hearted Dr. Parr, was in the habit of detailing with such pathetic eloquence, "that e'en his foes would shed fast-falling tears." It is not however so easy to identify the aristocrat Lord Haverfield with any actual personage; although the incident of his house being destroyed by an infuriated mob, alludes probably to a similar outrage done to Lord Mansfield's house during the riots of 1780.

But the peculiar charm of these volumes is the sprightliness of the dialogue; where the "parry, carte, and tierce" of those "cunning in fence," is kept up just so long as to preserve the illusion of the scene, by making the reader believe that well educated people can and do speak thus in real life; an illusion for which, more than to any thing else, the School for Scandal owes its still living fame. Indeed, were the present an age to relish aught but "the thrice-skimm'd sky blue" of English farce, diluted from the thick cream of a French vaudeville, we would earnestly recommend the authoress of the Reformer to throw her novel into the shape of a five-act comedy, and thus make one glorious effort to resuscitate the sinking stage.

Amongst the characters "shown up," with a view to raise a laugh against a Republican Peer — once considered "a bird most rare and most like a black swan," although, since the discovery of New-Holland, black swans are now as common as reformer Peers will be ere long,—is the eccentric Lord Stanhope, whose successful experiment to make a house fire-proof, is here detailed with some power, although the fact is not stated that the floors of the house were made of iron instead of wood; a plan which has been adopted in the new part of the Palais Royal at Paris, and which led the way to building a fire-proof hospital in Yorkshire, where the floors are made of brick thrown into the shape of an arch; so true is it that, in science at least, the madmen as they are called of one age, become the instructors of the next.

As a specimen of the writer's powers, employed like a Dutch painter on the unpromising subject of bricks and mortar, we would extract her accurate description of the Reformer's dwelling, vol. iii. p. 154; but we have already exceeded our limits, and we must therefore refer the curious reader to the work itself.

Popular Zoology, comprising Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Quadrupeds, Birds, and Reptiles in the Zoological Society's Menagerie, with Figures of the more important and interesting. To which is prefixed, a descriptive Walk round the Gardens, with illustrative Engravings. 18mo.

IF beautiful embellishments, skilfully cut in wood, neat and careful printing, judicious literary matter, and moderate price, are certain passports to public favour, this volume must become extremely popular; numerous representations of quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles, adorn these pages, and the descriptions and anecdotes appear to be taken from the most eminent zoologists of the past and present times. Could the Count de Buffon or Oliver Goldsmith revisit our terrestrial hemisphere, and observe such a volume as the present, and examine the beautiful gardens and interesting menagerie which are herein illustrated and described, they could not fail to be astonished and delighted at the advances made in zoological science. The following passages from the preface will explain the nature of the work, and intentions of the editor:

"This volume is a result of the growing taste for the study of zoology, and more especially of the increased facilities which have been afforded for its cultivation, in the establishment of the Zoological Society. The very extensive menagerie in the Regent's Park has been made the basis of the work; and as it includes some species and many varieties of animals, whose economy, from their entire novelty or rare occurrence in this country, is but little known to the general reader, it is hoped that the information conveyed will be found to be not only instructive and entertaining, but in some instances new, the object of the editor having been to produce, not a story-book, but an entertaining book of natural history."

It is hoped that the work will answer a threefold purpose. It is intended, in the first place, as a companion for those who visit the gardens, especially young persons; it contains a store of information to which they may afterwards have recourse, to gratify the curiosity which those visits will not fail to excite; and it presents a faithful picture of the contents of the menagerie to those who from distance or other causes, are precluded from personal inspection.

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Memoirs of the Lives of Thomas Gibson, M.D. Jonathan Harle, M. D. John Horsley, M.A. F.R.S. and Wm. Turner, M.P. By the Rev. John Hodgson. 8vo. pp. 147.

THE Memoirs of these four Northumberland worthies are extracted from Mr. Hodgson's History of that County, under the parish of Morpeth. They are here presented to the lovers of biography in a separate form; and the author has taken the opportunity of adding a considerable Appendix, consisting of, 1. a minute account of Dr. Turner's New Herbal, and of his work on Baths; 2. Eleven curious letters on Roman Stations, military ways, antiquities, &c. addressed to Robert Cay, esq. of Newcastle, by Mr. Horsley; 3. Extracts from Horsley's MS. History of Northumberland.

It appears that Horsley's remains were buried at Morpeth only 13 days after the date (Jan. 2, 1732,) of the dedication of his "Britannia." He is thus briefly recorded in the register of Morpeth: "1731-2, Jan. 15, Mr. John Horsley." As he died a nonconformist, it appears the parish clerk denied him his title of *Reverend*.

"Horsley's genius had taken him high above the mist and gloomy atmosphere of prejudice and traditionary lore. It had liberated his mind from the thraldom of vulgar maxims. He determined to do something useful, and in doing it, to think and reason for himself.—The light he has thrown on the history of Britain, in a dark but interesting æra, can never be extinguished, as long as civilization and letters continue to flourish in the favoured countries which his genius and perseverance re-discovered and illumined."

The Microscopic Cabinet, &c. By Andrew Pritchard; *and on the Verification of Microscopic Phenomena, &c.* By C. R Goring, M.D. 13 *coloured Plates and Wood Engravings.* pp. 246.

TO "look through nature up to Nature's God," is of itself a sufficient defence against those who inconsiderately treat as trifling many of the minute researches of natural history; but when we look at the aggregate of human knowledge, as derived from so many and often apparently inconsiderable sources, we are filled with wonder and with respect for those who, often with such small reward, devote lives to a single object, and, unapplauded, "pursue the noiseless tenor of their way."

We will not speak here of a little bad taste in natural philosophers, that sometimes yields a triumph to the ignorant, because we are in a small space to express great admiration of a handsome book, with some of the best executed plates and cuts, from drawings by the two naturalists, that we have seen on the subject: else we should add our surprise at the statement that England possesses not "any regular practical treatise on optical instruments."

We have no doubt that the present volume will go far to supply a desideratum; and not least as to the due appreciation of microscopes, perfection in the qualities of which is obviously essential to the just characterization of the insect tribe. Mr. Pritchard modestly desires his first thirteen chapters to be considered merely as "popular outlines," but this we cannot admit, for, though he very agreeably illustrates it, we never saw a subject more scientifically treated.

Having said thus much, we shall conclude by earnestly hoping that this industrious and, in spite of a solecism or two, talented writer, will not be of the number he justly laments as losing by the publication of illustrated scientific books.

The Effects of Arts, Trades, and Professions, and of civic states and habits of Living on Health and Longevity, &c. By C. T. Thackrah, Esq. pp. 238. 2d edit. *enlarged.*

SOME works have long since appeared either wholly or partially on this subject, chiefly, we think, translations from the languages of the Continent, particularly French; but none of these are very recent, and certainly none approach in utility to the present, particularly as relates to this country. It is by far superior even in the former respect to the numerous Treatises on Diet and Regimen, which have superseded our old and simple, yet truly scientific friend, "the learned M. Lemery on Foods."

In an admirable and *short* preface to this edition, without burthening us with that of the first, Mr. Thackrah well and honestly defines the propriety of superior consideration to the prevention rather than the cure of dis-

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ease. We wish this principle were carried generally into ethics.

An excellent Table of Contents and Index almost supersedes the necessity of any thing more than a bare notice; but the utility of reference to 300 employments of human beings, requiring attention, from what unconsciously passes every day in their avocations, deep physiological knowledge, and great benevolence, conveyed in beautiful diction, demand also eulogy; to say nothing of some notes, with a large claim to learning, and not without wit. May we ask him, by the way, in a future edition (which we are sure he will have), to expunge from p. 190, note, Lord Byron's supposed inspiration of *gin?*

Our space, not our will, consents to say no more than add our praise to the dozen medical, surgical, and physical testimonies in favour of this well, closely printed, and cheap volume.

On the Preparation of Printing Ink; both Black and Coloured. By William Savage, *Author of* "*Practical Hints on Decorative Printing.*" 8vo.

THIS is a most desirable work for the master printer; and the Press overseer in future will not be competent to hold that situation in a respectable printing office, without a knowledge of the contents of this book, as it will advance him in a very necessary part of his business. It must be well known to those acquainted with the trade, that scarcely any printer has been enabled for any length of time to confine himself to one printing-ink-maker for the supply of this important article. When looking over the productions of his press for the last few years, he is grievously disappointed, by finding the ink has either acquired a brown colour, or did not possess the drying quality sufficient to prevent it setting off on the opposite page, while passing through the hands of the binder. A very few ingenious practical fine work printers, have indeed been at the trouble and expense of improving the ink of commerce by adding more expensive colours, and much labour. Their preparations have, however, been kept secret; but these secrets are now disclosed, by the publication of this work, the result of 23 years application devoted to this peculiar object by the author.

We are here presented with all the receipts worth notice for making Black Ink, from Moxon in 1677, to the present time, with observations on each; also with full directions for preparing black ink, from that proper for book-work generally, to the finest quality, and all kind of Coloured Inks, including a Changeable Ink, to print bankers' cheques, &c. All these considered, we doubt whether the author will be sufficiently remunerated for disclosing the secrets of trade, by the sale of this volume, which is confined to 250 copies.

Mr. Savage has previously laid the public under obligations, by his work on Decorative Printing, in which he displayed the powers of imitating tinted drawings, by means of various wooden blocks, at the common printing press. For this invention the Society of Arts awarded him their large medal and a sum of money. By his present publication, every printer who desires it, may prepare his own ink at a cheaper rate, and better quality, than the ink procured from the printers' inkmakers; who, it is hoped, will also be stimulated by it to improve the ink of commerce.

The Tea Trade of England, &c. by R. M. MARTIN.—No political economist should be without the vast concentration of matter contained in these pages. They have arisen from the discussions concerning the renewal of the Company's charter, which the author has laudably endeavoured to divest of party feeling, by an exhibition of facts; and, in doing this, he has not merely produced a work highly important on the tea trade, but on trade in general; and this not with an arid exclusion that seems almost to belong to such subjects, but with a fund of agreeable information.

When we think of good Jonas Hanway's quartos against the use of tea, and scent its delicious odour in every house from the palace to the cottage, it excites wonder; but what is this to the idea of an innutritious leaf, collected on the mountains of a continent at such a distance, yielding to the British Exchequer sixty-seven millions sterling during the last eighteen years? Catherine of Portugal, consort of Charles II., first

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introduced it into England: her ancestor, Manoel, having been the first European to trade with China in 1517. The first duty on tea was laid upon it as made in the coffee-houses.

Mr. Martin is a powerful advocate on the part of the Company, and bears down even such opponents as the Edinburgh Reviewers, Mr. M'Culloch, &c. with no sparing hand. We need hardly say we recommend the work to particular attention.

Observations on our Indian Administration Civil and Military, by Lieut.-Col. Caulfield, C.B.—That this spirited and intelligent writer has selected as many heads as would at least require volumes, will be evident, when we state them as Political, Judicial, Territorial, Commercial, and Military. He too, very sensibly, dismisses theories and refers to the test of truth; and this also is directed to shew the danger of interfering rashly with the present system of ruling India.

He complains of the want of an influential class of Natives in favour of government, which we fear, and we think so does he, will never be obtained. The picture which he gives of that fanaticism which pervades all classes of the people is terrible, from the danger always to be apprehended, to remedy which he leans to colonization—and, in opposition to many writers, declares that India is not populated, particularly the climates most congenial to Europeans. Like the preceding writer, he attacks the strongest advocates with success. The Dutch are holden up as a beacon, and the danger of undue influence in the crown. We are glad to see that the Native college of Calcutta succeeds as far as it can; but are vexed that the Colonel should not have recognized its founder, Marquess Wellesley.

This is, however, but one head: for judicial suggestions, which we think good, we must refer to the work itself. It is, however, curious that remains of Mahomedan sway still exist in seals of the Hindoo princes, with a Persian legend acknowledging it. We pass over the territorial and commercial remarks to the military, in which the Colonel is quite at home, and ably defends his own class of service and the Native soldiery. The sore subject of promotion and of comparison between the King's and Hon. Company's armies, which is of so long standing, is powerfully treated. On one point, however, Col. Caulfield should recollect the King's artillery and the King's marine forces.

Upon the whole this is a useful compendium on our East Indian relations, and will be an excellent companion to members of the Legislature for reference on Indian subjects.

Imprisonment for Debt. Queries circulated by the Commissioners of Common Law Inquiry among those confined for debt in the prisons of the Metropolis, together with the answers returned by a Prisoner in the King's Bench.—We have perused this pamphlet of Mr. Tighe, (we believe of a good family in Ireland,) with more attention than is with us necessary to a large volume, because it is on a subject which, as the great Verulam says, "comes home to the business and bosoms of men." Yet it has ever been the opprobrium of ethics and politics; and why? because, unlike all others, it has been treated without the reference to either—has been isolated in the bare fact of the evils of incarceration. We remember a "letter to Lord Sidmouth," near thirty years ago, that treated it otherwise—spoke of the various ramifications of the evil, and calculated the number of persons trained to a business the most obnoxious to all communities for the purpose of arrest, &c.; but it fell dead born from the press. That in all communities, particularly commercial, credit must exist, and the creditor be protected, is an axiom as indisputable as can be shewn:—The only thing to be considered is, how shall this be effected? Certainly a man in prison pays no debts, and, what is worse, returns demoralized upon society. To the question, What is to be done? we must say we have no answer in these well-written pages; and, what is worse, some vituperation; and, we are afraid, no details likely to produce the desired effect on the Commissioners to whom it is directed. This is, however, a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

The intercourse between Soul and Body, &c. from the Latin of Swedenborg, though a subject highly interesting to all, is here too mystically treated for general use; otherwise its positions are curious. This neat republication will be acceptable to the New Jerusalem Church.

A Letter to the Earl of Roden, by Sir J. S. Lillie, on an appeal of his Lordship in favour of the Orangemen and Conservative Protestants of Ireland, presents the gallant officer in a civic character, which is always agreeable. We must not often expect the style of Cæsar on such occasions, and Sir John has used the sword better than the pen; yet we would wish him *less studied*, and with more of military ease in any future effort. He replies, however, to Lord Roden with vigour, and states some appalling facts (pp. 14, 27, &c.) What is best, he argues in favour of humanity.

Mr. Powel's *Familiar and Practical advice on Wills, &c.* is the best popular compendium which we have seen on a subject which, though involving a positive duty of nature, is often rendered difficult by the constitutions of society. The author need not have enlisted cholera as an argument for making a will, which none ought to pro-

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crastinate at any time. Here are full and perspicuous instructions, both for making it and its administration; with the legal authorities quoted, we wonder that he should preserve the obsolete *verbiage* in his forms. He adds tables of duties, and of the value of annuities, and facilitates references by a good Index.

Treatises on several very important subjects in Natural Philosophy, by Capt. Forman, R.N.—The Navy has produced many men who, in retiring from the turbulence of the waves without the world's distinction, have evinced much knowledge on tranquil subjects. We remember Capt. Tomlinson as an Hebraist, not very dissimilar to Capt. Forman as a philosopher. We have here the important topics of the relative distance of the planets, theory of tides and deluges, refraction of light, &c.&c. and a great deal of correspondence of a rather unphilosophical nature, arising, we are led to think, by his quotation of Tycho Brahe's friendship for Kepler, and from apprehensions of jealousy of his knowledge. Divested of this, with a little better arrangement, the author would save himself and every body else much trouble, and we have no doubt obtain due attention. But as the Captain is evidently of the *genus irritabile*, and has a bad opinion of critics, we shall content ourselves with this notice; assuring him that, instead of scoffing, we would sincerely hail even the humblest philosophical labourer whose attention is honestly directed to the search after truth.

FINE ARTS.

A View of the Old and New London Bridges, by Wm. Knight, F.S.A. resident engineer to the new work, is a handsome and interesting print, of a folio size, executed in aquatint, and coloured. The view is taken from the Surrey shore; and affords the means of making a correct comparison between the architecture of the two structures, both so remarkable in their kind, yet so very different—

"A bobbling beldame and a miss in teens."

Finden's *Landscape Illustrations to the Life and Works of Lord Byron*, Parts III. —VI.—This work preserves a very high character, both for the exquisite beauty of its subjects, and the very masterly execution of the engravings. It is in a great measure the landscape gallery of the loveliest portions of Europe, the scenery of Greece, Italy and Switzerland; but in No. VI. we are brought home to England and Scotland. In these numbers are portraits of Miss Chaworth, Byron's first love, at the age of seventeen; of Ada, his only daughter, as a child; and of Lady Byron.

The "*Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels*," which we have so often had occasion to notice with approbation, are now in the course of republication in octavo, under the title of *Landscape Illustrations of the Prose and Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott*. The picturesque scenes of the poems will be added to those of the novels; and in each number is to be given a portrait of one of "the principal female characters." We are not aware why the portraits are confined to the feminine dramatis personæ; but it is probably because their charms are thought most to harmonise with those natural beauties which they are destined to accompany. In seriousness, we should have preferred real portraits in association with the real views. There are an abundance of great characters re-animated on the canvas of Sir Walter Scott, which would have been highly deserving of such a place. These imaginary portraits must rather rank with the scenical compositions from Scott's works, of which we have had frequent repetitions. However, we must not quarrel with the pretty faces of Mysie Happer, Rose Bradwardine, and Mary Avenel; and the beautiful landscapes, at the present price, are worth every body's money.

Part III. of the *Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours* contains three very beautiful subjects: 1. Southampton, a glowing sun-set on a calm sea, painted by Copley Fielding, and engraved by George Cooke; 2. The Forest Hall Mountains in Westmoreland, by P. Dewint, a fine contrast of black mountains and sheltering woods; and very faithful, we are told, with the exception of a watermill introduced into the lovely foreground; it is engraved by J. H. Kernot; 3. an admirable composition of classical ruins, painted by J. D. Harding, and entitled Italy. It has a wonderful air of intense stillness upon it; and is very beautifully engraved by E. Goodall.

The English School — Ecole Anglaise — Nos. 33—36. From these four numbers alone of this pleasing and very cheap collection, the foreigner or the noviciate in art may learn to appreciate justly the fine composition of West, the felicitous expression of Reynolds and Lawrence, the grace of Stothard, the classical correctness of Flaxman, and the various merits of other eminent English artists. Two compositions of Tresham, R.A. and Mortimer, R.A. show to great disadvantage in juxta-position with West. The former is nothing but drapery; and the latter's battle-piece mere confusion. In No. 34 is an engraving of Proctor's statuary representation of the torments of Piri-

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thous; a companion to that of Ixion we before noticed. Both these talented productions of that unfortunate young sculptor, are in the possession of Sir Abraham Hume; and are here engraved for the first time. Three volumes are now completed.

Characteristic Sketches of Animals, principally in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, drawn from the life, and engraved by Thomas Landseer: *with descriptive and illustrative notices by* John Henry Barrow, Esq. *Parts VII. and VIII. Imp. 4to.*—We have at various times noticed, with deserved commendation, the six preceding parts of this beautiful publication, and the 7th and 8th Numbers now before us are executed with the same consummate skill, and complete the work.—Part VII. contains the Gnu, Leopard, and Tapir, from specimens in the Zoological Gardens; and the Ouran Outang, drawn from the animal formerly at Exeter Change.—Part VIII. contains the Puma, Striped Hyæna, and Camel, from the Zoological Gardens, and the Hippopotamus from the authority of Mr. Burchell, the celebrated African traveller.—Prefixed to the volume is a "Note by the Editor," in which he with great propriety compliments the "liberality of the publishers, in calling into action that rare union of a mastery of the pencil and of the burin which has enabled Mr. Thomas Landseer to infuse into these etchings so much vigour, power, and fidelity." In addition to thirty-two masterly portraits of various animals, drawn in attitudes characteristic of their natures, we are presented with as many vignettes, in which the same animals are placed in situations in which they act parts with others. Many of these approach the outré, but more are very amusing. Mr. Barrow has done great justice to the work in the descriptions, in which he has combined in a popular manner interesting facts and scientific descriptions.

Announced for Publication.

A new periodical work, entitled, Major's Cabinet National Gallery of Pictures, selected from the splendid collections of art, public and private, which adorn Great Britain; illustrated with historical and critical descriptions, by Allan Cunningham.

Antique Roses; being a series of one hundred examples from the most celebrated remains of ancient Rome, for the use of architects, sculptors, &c. Selected by Carlo-Antonini, and drawn on stone by William Doyle.

A mezzotint Engraving by Phillips, from a painting of "Mary Queen of Scots taking leave of her friends the night before her execution," by Colin.

Mr. J. Epenetus Coombs is engraving in mezzotinto, The Guardian of the Vineyard, from the original picture by Maes.

The Museum Piscatorium, illustrated by coloured copper-plate engravings, by Mr. W. Wood, jun. as fac-similes of the paintings of fish, by A. Cooper, Esq. R.A. and Mr. W. Smith, in the possession of Mr. Major.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Egerton Brydges has printed at Geneva a poem, in seven books, consisting of more than 6400 lines, entitled The Lake of Geneva; with a small volume of Notes, Historical, Biographical, and Critical. This Poem is in blank verse, descriptive, moral, and sentimental. We have not heard that any copies of this poem have found their way to England. Collectors of English Poetry also may be glad to know that Sir E. has printed at the same foreign press a miniature edition of the Poems of William Collins, with an original Preface, biographical and critical. No copy of Sir E.'s large folio, entitled Stemmata Illustria, printed at Paris, 1826, for private distribution, has yet, we believe, come into the English book-market.

New Works announced for Publication.

The Rev. W. L. Bowles is preparing a new edition of his Life of Bishop Ken, compressed and corrected, with additions to the original correspondence.

The History of the Clans, dedicated, by permission, to the Highland Society of London, by Mr. Logan, the author of the Scottish Gaël.

History of the Revolution in England in 1688, by the Rt. Hon. Sir J. Mackintosh.

The Life of Richard Gathorne Butt, with an elucidation of the Stock Exchange Hoax in 1814.

The Life, Times, and Correspondence of Isaac Watts, D.D. with Notices of many of his Cotemporaries. By the Rev. T. Milner.

Morning Discourses, addressed to the Congregation of Christ Church, Birmingham. By Geo. Hodson, M. A. Archd. of Stafford.

Conversion, in a series of cases recorded in the New Testament, defective, doubtful, and real. By the Rev. J. K. Craig.

Second Volume of The Doctrine of the Church of Geneva. Edited by the Rev. J. L. Pons.

An English Translation of Agathocles, containing an interesting historical Narrative of the Period, from 300 to the year 305. By Mr. C. St. George.

The Passengers, containing the Celtic Annals. By the Rev. John Parker, A.M.

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Simonis's Hebrew Lexicon, translated by SEAGER.

Mr. Valpy is preparing, in fifteen monthly volumes, a new and beautiful Edition of Shakspeare, containing the whole of the 165 illustrations originally published in Boydell's splendid edition.

The translator of Prince Puckler Muskau's Tour is now occupied in translating a posthumous work of Falk, called Göthe, drawn from near Personal Intercouse. Falk was a Privy Counsellor of Weimar, and a distinguished man of letters, who saw Göthe daily.

An Historical Account of the Plague and other Pestilential Distempers, which have appeared in Europe, more especially in England, from the earliest period.

The First Part of a Monograph of the Testudinata. By Mr. THOMAS BELL, F.R.S.

A History of Berwick-upon-Tweed. By MARK JAMESON, Esq. Town Clerk of Berwick.

The Mosses, and the rest of the Cryptogamia; forming the Fifth Volume of the British Flora of the late Sir J. E. Smith. By Dr. HOOKER.

The New Gil Blas, or Pedro of Pennaflor. By the Author of Spain in 1830.

A View of the Climate and Medical Topography of British America. By W. REES.

A Treatise on the Determination of the Distance of a Comet from the Earth, and the Elements of its Orbit. By J. W. LUBBOCK, Esq. F.R.S.

A Treatise on the Consequences resulting from Clandestine Institutions; or, Irrefragable Means for Abolishing all Private Madhouses. By the Rev. R. F. VANE.

Sketches and Tales, by my Country Cousins, edited by OLIVER OLDCOURT.

Maurice Cherville, a Tale of the West Indies.

A Circumstantial Narrative of the Wreck of the Rothsay Castle Steam Packet. By JOSEPH ADSHEAD.

A Description of Herne Bay and its vicinity, with an Account of the New Pier now erecting, intended as a guide for visitors.

Reflexions sur l'Etude des Langues Asiatiques. By Professor A. W. DE SCHLEGEL.

The Refugee in America, a Novel. By Mrs. TROLLOPE.

Miscellaneous Papers of the late Major RENNELL, F.R.S. by T. WEBB, A.M. Civil Engineer.

The Tropical Agriculturist; a Treatise on the cultivation of various productions suitable to Tropical Climates. By Mr. G. R. PORTER, Author of "The Nature and Properties of the Sugar Cane," &c.

Thoughts on Secondary Punishments. By RICH. WHATELY, D.D. Archb. of Dublin.

Entomologia Edinensis. By Mr. JAMES WILSON, F.R.S.E. and Mr. JAS. DUNCAN.

The Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and their application to Astronomy, Dialling, and Trigonometrical Surveying; with Plates. By R. ABBATT, of Grove House, Tottenham.

Mr. ALARIC WATTS's "Lyrics of the Heart, and other Poems."

A volume of Poems, entitled, "Oriental Scenes, Sketches, and Tales." By EMMA ROBERTS, Author of "Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster," &c.

The Fallacies of Hope, a Poem.

DEMAND OF BOOKS UNDER THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

On the 28th of July Mr. Spring Rice announced in the House of Commons an extraordinary proposal, which was entertained by Government, with the view of exchanging literary publications with France. It was to be effected by purchasing from the University of Aberdeen their present legalised "right" to a copy of all published works, for which that learned but needy corporation were to receive as compensation an annual grant of 500*l.* This announcement was received by the House with very slight opposition or remark (for the merits of the question were evidently not understood); and, during the hurried business of the last days of the session, the measure was quickly passed through all its stages without further notice. However, we are happy to add, that it did not find its way through the House of Peers: whether from an amended view of the subject being taken by Government, or merely from want of time, we are not informed. In the Upper House, however, some important remarks on the inequality of the tax were made by the Bishop of London. "Eleven copies," observed his Lordship, "were to be given, whether a work was worth one guinea or ten; so that a publisher who printed 1000 copies of a work which sold for one guinea had to pay only 11 guineas out of 1,000; whereas another, who might publish only 100 copies of a work worth ten guineas, had to pay a tax of 110 guineas out of the same sum of 1000 guineas." His Lordship also stated that he considered the sum intended to be paid to the college of Aberdeen to be too great, as he knew that some of the colleges would accept of 300*l.* for relinquishing the right. In confirmation of his Lordship's view of the value of our current literature, Mr. Britton, in a letter published in the Times newspaper, has "challenged the college of Aberdeen to show that the value of books received by them for the year 1831 was 250*l.* For 1832 (he adds) it will be less, and still lower in following years, unless some real 'encouragement' be given to the better and more expensive class of publications."

We are heartily rejoiced that (however it happened) the sanction of the legislature was not obtained to this superlatively "Scotch bargain." The sale of a *gift* is

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always considered dishonourable. The university of Aberdeen had been invited to a repast, which it acknowledged its disinclination to enjoy; but it was ready to carry away from the table a full proportion of the viands, and to make a profit by their sale! So true is it that corporate bodies sometimes adopt a line of conduct which private gentlemen would scorn and abhor.

It may be anticipated, however, that the result of this exposure will be some relief, at the hands of the ensuing parliament, from the too long exacted penalties by which the most expensive and highly embellished works have been discouraged; and by which a species of excise has been inflicted on literature and the fine arts, to which none of the grosser manufactures of Manchester or Birmingham are subjected.

As a catalogue of eleven names, and many of them but little known to fame, cannot be in every one's recollection, it may not be superfluous to enumerate here those libraries in whose favour the Copyright Act imposes this tax. They are, two in London, the British Museum (large paper copies) and Sion College; two in Dublin, Trinity College and the King's Inns; two in Edinburgh, the University and the Advocates' Library; the Bodleian Library at Oxford; and the Universities of Cambridge, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Perth.

The university of Aberdeen has admitted herself to be so careless of the productions of English literature, that she can dispense with her privileged booty; and the Bishop of London has "heard" of others who, in the same manner, value it only at "what it will bring." Let them, therefore, at once relinquish it, and no longer wantonly take that for which they have no use; but how can they claim compensation for the mere cessation of a free and unpurchased present?

Let Parliament by all means allow a proper sum for the purchase not only of French but of all other foreign publications, which may form useful additions to the National Collection; but let not that grant be connected with this odious tax. Of the eleven copies eight should cease to be demanded. Few authors or publishers would complain of giving one to the British Museum, one to Ireland, and one to Scotland; but further than this is an unjustifiable exaction.

SIR GEORGE NAYLER'S MSS.

The heraldic and genealogical manuscripts of the late Sir George Nayler were sold by Messrs. Sotheby on the 25th and 26th of July. They formed a large and very miscellaneous collection, comprising many of the labours of all the precedent generations of heralds. As we have no other guide for discerning its curiosities but the sale catalogue, we must content ourselves with enumerating those articles which produced the highest prices:—Visitation of London, 1634, 11*l.* 5*s.* Thorpe.—Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583, 20*l.* 5*s.* Bromley.—Miscellaneous Collection relative to Knighthood, by Anstis, 21*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.—Visitations of Cheshire, 1566, 1580, and 1613, 20*l.* 10*s.* Wilson.—Documents relating to Funerals between 1495 and 1516, 30*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.—Collections relative to the order of the Garter, 20*l.* Thorpe.—Another volume on the same subject, particularly from 1644 to 1664, by Sir Edward Walker, 20*l.* Cochrane.—Heraldic Collections by the heralds of the Wriothesley family, 36*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* and another volume, 28*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.—Curia Militaris, collections on the courts of chivalry, by Anstis, Garter, in 12 volumes, 36*l.* 15*s.* Cochrane.—Arms of the 624 Knights of the Garter, from the foundation to the Marquis of Exeter in 1827, with portraits and biographical notices, collected by Sir George Nayler, in 13 volumes, 31*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.—Dugdale Manuscripts, 2 vols. 21*l.* Cochrane.—Original Letters and Documents, principally belonging to families of distinction in Norfolk, in 17 volumes, 125*l.* Thorpe.—Visitation of Yorkshire, 1584-5, with some additions, 26*l.* Lloyd. The total produce of the sale was 940*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

REV. T. O. MARSH'S COLLECTIONS FOR BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Collections of the Rev. Thomas Orlebar Marsh, relative to the county of Bedford (noticed in Part i. p. 281), were sold by Messrs. Sotheby Aug. 4. Lot 405, Accounts of Birchmore House, Apsley Guise, Woburn Abbey, &c. with a Memoir of the Bedford Family, 17*s.* Rodd.—406. Biographical Account of the most eminent Persons of the County of Bedford, 2 vols. 4to. 3*l.* 7*s.* Rodd.—409. Miscellaneous Papers, Deeds, &c. of various Manors in Bedfordshire, 2*l.* 2*s.* Rodd.—410. MS. Collections for the Antiquities of Bedfordshire, 12 vols. [These volumes form a series of mature information and interesting materials towards a correct history of the county.] 6*l.* 10*s.* Wilson.—411. Original Letters from literary men to Mr. Marsh [comprise several hundred letters relative to the History of Bedfordshire, from Messrs. Curtis, Dixon, Sowerby, Martyn, H. H. Goodhall, &c.] 2*l.* 2*s.* Dawson Turner.—412. Extensive Collection of Papers relative principally to the Natural History of Bedfordshire, 2*l.* 4*s.* Rodd.

THE DRAMA.

The Report of the Committee who have for some time been sitting to investigate the state of Dramatic Literature, and more particularly to enquire into the question pending between the Major and Minor Theatres, is said to recommend that the monopoly shall be put an end to; that the Lord Chamberlain shall have the power to license any

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and all theatres, and for the performance of all descriptions of the drama; and that authors shall have an interest in their pieces wherever played, as is the case in France and other parts of the continent.

Sale at Erlestoke Park.

The unfortunate depreciation of West India property having occasioned the ruin of the vast fortune of George Watson Taylor, Esq. M.P. a sale has recently taken place, under the hammer of Mr. George Robins, of his princely furniture and works of art at his country mansion of Erlestoke Park, Wilts.

Erlestoke is situated within six miles of Devizes, and the drive to it is through a most beautiful and romantic country. Skirting Salisbury Plain, the park is entered through lodges, and a wide circuitous route leads to the noble mansion, which is of the Grecian order of architecture. It is situated upon a broad terrace raised on the brow of a hill, the view from which is one of the grandest and most extensive that can be conceived.

After ascending a long flight of steps, the dining-room is entered through a glass-door of ample dimensions, made to correspond with the windows. It was the intention of Mr. Watson Taylor to have made this the entrance-hall, and to have built another grand dining-room, the foundation of which was already laid; but the beautiful mahogany doors, windows, and fittings, with the exquisite marble chimney-piece (which alone cost from three to four hundred pounds), were sold. As the visitor ranged from this room, embellished in the highest degree, and entered the library, the two grand drawing-rooms, the anti-room, study, &c. it is impossible to describe the burst of splendour that opened upon the view. The walls were literally studded with the most magnificent and rare works of the ancient as well as the most esteemed modern masters, encircled with massive and elegant frames.

The furniture was of the most gorgeous description. The chairs and sofas were in burnished and matted gold, and covered with silk to correspond with the curtains. A beautiful pair of console tables, mounted in massive or-molu, inlaid with precious stones, and representing fruit, foliage, and birds of various colours, were valued at 2,000 guineas, but bought at the sale for 580 guineas, by Mr. Hume the dealer, of whom they were originally procured. In the centre was a rare and curious dejeuné service of mosaic, representing landscapes, birds, butterflies, &c. &c. fitted up in a sumptuous case of ebony, with panels of black marble, inlaid with agates, amethysts, and other stones, birds, grapes, and baskets filled with fruit, &c., bought at 400 guineas by Lord Normanton, who also bought a Milan steel and or-molu dejeuné table at 100 guineas.

At each side of the door communicating with the two drawing-rooms stood a pair of magnificent ebony cabinets, the centre doors representing the finest specimens of bold Florentine mosaic, displaying a vase filled with fruit, flowers, and birds, with lapis lazuli border,—the whole supported by four Corinthian columns of fine Sienna marble; they were bought also by Mr. Hume at 475 guineas.

In the centre of the grand north dining-room was a magnificent Florentine mosaic table; it was purchased at the late Duke of York's sale, and considered a *chef d'œuvre* of that collection; it was sold for 415 gs. to Mr. Nathan; who also purchased a beautiful 31-inch circular dejeuné table for 360 guineas, stated to be for the Duke of Buccleuch. In the angle of the fire-place was a most beautiful 28-inch circular or-molu table, representing an Italian landscape; sold for 60 guineas to —— Drax, Esq.

Passing into the library—for it would be impossible to enumerate all the superb articles contained in these rooms—stood a beautiful turtle-shell and buhl library table; bought for Lord Craven for 80 guineas, and a smaller one for 55 guineas. The ceilings of these rooms were highly enriched, thrown into splendid compartments by massive cornice-work, gilt in burnished gold, and the intervening space painted to correspond with the walls. The mantel pieces, of various coloured marble, were sculptured with allegorical subjects, in prominent relief, upon the broad and massive slab. The cabinets contained some of the rarest specimens of old Sevre jars, which sold for 60 guineas; old sea-green cracklin china ewers, mounted in or-molu, 44 guineas; another pair, 73 guineas; a pair of Verd-antique Roman urns, 44 guineas; choice cabinet cups and saucers, from four to eight guineas each.—Resting upon the various mantel-pieces were magnificent chimney-glasses, one of which (in the grand south drawing-room) was formed by nine plates of immense size, the inner frame mounted in a most sumptuous style, with compartments of Sevre china, the outer frame chased, in massive or-molu, with flowers, &c.; this magnificent glass sold for 250 guineas. In this room was a most rare cabinet, inlaid with beautiful Sevre tablet, representing Cleopatra on her throne, which sold for 400 guineas; also a very highly enriched and superb candelabra, sold for 125 guineas.

The sale of the splendid and extensive library took place on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of July. The room was on each day crowded with gentlemen from various parts of the country: there were also present many booksellers from London, as well as from the neighbouring towns and the adjacent country. The books in general realized good prices; and the produce was nearly 3,000*l.*

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A collection of coloured drawings, by John Buckler, of the churches in the neighbourhood of Erlestoke, 12*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; a collection of 152 Chinese drawings of furniture, 28*l.* 7*s.*; three copies of the Profligate, a comedy, by Geo. Watson Taylor, Esq. sold at two guineas each.

The paintings in the Napoleon room had all been in the possession of the Imperial family, and were by the first masters in France; they changed hands during the wreck after the battle of Waterloo, and were purchased at an immense expense by Mr. Watson Taylor. The portraits of the Buonaparte family, and a small whole length of Napoleon, by Lefevre, produced more than 300*l.*; while 7 portraits of the Bourbon family, in 7 lots, did not obtain one hundred. Five of the Napoleon lots were purchased by Mr. Mayne, of Teffont Evias; Meeting of the Emperor Alexander and Napoleon on the raft, preparatory to the treaty of Tilsit, 52 gs.; portrait of Madame de Maintenon, 54 gs; portrait of Madame de Valliere, 70 gs.; Kosciusko, by Reinagle, 45 gs.

The Hogarth Room.—Portraits of the children of R. R. Graham, esq. bought by Lord Normanton for 90 gs.; the portrait of Miss Fenton, the first performer of Polly Peachum, 50 gs.; a Scene in the Beggar's Opera, 70 gs.; the Shrimp Girl, 42 gs.; the Politician 30 gs.; portrait of himself, 30 gs.; Laughing Audience, 20 gs.

The following were the most important pictures by the old masters: the Assumption of the Virgin, by Guido, 1050 gs.; Landscape, a village scene, by Hobbima, 550 gs.; Landscape, with a water-mill, by the same master, 520 gs.; a Group of Cattle, a composition of surprising excellence, by P. Potter, and formerly in the celebrated collection of Madame Hauger, of Amsterdam, 750 gs. These were purchased by Mr. Nieuwenhays, a Dutch picture-dealer, it is said, for Sir R. Peel. Cattle and figures, a small cabinet picture, by A. Cuyp, 128 gs.; a Child fondling a Dog, a chef d'œuvre of Greuse, 670 gs. A rather singular occurrence took place relating to this picture. It had formerly been in possession of a wealthy gentleman named Forster, who was anxious that it should be restored to his gallery. The commission brokers, seeing this person's anxiety on the subject, and well knowing the weight of his purse, proposed to guarantee the picture to him for 500 gs. Mr. F. immediately accepted this offer, and contracts between the parties were immediately ratified. Greuse is by no means a painter of the highest rank; but this painting happens to be the chef-d'œuvre of the master. When the picture came to the hammer, there were many competitors for the purchase; and the commission brokers, at length, bought it for 670 gs., after flattering themselves that the lot would have fallen to them for 200*l.* It cost Mr. Taylor 500*l.*

A Boy blowing Bubbles, by Netcher, 150 gs.; grand whole-length portrait of a Spanish Priest, Don Faustino Neve, by Murillo (from the Hospital at Seville), 480 gs.; Landscape, with a waterfall, by Ruysdael, 115 gs.; Newfoundland Dog, by H. B. Chalon, 30 gs.; the Battle of Waterloo, by George Jones, R.A. 150 gs.; the family picture of Mr. Watson Taylor's four children, by H. Thompson, R.A., 22 gs., purchased by Mr. Mayne, who also, it is believed, purchased other portraits of the family.

Sir J. Reynolds's Portraits of Barretti, 84 gs.; A. Murphy, 22 gs.; Warren Hastings, 55 gs.; and Dr. Johnson, 150 gs.; Phillips's of Lord Byron, 65 gs. for Chandos Leigh, esq.; and of Walter Scott, 50 gs.; Wm. Pitt, by Hoppner, 105 gs.; G. Steevens, by Zoffani, 12 gs.; Alex. Pope and Mrs. Martha Blount, 17 gs.; Wm. Dobson, by himself, 35 gs.; Gainsborough and wife, by himself, 11 gs.; Bp. Patrick and Bp. Stillingfleet, both by Sir P. Lely, each 14 gs.

The produce of the first day's sale of pictures amounted to upwards of 5,500*l.*; and those of the second to nearly 3,500*l.* Among the latter were the following: Portrait of Mrs. Watson Taylor, 46 guineas, by Mr. Hayward, of Devizes, who also purchased the remaining family paintings, and all the family busts. Nero and Adrian, 280 guineas; Pope, 70 gs.; Dryden, 37 gs.; Statue of Paris, 150 gs.; Bull and Lion, 70 gs.; Hogarth's favourite dog Trump, in terra cotta, 21 gs.; busts of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, 38 gs.; a pair of Carvings in Wood, by G. Gibbon, 60 gs. &c. &c.

The contents of Mrs. Watson Taylor's boudoir, exclusive of the paintings, sold for 758*l.* Amongst other articles, the inkstand fetched 18 gs., and a single Venetian curtain 42 gs.

Mr. Watson Taylor's effects at his town-house in Grafton-street, had been sold on the premises about six weeks before. A view of Erlestoke Park, by Stanfield, was knocked down at 65 guineas; a Landscape near Bonn, on the Rhine, by the same artist, 20 guineas: "The Billet Doux," by Newton, engraved, exhibited at the British Institution in 1824, was bought for 34 guineas; a portrait of Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, painted for Mr. Taylor, 15 guineas; "The Wreckers of Fort Rouge" (Calais), by Stanfield, was knocked down at 410 guineas; "The Fisherman," with coast scenery, and view of Dieppe Castle, 100 guineas; a view, by Bonington, of "The Doge's Palace at Venice, with shipping, &c." 170 guineas. The principal of the ancient pictures were "Christ trampling over Sin," by Rubens, and "Dædalus and Icarus" by Domenico Fitti. The former fetched only 40 gs., and the latter 20.

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ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

On the Taste and Effects of Collecting Fragments of Ancient Architecture; a Letter addressed to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council, &c.

BY WILLIAM TWOPENNY, ESQ.

My Lord, *Temple, July* 1832.

As I owe the great advantage of your Lordship's acquaintance to your attachment to our ancient architecture, I know no one to whom I can more fitly address the following remarks than yourself. I trust they may meet with your Lordship's concurrence.

I must first state most distinctly that my observations are intended to be applied to a class of persons and not to any individual; and I beg every reader not to lose sight of this statement.

The love of collecting fragments of ancient architecture has risen to such a height, that it is high time some one raised his voice against a taste which, I think, is false in its foundation, and I know to be mischievous in its effects. These collectors are divisible into two classes, Amateurs and Architects. The first class give as reasons in defence of their pursuit, their great admiration for specimens of ancient taste, and their strong desire to preserve them from that destruction which, they say, would befall these relics but for their care. Both reasons are ill-founded; he who has a proper feeling on the subject, would much rather see the fragments in their original place, forming integral parts of a whole building in unison with them, and where of course their beauty and interest are much greater, than they can be when broken and huddled into the stores of a collector: such a feeling would induce a more frequent imitation of the example set by my friend Mr. Gage, who, at the sale of Mr. Craven Ord's library, purchased a monumental brass taken from a church in Norfolk, to which he returned it, in order that it might be refixed in its original situation. Often, very often, would the money spent as a bribe to the guardian of the building for his silence, and in packing up and moving these stolen goods, effectually refix and secure them from future depredators; and not only would it have that effect, but it would also induce the ignorant and careless guardians of the building to bestow greater care on their charge, instead of tempting them, as now, to create fragments, for which they find a ready and unscrupulous market. I may also remark, that he who removes from a building, to which the public have easy access, into his own private hoards any relic he may find there, does me, in common with the rest of the world, a serious injury; for so long as the thing itself is in its original, and therefore proper place, it is accessible to me and every one else, at all times and with little or no obligation to any one; whereas when in private hands, it can be seen in its degraded state and use made of it, by the favoured friends of the happy collector only. But, say the collectors, we save from destruction what was loose and would otherwise be burnt or knocked to pieces; I have already shown how much more effectually, usefully, and properly, they may exert themselves in saving the fragments from destruction, and I would observe, that for one accidental fragment which may really be saved by a collector, ten which are not loose are purposely torn from their original places, as well by collectors as dealers; for the last will, of course, meet the demand by a sufficient supply; and by such means incredible mischief is perpetrated under false pretences.

My remarks have hitherto applied to fragments taken from the building by the collector himself; as a question of taste, they will equally well apply to purchasers from dealers or at auctions; and as a question of honesty, I do not see any difference between the collector purloining the thing himself, and buying it of another, whom he thus encourages to purloin for him; it is a mere question between the comparative demerits of the smuggler and the buyer of smuggled goods—the thief and the receiver. A purchaser at an auction stands in some degree on a different footing as to the question of honesty; but yet the sale is always of the gatherings of a collector, generally formed with not very scrupulous honesty; and when at such a sale, as must sometimes happen, the buyer knows, not only whence the fragment was taken, but also that it is more than probable that it was removed without proper authority from the person entitled to give permission, for myself I cannot conceive, how he can deceive himself into a belief that he is not knowingly buying stolen goods. It is no defence to say, that if he did not some one else would buy them; any more than it would be a defence for doing any other wrongful act to say, that if he did not do it some other individual would—Let him who aspires to be considered as an undoubted admirer of ancient art, follow the example set by Mr. Gage at Mr. Craven Ord's sale.

So far my observations have been applied to Amateurs only; they all apply with equal force to Architects; but as the latter give as an additional reason for their collecting, the use they make of the fragments in their professional studies, I will now consider that reason separately. Although only an amateur architectural draughtsman, I may yet perhaps be permitted to speak with some confidence of what can be effected by drawings; and I therefore assert, without the slightest fear of effectual contradiction, that

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there can scarcely be any case in which *proper* drawings of the fragments desired, would not give, in a much less cumbrous form, every information to be derived from the inconvenient possession of the fragment itself; and I will assert also, that by drawing it, the architect will have studied and become infinitely better acquainted with it, so as to profit more by its beauties, than by any other mode. I shall be told, perhaps, that no architect has time to make drawings of all which he must necessarily require; to this I reply, that he ought to find time—that he has no right to injure the building, and consequently the public, because he thinks he cannot find time—and that, in fact, the making such drawings should be, though it certainly rarely is, part of his education; and that at all times casts may be obtained, which will give him every information without detriment to the original. Collectors generally labour, too truly I fear, under strong suspicions of being unable to resist temptations to add by any means, fair or not, to their stores; I would therefore suggest to every Architect, as a matter of prudence, that he should not be a collector; because, when known to be free from this pernicious disease, he will be considered as more safe to trust in the repair of any ancient building which may be committed to his care.

Much of this mischievous spirit of collecting unmeaning fragments, for unmeaning they most generally are when torn from their original place, is, I fear, English only. Who is there that has not seen fragment upon fragment of Pompey's Pillar? and what do the possessors learn from them? just so much as he who, knocking off the nose of the Apollo Belvidere, would learn from the possession of it, of the grandeur of the whole figure. The same spirit operated in Addison's days, when he made Sir Roger de Coverley say, that if Will Wimble had seen the Coronation Chair, it would have gone hard but he would have had a tobacco-stopper out of it; and it operates now, insomuch that there is too much truth in the satire which places in the first leaf of an English man's Album, a small piece of black paper, "torn from one of Raphael's Cartoons."

I have the honour to remain, your Lordship's very sincerely obliged servant,

WM. TWOPENNY.

On opening a barrow, at Muckleford, near Dorchester, a few days since, a large stone was found under the centre, of a triangular form, convex on the top, and nearly five feet from angle to angle. It was of so hard a nature, that the tools would make no impression on it. On removing this stone, which was with difficulty effected by six horses, it was found to be flat at the bottom, and about two feet and a half thick in the middle, decreasing to about one foot at the sides. It was supposed to weigh two tons and a half at least. Underneath was a quantity of rubble chalk, in which, at a further depth of about six feet, were the bones of a human being, and with them the head of a spear, with three rivets, and also a pin, about six inches long, with a double head.

SELECT POETRY.

" Ne gli animi gia perturbati et afflitti fanno maggiore impressione i nuovi dispiaceri, che non fanno ne gli animi vacui dall' altre passioni."
Guicciardini, libro 17.

AS in a body ill at ease
A scratch may turn to a disease,
So, where the mind was weak before,
A look, a whisper, makes it sore;
Suspicion hears the slightest sounds,
Pride feels imaginary wounds;
Resentment kindles at a spark,
Guilt trembles at the least remark.
Think then how perilously nice
The task of venturing on advice;
The smarting of a fault is such,
It agonizes at a touch;
And he who hints we are mistaken,
Had best decamp to save his bacon.
A soldier who, if he had heard
From a philosopher one word
Of lecture, would have thrown his bottle
Even at the head of Aristotle,
Who loved no earthly thing like plunder,
Drank like a fish, and swore like thunder;
Whose rage was every day's explosion,
Whose peevishness each hour's corrosion;
Who with more relish fought a duel
Than invalida sip water gruel;
Who all his life (and that was long)
Had never cared for right or wrong;
At length becoming more demure,
And anxious to make all secure,
Sent for a neighbouring monk betimes
To shrive him, and absolve his crimes.
The Father buckled to the work,
And exercised him like a Turk;
Anatomizing his confession,
Unkenneling the least transgression,
And making it appear how blameable
His conduct was, and irreclaimable;
'Till, as he touched him to the quick,
The militaire grew splenetic;
The canker-biting sense of sin
Rankling so deep and long within,
Had left him but in poor condition
For undergoing admonition;
The galled and wincing jade was resty,
Self-love was sensitive and testy;
The patient, flinching from the probe,
Forgot respect for cowl or robe,
And (as the monk pursued inquiry)
Instead of penitent grew fiery;
Instead of kneeling to his prayers,
Kicked the Dominican down stairs.

Overton. C. H.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *July* 27.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Lord *Althorp* said, that he rose to lay a financial statement before the Committee under circumstances not of a sanguine nature. Such a statement was unusual for a person in his situation to make for years back, and he begged the indulgence of the House under these circumstances. After giving his predecessors credit for their exertions in reducing the salaries and day-pay of the subordinate employés of the government, in the years 1828 and 1830, to the extent of 340,000*l.*, the Noble Lord took credit to himself for having already effected a similar reduction to the extent of 234,000*l.* and promised to extend it to another 100,000*l.*; and, after recapitulating other reductions, he summed up the estimated expenditure for the current year as 45,696,300*l.* against 47,858,400*l.* for the past year, being a diminution in the expenditure of 2,162,100*l.*, and after anticipating an increase on last year of about 430,000*l.* by the expiring of bounties on linen exported, and increase of proceeds on wine, tobacco, &c., and a diminution of 100,000*l.* on the articles proposed for reduction of duty in the schedule now before the House, 80,000*l.* for the remission of the duty on sugar lost by drainage, and the absence of all duty on corn consequent on the favourable prospect of the pending harvest, the Noble Lord represented the Customs duty as likely to produce 15,871,000*l.* being 404,000*l.* less than in 1831. In reference to this diminution the Noble Lord adverted to the cholera, the past political excitement, contraction of currency, and the exchanges having been against us, as having tended to occasion a less favourable result than wished for. The excise, which last year the Noble Lord represented to have produced 16,516,632*l.*, after anticipating an increase on malt, hops, and spirits, to the amount of 690,000*l.* and a diminution by the repeal of the duty on candles, &c. he expected would produce 16,850,000*l.*; the other branches of the revenue he expected to produce the same as last year, making the aggregate net income to be 46,470,000*l.* being a surplus, over and above the estimated expenditure, of 773,700*l.* These estimates the Noble Lord anticipated would enable him to carry on the affairs of the Government, barring all unforeseen contingencies, until the 5th of April last. The deficiency of income exceeded 1,200,000*l.* There would, on the 5th of April next, be a deficiency of about 400,000*l.* The House resumed, and the report was ordered to be received.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 30.

The IRISH REFORM Bill, after some verbal amendments proposed by the Duke of *Wellington* being agreed to, and others, by the Earl of *Roden* objected to, was read a third time and passed.

The Russian-Dutch Loan Bill was read a second time, after a lengthened discussion.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the *Speaker* rose, and in a most eloquent speech announced his intention of retiring from the important office he now filled at the conclusion of the present Parliament. The Right Hon. Gent. expressed his gratitude to the members of the six successive Parliaments over whom he had had the honour to preside, and hoped that during that very long period, he had evinced what he was sure he was most desirous of, an ardent wish to promote the public business, and to consult individual convenience. The Right Hon. Gent. was much affected, and when he sat down, the House resounded with loud and continued applause.—Lord *Althorp*, after passing a high and well-deserved eulogium on the Speaker, and expressing deep regret that the House was no longer to be benefitted by his invaluable assistance, moved a vote of thanks to him for his admirable and important services.—Mr. *Goulburn*, in a long speech, seconded the motion, which was passed by acclamation.

The motion was warmly supported by Mr. Littleton, Sir F. Burdett, Sir G. Murray, Lord J. Russell, Sir C. Wetherell, and other hon. members. After it was carried, the Speaker expressed his respectful thanks for the vote to which the House had assented. Lord *Althorp* moved an address to the King, praying that he would be pleased to bestow on Charles Manners Sutton, Esq. some distinguished mark of Royal favour, and assuring his Majesty that the House would willingly make good any expenses that might attend the same. The proposition was unanimously adopted.

In the Committee on the CIVIL LIST ACT, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward the civil list charges left unprovided for. He stated that it was proposed to fix the salary of the Lord Chancellor at 14,000*l.*, with a retiring allowance of 5000*l.* The Speaker's salary had hitherto been derived from various sources; it was intended to charge it on the Consolidated Fund. The present salary of the Judges was 5500*l.*; all those to be hereafter appointed will receive only 5000*l.* The salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was to be fixed at 20,000*l.* English currency. In the article of pen-

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sions, there would be a saving this year of 102,612*l.* In the diplomatic expenditure of the country a saving would be effected of 34,000*l.* a-year; and the total reduction under these several branches of the expenditure would be 252,000*l.* yearly. The various resolutions were then agreed to, and the House resumed.

July 31. Lord *Althorp* communicated to the House that the Address agreed to respecting the Speaker had been presented to his Majesty, who had commanded him to say, that he would comply with the request of the House; but as he could not do so without the assistance of Parliament, he recommended them to adopt such measures as were necessary for that purpose.

The Bill for the Abolition of the Punishment of Death for Forgery, after a long discussion, was read a third time and passed.

Aug. 1. The House resolved into a committee on the King's answer to the address respecting the Speaker, when it was proposed by Lord *Althorp*, that that gentleman should, on his retirement from his arduous duties, enjoy a pension of 4000*l.* per annum for life, and that 3000*l.* a year should be granted for the life of his son—the pension, in the latter case, to cease when the son came in possession of a sinecure, to the reversion of which he was entitled. Mr. Hume, Sir R. Inglis, Sir C. Wetherell, Mr. Hunt, Sir C. Burrell, and Mr. C. Pelham, supported the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

House of Lords, *Aug.* 2.

After the third reading of the Irish Boundaries Bill, the *Lord Chancellor* introduced a bill for the abolition of numerous patent offices in the Court of Chancery—namely, the Clerk of the Hanaper, Clerk of the Subpœna Office, the Registrar of Affidavits, Clerk of the Patents, &c. His Lordship detailed the leading characteristics of the Bill.—The Duke of *Wellington* observed, that he supposed the Bill originated in what appeared to him certain groundless imputations; but that, on account of its great importance, he wished it to be postponed.—The *Lord Chancellor* remarked, that no such circumstances had given rise to the Bill. His opinions respecting these places were well known, and his determination to use his utmost efforts to have them lopped off were equally notorious.—The Bill was then read a first time.

In the House of Commons, the same day, Mr. *E. L. Bulwer* presented the Report of the Committee on the state of the Drama, which was ordered to be printed. He then brought forward a motion on the subject of the recent declaration of the Germanic diet, proposing an address to his Majesty, to use his good offices to avert the threatened inroads upon the liberties of the German people. After a considerable discussion, the motion was negatived.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill for regulating the salaries of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, which was read a first time.

Aug. 6. The Irish Tithe Bill was read a third time, and passed, a rider having been added to the effect that the average of the last three years should be taken as the basis on which to fix the composition.

Lord *Palmerston*, after some discussion, and a division of 49 to 16, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable Government to complete the arrangements which had been entered into with France and Russia, for the final settlement of Greece as an independent kingdom. It had been stipulated that an outfit loan should be granted to Prince Otho, payable in three distant instalments, for the payment of the interest on which the revenues of Greece were to be appropriated. His Lordship said, that he anticipated, from its maritime advantages and fruitfulness of soil, a commercial eminence, such as distinguished Venice and Genoa during the last sunshiny days of Italian story.

The remainder of the week, in both Houses, was chiefly occupied with the forwarding of numerous bills preparatory to the recess—the presenting of petitions, and desultory discussions thereon, &c.—The House of Commons sat on Saturday the 11th, when the Chancery Sinecures' Bill, the Stage Coach Bill, and the West India Relief Bill, were read a third time and passed.—On the subject of the payment of rates, to enable persons to vote under the Reform Act, Lord *Althorp* said, that under the old law, the scot and lot voters had a right to vote up to the day of election, if they had paid all rates demanded up to that time. Now by the new Bill, the day of registration was equivalent to the day of election, and all persons who had paid their rates up to that time, would be entitled to register, and of course to vote.—After the several reports had been brought up, it was ordered that the House should adjourn to Wednesday the 15th, to enable the Lords to bring up the arrear of business.

House of Lords, *Aug.* 13.

The Irish Tithes Composition Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Bill for putting down party processions in Ireland, and the Greek Convention Bill, were read a second time. On the motion for the commitment of the Bribery at Elections Bill, it was proved by Lord *Wynford*, that if passed, owing to the wretched manner in which it was drawn, it would remain a dead letter on the statute-book, on which it was ordered to be proceeded with that day six months. The Bill legalizing the introduction of the trial by Jury in India was read a second time.

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Aug. 14. The Lord Chancellor's Salary Bill, and three others, were read a third time, and passed. On the report upon the Forgery Bill being brought up, an amendment was agreed to (against the declared opinion of the Lord Chancellor), exempting from its merciful provisions all persons convicted of forging wills, or letters of attorney for the transfer of stock.

Aug. 15. The Forgery Bill was read a third time and passed, after the *Lord Chancellor* had renewed his objections to the amendment excepting from its operation the forgery of wills, &c. Several other Bills were read a third time, and passed.

On the motion for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Duke of *Wellington* made a long speech on our financial affairs and foreign relations. His Grace contended that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget was not justified by facts, and that the prospects, unfavourable as they were, would not be realised.

Aug. 16. This day the two Houses of Parliament were prorogued, to Tuesday the 16th of October, by his Majesty in person, who delivered the following most gracious speech on the occasion.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The state of the public business now enabling me to release you from a further attendance in Parliament, I cannot take leave of you without expressing the satisfaction with which I have observed your diligence and zeal in the discharge of your duties during a session of extraordinary labour and duration. The matters which you have had under your consideration have been of the first importance; and the laws in particular which have passed for reforming the representation of the people have occupied, as was unavoidable, the greatest portion of your time and attention. In recommending this subject to your consideration, it was my object, by removing the causes of just complaint, to restore general confidence in the Legislature, and to give additional security to the settled institutions of the State. This object will, I trust, be found to have been accomplished.

"I have still to lament the continuance of disturbances in Ireland, notwithstanding the vigilance and energy displayed by my Government there, in the measures which it has taken to repress them. The laws which have been passed, in conformity with my recommendation, at the beginning of the session, with respect to the collection of tithes, are well calculated to lay the foundation of a new system, to the completion of which the attention of Parliament, when it again assembles, will of course be directed. To this necessary work, my best assistance will be given, by enforcing the execution of the laws, and by promoting the prosperity of a country blessed by Divine Providence with so many natural advantages. As conducive to this subject, I must express the satisfaction which I have felt at the measures adopted for extending generally to my people in that kingdom the benefits of education.

"I continue to receive the most friendly assurances from all foreign powers; and, though I am not enabled to announce to you the final arrangement of the questions which have been so long pending between Holland and Belgium, and though unhappily the contest in Portugal between the Princes of the house of Braganza still continues, I look with confidence, through the intimate union which subsists between me and my allies, to the preservation of general peace.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me, and it is a great satisfaction to me to find, notwithstanding large deductions from the revenue occasioned by the repeal of some taxes which pressed most heavily on my people, that you have been enabled, by the exercise of a well-considered economy in all the departments of the State, to provide for the service of the year, without any addition to the public burthens.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I recommend to you during the recess the most careful attention to the preservation of the public peace, and to the maintenance of the authority of the law in your respective counties. I trust that the advantages enjoyed by all my subjects under our free constitution will be duly appreciated and cherished; that relief, from any real causes of complaint, will be sought only through legitimate channels; that all irregular and illegal proceedings will be discountenanced and resisted; and that the establishment of internal tranquillity and order will prove that the measures which I have sanctioned will not be fruitless in promoting the security of the State, and the contentment and welfare of my people."

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

The Continental Sovereigns are vigorously following up the schemes developed in the proceedings of the Frankfort Diet, for suppressing the liberty of political discussion in Germany. A second decree was promulgated by the Diet, on the 13th July, consisting of ten articles. It abolishes the liberty o the press, and interdicts the circulation o

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the journals. It prohibits meetings for the purpose of deliberating or speaking on political subjects, and requires lists to be made out which shall contain the names of the persons, in each and all the States, who are known or suspected to entertain revolutionary sentiments; a mutual agreement being entered into to give up fugitives. It places one State to watch over the conduct of another, and *vice versa;* and the Diet exercises a general surveillance over all the members of the Confederation. It enforces the observance of the most rigid regulations in the case of the Universities, and proscribes every person connected with those institutions who may be known or suspected to belong to secret associations. It places foreigners under the strictest observation,—an observation, in fact, which will almost prevent them from residing in the States of the Confederation. Finally, it says, "the confederated States ensure to each other prompt and mutual military assistance," for the maintainance of order and the repression of seditious or revolutionary movements on the part of the people. The Austrians have concentrated a large force, with 128 pieces of artillery, on the frontiers of Switzerland; and the Grand Duke of Baden had been compelled, after a warm remonstrance, to permit them to take possession of Constance. The people of Baden were the only portion of the Germans who showed a disposition to resist the decrees of the Diet. The Duke of Cambridge, in the name of his brother, the King of Hanover, has published a proclamation, the object of which is to enforce, within the territory of that kingdom, the mandates of the Frankfort protocol. The Second Chamber of the States has, by a large majority, protested against this procedure.

BELGIUM.

On the 9th of August the marriage of King Leopold with the Princess Louise, daughter of the King of France, was solemnized with great ceremony at Compeigne. The ceremony was performed according to the rites of both the Catholic and the Protestant Churches; but the issue of the marriage, if there should be any, is to be reared in the Catholic faith. After a visit to Pierrefond, the royal bridegroom led his blooming partner to his Belgian home. The King and the Royal Family of France, who attended the ceremony, returned to Paris.

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro has not been able to make much progress in the campaign. Some partial conflicts, however, have taken place. On the evening of the 23d July, Don Pedro having had advice that the Miguelites were pressing on Oporto to attack him, his troops, which were preparing to march on Coimbra, were ordered to march at day break, not on Coimbra, but on the direct road to Lisbon. At half-past four the next morning the troops were assembled, and after reading a proclamation, they departed, commanded by the Count de Villa Flor. At eight o'clock the two armies met, and commenced firing at the village of Ferreiro, two leagues from Oporto, on the road to Lisbon. The attack was entirely in favour of Don Pedro, and the Miguelites were obliged to abandon the position they had taken. An official dispatch in the *Chronica Constitutional* of Oporto, relates the approach of Miguel's army, its crossing the Douro and the Vongo, of the efforts made by the liberating army to repel the attack, which led to a second action at Pennafiel, and to one at Vollonga, in both of which the Miguelites were driven back, and after both of which the army of Don Pedro retreated to Oporto. According to the account of the liberators the loss of the Miguelites was 1,200, and their own less than 3. The Lisbon papers, however, claim all the victories for Miguel; and as proof, point to the invaders hemmed in at Oporto, to the Miguelite troops in his rear, and a superior force on the south of the Douro: they declare that the royalist loss is trifling to that of the rebels, and that the Portuguese prisoners taken at the Azores, as well as the natives of those islands, are deserting from Pedro to Miguel. They boast that the garrison of Coimbra is reinforced, and that its fortifications are daily strengthened to impregnability: and, above all, they declare that the Portuguese fleet has chased that of Sartorius without being able to bring him to action. On the 7th Aug. Don Miguel's fleet fought for two hours with the squadron of Admiral Sartorius, and sheered off at last, retreating five or six miles to join all the rest of their forces; when Sartorius thought it prudent to forbear making a general attack.

According to the latest accounts Don Pedro was still at Oporto, fortifying the place, and exercising his new adherents, who form an effective body of 5,000 men. The Miguelite Chief, Santa Martha, was at Penafiel, near Oporto, with a body of 2,000 soldiers.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Accounts from Alexandria, of the 24th of June, state, that Ibraham Pacha had marched from Acre to Damascus, which city he entered and took possession of on the 15th. From thence he intended to go on to Aleppo, to occupy the passes which the Ottomans would have to go through if they made any efforts to reconquer Syria. His army is said to amount to 56,000 men, possessing a numerous cavalry and good artillery. The Turkish fleet, it appears, cannot now succour its army, for, since the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, they have no port to lie in,

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except Cyprus, which is an open road, in which they run the risk of being burnt by the Egyptian fireships.

AMERICA.

By the papers received from New York to the 25th of July it appears, that the number of deaths from cholera was frightful. The interments during the week ending the 21st inst. (Saturday) was 887; of which 716 were by malignant cholera. The number of deaths is more than four times as great as ever occurred there before, in any one week, except the week ending the 14th July, when the number of interments was 510.

In Upper and Lower Canada the cholera was rapidly on the decrease.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland have presented their Report, in which they state, that an improvement has taken place in the disturbed districts, which is to be attributed to the Special Commissions appointed to try the disturbers of the peace in the Queen's County; that the present laws are adequate to put down outrage; and that no new enactment is necessary. The causes of the evils which at present afflict Ireland are attributed to the removal of tenants from farms at the expiration of old leases, and the extent to which vagrancy and mendicity prevail in that country. In the first case, the Committee recommend the formation of a fund to enable the poor tenant to emigrate, or assist him in any other way; in the latter, the amendment of the laws for the management of vagrants and mendicants, and the placing the low public-houses (where the disaffected are known to assemble, and conspire against the public peace) under the careful and constant inspection of the police.

The Bishop of Gloucester, when making his late primary visitation, stated to his Clergy that he shall henceforth devote a tenth of the revenues of his see for building churches, chapels, and schools, and for the increase of the slender incomes of his poorer brethren. His Lordship also signified his wishes that his Clergy should withhold themselves from active interference in the coming election as agitators and partisans.

July 17. The ceremony took place of opening the *Leicester and Swannington Railway*, which has been formed, pursuant to Act of Parliament passed in 1830, principally for the purpose of conveying to Leicester the produce of the beds of coal discovered at Bagworth, Snibstone, and Whitwick. The line of road adopted is somewhat sinuous, commencing with the Augustine Friars, Leicester, and proceeding by New Parks, Glenfield, Ratby, Desford, Bagworth, Hugglescote, and Whitwick, to Swannington, a distance in the whole of 15¼ miles. The line is now completed as far as Bagworth, where Lord Maynard has a colliery at work. There is a tunnel, rather more than a mile in length, commencing at Freaks' Grounds, near Leicester. A branch Railway leads to the granite quarry belonging to the Earl of Stamford at Groby; and there will be several others, the longest about two miles in extent, to the collieries at Ibstock. The works have been planned by Mr. Robert Stephenson.

Aug. 2. The large Greenway Estate, on the river Dart, in *Devon*, with a hundred and fifty-two acres of land, was sold by G. Robins, for 14,000 guineas. There was an extraordinary degree of competition, and at length the Baron Dimsdale became the possessor. He is to pay for the timber besides, at a valuation.

Aug. 3. The *West Herts Infirmary*, near Hemel Hempstead, erected at the sole expense of Sir J. J. Sebright, Bart. Member for the County, and endowed by him with 100*l.* per annum for ever, was opened for the reception of patients, when a splendid fete was given in aid of the funds of the charity.

Aug. 8. The trial of Thomas Cook, a bookbinder, for the murder of Mr. Paas, at Leicester, came on this day. The culprit first murdered his victim by striking him with an iron bar, and then attempted to conceal the horrible transaction by cutting up and burning the body. The prisoner pleaded guilty. He was hung on the 10th, and, in compliance with the recent change of the law by the Anatomy Act, was afterwards gibbetted in chains; but, in consequence of the excitement this occasioned among the great population of Leicester, the body was after a few days taken down by order of the Secretary of State.

Aug. 9. At *Leicester* Assizes, the Duke of Newcastle obtained a verdict for 21,000*l.* against the hundred of Broxlowe, for the destruction of Nottingham Castle in October last. The damage was estimated at 32,460*l.*

Aug. 22. Denuis Collins, the seaman, who threw a stone at his Majesty at Ascot Heath Races, on the 19th of last June, was found guilty, at *Abingdon*, of the crime of high treason, and sentenced to be hung, quartered, and beheaded. His sentence has since been respited.

At *Stornoway*, in the Isle of Lewis, another shoal of whales was lately descried (see our May Mag. p. 457). Boats put to sea, and drove them to Stornoway Harbour. They made several attempts to regain the sea, but without success. Two rows of boats guarded the entrance of the harbour, leaving about a

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score to engage in the *melée*, and to complete the capture. On some occasions the boats were actually on the backs of the fish, and on others dragged with the greatest velocity through the harbour. Towards evening the struggle became gradually faint, till it finally ceased in favour of the human combatants. The tide receded apace, and stretched on the mud lay the leviathans, which, but a few hours before, had waged so fierce a warfare with their captors. The whales were of the bottle-nosed species, 92 in number, and of an extraordinary size.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

NEW CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

From the twelfth report of his Majesty's Commissioners for building additional churches, it appears that in addition to the 168 churches and chapels completed at the time of the last report, twenty churches and chapels have since been finished at the following places, viz. :—at Cleckheaton, in the parish of Birstal, co York ; in the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol; Worcester-square, Walcot, Bath ; in the parish of St. Michael, Coventry; at East Stonehouse, co. Devon; at Highgate, co. Middlesex; at Brighouse, in Halifax, co. York; in Halifax; on Saffron-hill, Holborn; at Wordsley, in Kingswinford, co. Stafford; at Sydenham, in Lewisham, co. Kent; in the parish of Lyncombe and Widcombe, co. Somerset; in Travis-street, Manchester; at Paddington, co. Middlesex; at Todmorden, in Rochdale, co. Lancaster; at Aberaychan, in Trevethin, co. Monmouth; at Ulverstone, co. Lancaster; at Toxteth-park, in Walton-on-the-hill, co. Lancaster; at Pemberton, in Wigan; and at Tunstal, in Wolstanton, co. Stafford. In these twenty churches and chapels accommodation has been provided for 26,361 persons, including 14,039 free seats. Nineteen churches and chapels are now building. Plans have been approved for eight others, and grants have been proposed in aid of building eleven others.

Since the last report the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, has been divided into two distinct and separate parishes, under the provisions of the 16th section of the act of the 58th Geo. 3, c. 45 ; and district parishes have been formed, under the 21st section of the same act, for the chapels at Morley and Gildersome, in the parish of Batley, co. York; in the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle; at Kirkstall, in Leeds ; at Gornal and Coseley, at Sedgeley, co. Stafford ; and at Tunbridge Wells.

July 24. The shareholders of the *General Cemetery Company* held their first great meeting after their incorporation, at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of appointing directors, receiving a report from the provisional committee, &c. Lord Ingestrie in the chair. The report stated that 9,400*l.* had been laid out in the purchase of 54 acres at Kensall Green, on the Harrow Road; that a drainage system had been effected; and that a boundary wall, to give privacy and protection to the property, was in the course of erection, and would, probably, be completed by the 1st of August. The committee had offered a reward for the best designs for a chapel and entrance gate to the cemetery. A plantation of forest trees had been commenced, and 800 planted. The subscribed capital was 36,725*l.*, of which 22,193*l.* had been paid. Lord Ingestrie said, to conciliate the Bishop of London, the clergy of the parish from which a body was taken were to be paid a fee of 5*s.* for every body so removed, if interred in a vault, catacomb, or brick grave; and 1*s.* 6*d.* each if interred in the open ground; the rector of Marylebone to receive an additional 2*s.* 6*d.* for each body, his salary being principally composed of burial fees. Mr. Bowman was elected clerk; Sir J. D. Paul, treasurer; and G. F. Carden, esq. registrar. The balance sheet showed that the total receipts of the company had been 22,218*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* leaving a balance of 7,168*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.* in favour of the company up to the 23d of June last.

The wall of the old St. Dunstan's church, which served as a screen while the new one was building, is now wholly removed. The statue of Queen Elizabeth, which formerly adorned Ludgate, but which, for more than 70 years, has fronted Fleet-street, from the eastern wall of the late church, has been taken down, in order to be placed within the present edifice, which now bursts on the eye in all its beauty, a really noble pile. The architect, Mr. Shaw, just at the moment he was exulting in the completion of his arduous task, and in the prospect of professional celebrity, was seized with an attack of apoplexy, which called him hence, making the new church his monument. We shall give a view of this edifice shortly.

Aug. 16. At a special meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England, held this day, the governor, H. Palmer, esq. stated that the House of Commons having ordered the report of the Secret Committee to be printed, it became absolutely necessary to submit their accounts to the proprietors. The directors held the Committee of the Commons responsible for this to the proprietors. He trusted that the Court of Proprietors when they saw the evidence and the accounts, would be convinced that nothing was exhibited but what would redound to the credit of the Corporation. The names of the different heads of the accounts were then read. The divisible property of the Bank, including the buildings, amounted to 4,000,000*l.* The accounts were ordered to be printed, with the minutes of the Secret Committee. In consequence of the facts that transpired at the above meeting, Bank-stock declined twelve per cent. in two days.

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PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

July 20. Garrisons: Lt.-Gen. Sir John Byng, Governor of Londonderry and Culmore.——Henry Bethune, esq. of Kilconquhar, co. Fife, knighted.

July 25. Sir Aug. W. Clifford, Knight, C.B. R.N. to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

July 27. 6th Dragoons: Major Edm. Meysey Wigley Greswolde, to be Lt.-Col. —Capt. Jeremiah Ratcliffe to be Major. —1st Foot Guards: Lieut. and Capt. J. Lyster, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Brevet: Capts. John Birch and P. Delisle to be Majors.—Garrison: brevet Lieut.-Col. Loftus Gray, to be Lieut.-Governor of Pendennis Castle.

Aug. 17. 65th Foot: Lieut.-Col. Hon. John James Knox, to be Lieut.-Col.

Aug. 23. Cha. Price, M. D., of Brighton, to be Physician Extraordinary to the King.

Aug. 24. 2d foot gds. Lt.-Col. Lord C. S. Churchill, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—7th Foot: Lieut.-Col. Jas. Drummond Buller Elphinstone, to be Lieut.-Col.—61st Foot: brevet Col. Edw. Darley, to be Lt.-Col.—65th Foot: Major Geo. Wilson to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Peter Farquharson to be Major.—76th Foot: Capt. John Faincombe to be Major.——Royal Staff Corps: to be Majors, Capt. Geo. Longmore, Capt. Geo. Dry Hall.——Lord Nugent to be Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands and a Knight Grand Cross of the Ionian Order of St. Michael and St. George; Adm. Sir Harry Neale, G.C.B., Vice-Adm. Sir Graham Moore, K.C.B., Vice-Adm. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, K.C.B., and Vice-Adm. Sir E. Codrington, re-invested with the ensigns of Knights Grand Crosses, which they resigned on quitting severally the command in the Mediterranean; and Sir Harris Nicolas, K. H. to be Chancellor of the Order.

Member returned to Parliament.
Tipperary (co.)—R. Otway Cave, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. H. Burn, Preb. in Brecon Col. Ch.
Rev. J. Nelson, Preb. in Heytesbury Col. Ch. Wilts.
Rev. G. Thomas, Preb. in Brecon Cath.
Rev. W. Acton, Weston Colville R. co. Cambridge.
Rev. D. Adams, Pinhoe V. Devon.
Rev. T. D. Betts, Martlesham R. Suffolk.
Rev. H. Biddulph, Standlake R. Oxon.
Rev. G. Burrington, Woodleigh R. Devon.
Rev. A. A. Colville, Livermere R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Dornford, Plymptree R. Devon.
Rev. J. Ellis, Yeddingham V. co. York.
Rev. W. S. Escott, Oddington R. Gloucest.
Rev. J. Gillard, Sydenham Damerell R. co. Devon.
Rev. J. Goodman, Kemmerton V. Glouc.
Rev. E. C. Harington, St. David's P. C. Exeter.
Rev. W. N. Hooper. Littleton P. C. Hants.
Rev. C. Kekewich, Grenton R. Somerset.
Rev. G. Kennard, Speeton P. C. co. York.
Rev. R. E. Leach, Holmfirth P. C. York.
Rev. H. C. Marsh, Barnack R. Northampt.
Rev. R. Phayre, Rainham R. Norfolk.
Rev. T. Steele, Coaley V. co. Gloucester.
Rev. J. Thompson, Esh P. C. Durham.
Rev. A. A. Turnour, Tattersett R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Ward, East Clandon R. Surrey.
Rev. T. Watson, Tottenhill P. C. Norfolk.
Rev. J. N. White, Tyvetshall R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Ayre, Chap. to Earl of Roden.
Rev. W. G. P. Cooke, Chap. to the Forces at the Cape of Good Hope.

Civil Promotion.

Mr. Henry Earle to be Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College of Surgeons, London.

BIRTHS.

July 29. At Charlemont Villa, near Dublin, the lady of the Hon. Isaac Barré Phipps, of H. M. late Council, Berbice, a dau.——30. At the Gothic, Kentish-town, the lady of Sir James Williams, a son.——31. At Blyth, near Bawtry, Lady Bouverie, a dau.

Lately. At Enfield House, the Hon. Mrs. de Blaquiere, a dau.——At Sheerness, the wife of Captain Andrew King, R. N. a dau. ——At Woodchester Park, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Moreton, a son.

Aug. 1. At Camden-terrace, the wife of Michael J. Quin, esq. Barrister-at-Law, a son.——2. At Bath House, Piccadilly, Lady Henry Thynne, a son.——4. In Dublin, Lady Harriet Fowler, a dau.——At Titchborne, the Right Hon. Lady Dormer, a dau. ——8. The wife of H. J. Baillie, barrister-at-law, a dau.——15. At Coleorton Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Sir H. W. Beaumont, Bart. a son.——16. In Bedford-squ. Mrs. Luke G. Hansard, a dau. —— 19. In Portland-place, the lady of Sir H. Willock, a son.——20. At Brighton, Mrs. James Hunter Hulme, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

April 26. In Tobago, Capt. Blackwell, eldest son of Major-Gen. Blackwell, C.B. to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Francis Johnston, esq. of Norton-street, Portland-place, London.

May 15. At the Cape of Good Hope, Major Julius George Griffiths, principal Commissary of Ordnance at that Presidency, to the widow of the late Lt.-Col. Williams.

July 13. At Liverpool, Mr. T. C. Hincksman, of Preston, to Mrs. Jones, of Liverpool.——16. At Bath, Samuel Wood,

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esq. of Upper Swainswick, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. G. Luke, R.N. Littlebourne, Devon. —— 18. At Broadway, the Viscomte de Visme, eldest son of Col. Comte de Visme, of Exmouth, to Elizabeth Carter, second dau. of the Rev. W. Palmer, D.D. Vicar of Yarcombe, Devon.——At Barlbro, Derbyshire, the Rev. Christopher Alderson, to Georgiana, fourth dau. of the late John Peel, esq. Pastures-house.——At Ripon, T. Grimston, M.D. to Anne-Maria Fynes Clinton, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Fynes Clinton, Preb. of Westminster.—— 20. Stanley Lowe, esq. to Anne-Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Thos. Searle, R.N.——21. At Bridlington, Chas. Swabey, esq. of Gristhorpe, near Scarbro', to Eliza, second dau. of H. Boynton, esq. of Bridlington Quay, and niece of Sir Francis Boynton, Bart. of Burton Agnes. —— 24. At Rushbrooke, Suffolk, Major Eden, of the Connaught Rangers, to Fanny Georgiana, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Rushbrooke.——At Brightwell, Oxon, J. More Molyneux, esq. of Loseley-park, Surrey, to Caroline-Isabella Lowndes, eldest dau. of W. F. Lowndes Stone, esq. of Brightwell-park, Oxon.—— 26. At Barton Seagrave, Ambrose Isted, esq. of Ecton, co. Northampton, to Eleanor Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford, Rector of Barton Seagrave, and Canon of Windsor.——28. At Great Saling, Essex, J. H. Benbow, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Agatha Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Dobbie, R.N.——31. At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. John B. James, to Mary Ann, only dau. of the Rev. G. Burges, Vicar of Halvergate, and Moulton, Norfolk.——At South Stoneham, the Rev. J. Crawford, to Eleanor, fourth dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir E. Foote, K.C.B. of Highfield-house, Southampton.——Rev. Gilbert Blackburne, to Charlotte Burgoyne, eldest dau. of the late Sir Montagu Burgoyne, Bart. of Sutton-park, Bedfordshire.

Lately. At Ingestrie, the Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot, son of Earl Talbot, to Harriet, dau. of the late H. C. Aston, esq. of Aston-hall.——In Paris, the Chevalier Bressand de Chevigney, to the Hon. Julia Roper Curzon, eldest dau. of Lord Teynham.

Aug. 1. At Neath, Glamorganshire, the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, of Addington-place, Kent, to Harriette Grant, dau. of the late Henry Grant, esq. of the Gnoll, Glamorganshire.——At Marylebone Church, J. H. R. Chichester, eldest son of Dr. Chichester, to Grace-Mary, dau. of late Sir E. Knatchbull.——At Hemel Hempstead, the Rev. Chas. John Way, Rector of Middleton, Lanc. to Georgiana Augusta, dau. of Henry Grover, esq.——2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Rich. Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, of Baron Hill, co. Anglesey, Bart. M.P. to Maria Frances, only dau. of Sir Thos. Stanley Massey Stanley, of Hooton, co. Chester, Bart. and grand-dau. of Lady Haggerston, of Haggerston Castle, Northumberland. —— At Little Driffield, Wm. Dick Fergusson, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Fergusson, of Dunfalandy, Perthshire, to Sarah, third dau. of the late Capt. Platt, of Whitburn West-hall, co. Durham. —— 3. At Aldingbourne, the Rev. J. Fearnley, of King's-college, London, to Frances Martha, second dau. of M. Buckle, esq. of Norton-house, near Chichester.—— 4. At St. James's, the Viscount Sydney, to Lady Emily Paget, dau. of the Marquis of Anglesea. —— 6. At Pancras New Church, R. Horton, esq. to Margaret Fanny, dau. of T. Greenwood, esq. of Cumberland-place, Regent's-park.——7. At Frome, the Rev. D. Malcolm Clerk, to Stuart, second dau. of Geo. Sheppard, esq. of Fromefield-house. —— At Walton-on-Thames, J. G. Nicholls, esq. jun. of West Moulsey, Surrey, to Catherine-Anne, second dau. of the Rev. C. D'Oyley Alpin, of Grove-house, Walton.——8. At Wimbledon, R. B. Palliser, esq. to Fanny, dau. of the late J. Marryat, esq. M.P.——At Bath, George Augustus Woodforde, esq. to Harriett Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Leir, of Dicheat Rectory.——9. At St. James's, Lieut. Col. Elliott, E.I.C. of Burley-house, Plymouth, to Catherine-Charlotte, dau. of the late Andrew Tracey, esq. of Gascoyne-place, Plymouth.——At Handsworth, John Rawlins, esq. of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, to Sarah, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Archbold Mac Donnell, of Lochgarry.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Visc. Howick, to Miss Maria Copley, youngest dau. of Sir Joseph Copley, of Sprotborough, Bart. —— At Camberwell, Dr. P. Lovell Phillips, to Mary Ann Hawkes, only dau. of the Rev. Dr. Collyer, of Peckham.——At Chilton, Joseph Addeson, esq. of Boroughbridge, Somersetshire, to Emma, third dau. of Col. Addeson, of Chilton-hall, Suffolk. ——At Stone, Staffordshire, the Rev. J. T. Hinds, Rector of Pulham, Dorset, to Margaret Dorothea, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Clowes, of Darlaston hall, Staffordshire. ——11. Harris Prendergast, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Hannah Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. T. Fry, Rector of Emberton, Bucks. ——13. At Welwyn, Herts, John Villiers Shelley, esq. eldest son of Sir John Shelley, Bart. to Louisa-Elizabeth-Anne, only child of the Rev. S. Johnes Knight, of Henley-hall, Salop. —— At Rollesby, John Baker, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Emma Grace, only dau. of late Thos. Girdlestone, esq. M.D.——14. At Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, Michael Hicks Beach, esq. of Williamstrip-park, Gloucestershire, to Harriet Victoria, second dau. of the late John Stratton, esq.——16. At Brighton, Visc. Bernard, son of the Earl of Bandon, to Catharine Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Whitmore, esq. of Apley-park, Shropshire.

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OBITUARY.

Duke of Reichstadt.

July 22. At the palace of Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, of consumption, aged 21, Napoleon-Francis-Charles-Joseph, Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon Emperor of the French.

He was born at Paris March 20, 1811, the only offspring of the ill-omened alliance of Napoleon and the Archduchess Maria-Louisa; and immediately upon his birth received the title of King of Rome. The occurrence was received with the most rapturous demonstrations of the ecstatic joy of the French people. He received the names of Francis and Charles in compliment to his maternal grandfather and uncle, and that of Joseph from his paternal uncle the King of Spain.

On his father's abdication, the Empress was in 1814 declared Duchess of Parma, and her son was styled Prince of Parma, until the reversion of that principality was assigned to a Prince of Sardinia. On the 22d of July 1818, he was created Duke of Reichstadt, a large estate and castle in Bohemia.

The following description of him was published in 1827, in a work intitled "Austria as it is:"—"The young Napoleon is an interesting youth, beautifully formed, with the countenance and the fine cut lips of his father, and the blue eyes of his mother. One cannot see this blooming youth, with his inexpressible tint of melancholy and thoughtfulness, without a deep emotion. He has not that marked, plain, and familiar ease of the Austrian princes, who seem to be every where at home; but his demeanour is more dignified, and noble in the extreme. He has an Arabian steed, which he strides with a nobleness which gives the promise of as good horsemanship as that for which his father was so celebrated. His *escadron* almost adore him; and he commands with decision and a military eye, which prognosticate a future general. He is, by virtue of an imperial decree, proprietor of the eight domains of the Grand Duke of Toskana, in Bohemia, with an income of above 20,000*l.* sterling; a greater revenue than is enjoyed by any of the imperial princes, the Archduke Charles excepted. His title is Duke of Reichstadt. He is addressed "Euer Durchlaucht" (Your Highness). His rank is immediately after that of the princes of the reigning house, the Austrian family of Este and Toskana. His court establishment is the same with the imperial princes; he has his oberstofmeister, his lord chamberlain, aids-de-camp, and a corresponding inferior household."

The Duke of Reichstadt had a separate establishment in a wing of the quadrangle of the Imperial Palace; and removed with the Court for the summer months to the Palaces of Schoenbrunn or Lachsenburg. The surveillance under which, at the instigation of Metternich, this young Prince was kept, from the period of his arrival in Vienna, was very strict. Until he attained his nineteenth year he was never suffered to stir from the palace of the Burg, without his governor, Count Dietrichstein, or his sub-governor; whether to attend his lessons at the swimming-school, or take a walk on the bastions, or a ride in the Prater. Although naturally of a very lively turn (so as to be frequently sent for by the Empress, to amuse his old grandfather the Emperor,) he was not suffered to form an intimacy with any young persons of his own age. Naturally of a feeble constitution and delicate conformation, he outgrew his strength so early as his sixteenth year, and never attained any thing like robust health; while the damp atmosphere of the Palace of Schoenbrunn, which is situated in a hollow, overhung by a range of hills, has tended to his state of further enervation. His disposition was naturally prone to melancholy; and several anecdotes have been related which are tinged with that characteristic. A few weeks before his death, he is said to have exclaimed, "So young, is there then no remedy? My birth and my death then will be the only points of remembrance." Some time since his mother sent to him the superb cradle that was given at his birth by the city of Paris. He deposited it in the Imperial treasury, and recalling the circumstance to his mind a few days since, he cried "My tomb will be near my cradle." It is said that a French artist was recently admitted to his presence, and on requesting that his Highness would honour his album with a *souvenir*, he wrote down the following: "Vous retournez à Paris, dites à la Colonne (the Column of the Place Vendome) que je meurs en regrettant de ne pouvoir l'embrasser!"

He is said to have been attended by the Archduchess with great affection during his last illness (a pulmonary con-

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sumption of the most decided kind). But the parent and child have been estranged from each other; and the large family borne by Maria Louisa to her second husband (the late Count Neipperg) is supposed to have in some degree alienated her Imperial Highness from this solitary pledge of her first ill-omened nuptials. He is said to have kept up a secret correspondence with young Louis Napoleon, since the insurrection in the States of the Pope, and to have sent to him the sword of the Emperor his father; but it is announced that he has left no will. His mother is therefore the heiress of his property, the annual interest of which is said to be nearly a million of imperial florins.

His funeral was attended with the same forms and honours as that of an Archduke. On the 24th of July, at eight o'clock, the corpse lay in state in the Chapel of the Palace at Vienna. At two o'clock the heart was deposited in the Chapel of Loretto, belonging to St. Augustine's Church; immediately after the bowels were removed to St. Stephen's Church. At five o'clock the funeral took place with great solemnity, and the body was deposited in the imperial family vault, in the church of the Capuchins, which forms part of the palace. The Archduchess Maria-Louisa set out the same morning for Persenberg, to meet the Emperor; from thence she will return to Parma.

The death of the Duke of Reichstadt has been treated very lightly at Paris. However, a solemn service has been performed at the Church of St. Mery, which was attended by about 60 persons, including the Duke de Bassano and General Bertrand, the latter wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. The greatest order prevailed.

The Duke of Reichstadt certainly possessed some of the intellectual talents of his illustrious father; and evinced very early an amiable disposition and a generous temper. Napoleon ruined himself for the sake of offspring; the rock of St. Helena and the early grave of the Duke of Reichstadt, are the results of that fatal error. The faithful Josephine has indeed been fully avenged; nor has there ever occurred a more striking example of the vanity of human wishes!

VISCOUNT DILLON.

July 24. In Lower Brook-street, aged 54, the Right Hon. Henry-Augustus Dillon-Lee, thirteenth Viscount Dillon, of Costello-Gallen in the county of Mayo (1621-2), a Colonel in the army.

His Lordship was born at Brussells, Oct. 28, 1777, (eleven years before his father proved his claim to the title,) the eldest son of Charles the twelfth Viscount Dillon, K.P. by the Hon. Henrietta-Maria Phipps, only daughter of Constantine first Lord Mulgrave, and aunt to the present Earl of Mulgrave. He was bred to arms, and on the 1st of October 1794 obtained the rank of Colonel in the Irish brigade. On a vacancy in 1799, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Harwich; and at the next general election in 1802 he was chosen one of the Knights for the County of Mayo. He was re-elected in 1806, 1807, and 1812, and continued member until he succeeded to his father's title, Nov. 9, 1813; after which he did not again sit in Parliament.

In 1801 Mr. Dillon published a pamphlet advocating the Catholic Claims, entitled "A Short View of the Catholic Question, in a letter to a Councillor of Law at Dublin;" and in 1805, "A Letter to the Noblemen and Gentlemen who composed the deputation of the Catholics of Ireland."

In August 1806 he was appointed a Colonel in the army, and Colonel of the 101st or Duke of York's Irish regiment of foot; and in 1811-12 he published, "A Commentary on the Military Establishments and Defence of the British Empire," in two volumes 8vo. (noticed in the Monthly Review, N. S. vol. lxvi. pp. 199—207).

His Lordship also published an edition, in quarto, of The Tactics of Ælian, with notes; a Commentary on the Policy of Nations, in two volumes octavo; and a Poem entitled Ecceline da Romano.

Although apparently a fine and vigorous man, he had suffered long from a consuming disease.

Lord Dillon married, in Feb. 1807, Henrietta, daughter of Dominick Geoffrey Browne, Esq. M.P. for Mayo, by Margaret, daughter of the Hon. George Browne, son of the first Earl of Sligo. By this lady, who survives him, he had five sons and two daughters: 1. the Hon. Henrietta-Maria, married in 1826 to Edward John Stanley, Esq. M.P. eldest son of Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Alderley Park in Cheshire, Bart.; 2. the Right Hon. Charles-Henry now Viscount Dillon; 3. a son, who died in 1822, aged 12; 4. the Hon. Theobald-Dominick-Geoffrey, Lieut. in the 60th foot; 5. the Hon. Arthur-Edmund-Denis; 6. the Hon. Constantine-Augustus; and 7. the Hon. Helena-Matilda.

LORD HENNIKER.

July 22. At Major House, Suffolk, aged 54, the Right Hon. John Minet

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Henniker Major, third Baron Henniker, of Stratford upon Slaney, co. Wicklow (1800), fourth Bart. (1765), and LL.D.

His Lordship was born Nov. 20, 1777, the eldest son of the Hon. Major Henniker (second son of the first Lord), by Mary, daughter of John Phœnix, of Rochester, Gent. He succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle John the second Lord, Dec. 5, 1821, and took the surname of Major (that of the maternal ancestors of the first Lord), in addition to that of Henniker, by royal signmanual May 27, 1822.

Lord Henniker married, Jan. 1, 1799, Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Chafy, Canon of Canterbury, and Rector of Swalecliffe and Sturrey in Kent, by whom he had five daughters and three sons: 1. the Hon. Anne-Elizabeth, married in 1824 to John Heaton, of Plâs Heaton, co. Denbigh, Esq.; 2. the Right Hon. John now Lord Henniker, a barrister-at-law; 3. Mary, married in 1829 to John Longueville Bedingfield, Esq.; 4. the Hon. Emily; 5. the Hon. Elizabeth, married in 1826 to her father's cousin-german the Rev. Sir Augustus Brydges Henniker, Bart.; 6. the Hon. Frances; 7. the Hon. Major Henniker, recently appointed to a company in the 2d life guards; 8. the Hon. William-Chafy, born in 1813.

LORD RENDLESHAM.

July 3. At Auteuil, near Paris, aged 46, the Right Hon. John Thellusson, second Baron Rendlesham, of Rendlesham, in the peerage of Ireland (1806).

His Lordship was born Sept. 12, 1785, the second but eldest surviving son of Peter-Isaac the first Lord, by Elizabeth-Eleanora, third daughter of John Cornwall, of Hendon in Middlesex, esq.; and succeeded his father in the title Sept. 16, 1808.

His Lordship was twice married; firstly, Nov. 30, 1809, to Mary-Andalusia, second daughter of Samuel Trevor Dickens, esq. Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Engineers; by which lady, who died Aug. 15, 1814, he had no issue; secondly, March 26, 1816, to Anna-Sophia, daughter and coheiress of William Tatnall, of Leiston Old Abbey in Suffolk, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, he had two daughters and one son: 1. the Hon. Emily-Elizabeth-Julia; 2. the Hon. Sophia-Andalusia-Mary; 3. the Hon. Frederick-Adolphus, who died an infant in 1822. The surviving children, being females, will not inherit or convey any part of the property tied up by the celebrated will of their great-grandfather.*

His Lordship is succeeded in the peerage by his next surviving brother, the Hon. and Rev. William Thellusson, who is married, but has no family. He is the third of three clergymen who have succeeded their brothers in peerages during the present year; the others are the present Earl of Scarborough and Viscount Downe.

The body of the late Lord was brought to this country, and interred at Rendlesham in Suffolk, on the 17th of July. In compliance with his Lordship's directions, the funeral was conducted in the most private manner possible; no hearse, mourning coach, or any of the usual paraphernalia on such occasions being employed to convey his remains to the family vault. Sixteen poor men, who had been long in his service, carried the body, and Lady Rendlesham next followed as chief mourner, supported on each side by her two daughters; immediately after came his Lordship's brother and sister, the numerous tenantry and servants. His Lordship was a nobleman of the most simple habits, averse to ostentation, and living in the bosom of his family.

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* Most people have heard of Mr. Thellusson's unnatural but ingenious will; few, however, are correctly acquainted with its provisions. Its purport is briefly this:—that the great mass of his property shall accumulate until his sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons shall be all deceased; and that it shall then be apportioned between the male heirs of his three sons. In case of failure in either branch (an instance of which has already occurred by the death of his second son without male issue), cross remainders are to take place to the descendants of each son in tail male, providing that no two third-parts shall unite in one individual. If at any time only two male heirs shall be left, the other third share is to be divided between them; and if at any time only one male heir shall survive, then the whole shall centre in him. At present none of the heirs presumptive are born. There are, however, eleven males in the family; five of them the testator's grandsons, and six his great-grandsons; the latter are all under eleven years of age; and as they, as well as any brothers or cousins that may hereafter be born, must all be deceased before the ensuing generation can enter upon the property, the greater part of a century may still elapse before that period shall arrive. After this exposition, the following table of the present males of the house of Thellusson (and including the descent of the title of Rendlesham) may be perused with interest. A prophet alone could select from the six children in the

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LORD AMESBURY.

July 7. At his residence in Pimlico, after a short illness, aged 80, the Right Hon. Charles Dundas, Baron Amesbury, of Kentbury, Amesbury, and Barton-Court, in Berkshire, and of Aston Hall, co. Flint.

His Lordship was first cousin to Lord Dundas and to the Earl of Lauderdale; He was born Aug. 5, 1751, the younger son* of Thomas Dundas, of Fingask, esq. M.P. for Orkney and Zetland, by his second wife Lady Janet Maitland, third and youngest daughter of Charles sixth Earl of Lauderdale. His first marriage with Anne, daughter and heiress of —— Wheatley, esq. brought him the estates of Kentbury-Ambresbury in Berkshire, where his mansion of Barton Court was situated. They were derived from her grandmother Anne, daughter of Thomas Loder, esq. by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Jonathan Raymond, all of the same parish.

Mr. Dundas was a Counsellor at law when first returned to Parliament on a vacancy for the borough of Richmond, at the close of 1774. At the general election of 1780 he was a candidate for the Stewarty of Orkney and Shetland; and, although Robert Baikie, esq. was returned, Mr. Dundas was reported duly elected by a committee Feb. 12, 1781, and the return was amended accordingly. In 1784 he was again elected for Richmond; but resigned that seat, for what reason we are not aware, by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, Jan. 24, 1786. On the death of Wm. Henry Hartley, esq., one of the members for Berkshire, in Aug. 1794, Mr. Dundas was first elected for that county, which he continued to represent during ten successive Parliaments, until elevated to the peerage in the present year.

Mr. Dundas was so well acquainted with the constitution and laws of parliament that, on the resignation of Mr. Speaker Mitford (afterwards Lord Redesdale) in 1802, he was by some members considered the proper person to fill the chair of Speaker. After Mr. Abbot had been proposed, Mr. Sheridan rose, and observed, that "it was customary in better times to choose a Speaker from the landed interest;" and then nominated Charles Dundas, esq., a proposition which was seconded by Lord George Cavendish and supported by Mr. Courtenay. But Mr. Dundas immediately declined, observing that "he felt

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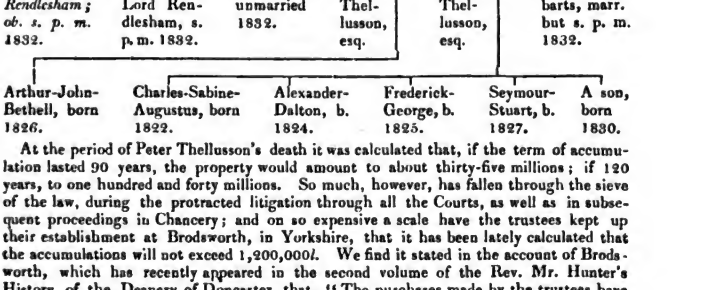
last generation the fathers or father of the future heirs, if indeed those fathers themselves have actually yet appeared upon the stage of existence. The deceased are printed in Italic; the others are all living.



At the period of Peter Thellusson's death it was calculated that, if the term of accumulation lasted 90 years, the property would amount to about thirty-five millions; if 120 years, to one hundred and forty millions. So much, however, has fallen through the sieve of the law, during the protracted litigation through all the Courts, as well as in subsequent proceedings in Chancery; and on so expensive a scale have the trustees kept up their establishment at Brodsworth, in Yorkshire, that it has been lately calculated that the accumulations will not exceed 1,200,000*l.* We find it stated in the account of Brodsworth, which has recently appeared in the second volume of the Rev. Mr. Hunter's History of the Deanery of Doncaster, that, "The purchases made by the trustees have been considerable in the counties of York, Norfolk, Warwick, Hertford, Middlesex, and in the Bishoprick of Durham. About 1500 acres were bought at Amotherby near Malton; but the rest of the Yorkshire purchases have been in the vicinity of Brodsworth, viz. at Bilham, Thorpe, Pickburn, Adwick, and Brodsworth."

* The elder brother was General Thomas Dundas, to whose memory a monument has been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

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Mr. Abbot so much better qualified to fulfil the duties of that high and important station, that he was determined to support him;" concluding with a declaration that "his own ambition was confined to the honour of being a simple, but independent, member of Parliament." (see vol. lxxii. p. 559.) Mr. Dundas voted in favour of Mr. Grey's motion for Reform in Parliament in 1797; and usually sided with all the measures of the Whig party. He was one of the six Counsellors of State to the Prince of Wales in his capacity of Great Steward of Scotland; and was Colonel of the White Horse Volunteer Cavalry.

Mr. Dundas was elevated to the peerage by patent dated May 11 in the present year. With the exception of Mr. Coke, we believe he was then the "father" of the House of Commons. Mr. Coke was a member nearly three years before him, having been first elected for Derby in Jan. 1772.

Lord Amesbury married secondly, Jan. 25, 1822, his first cousin Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Charles Barclay, (second son of Charles Earl of Lauderdale,) and widow first of Charles Ogilvy, esq. and secondly of Major Archibald Erskine. By his first lady he had an only daughter Janet, married to her first cousin, Capt. Thomas Dean Dundas, of Fingask, who is a candidate for the representation of the newly created borough of Greenwich. Lord Amesbury having left no male issue, his title has become extinct, in less than two months after the date of its creation.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART.

June 29. In New-street, Spring Gardens, of cholera, aged 48, Sir James Macdonald, the second Baronet (1813), Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; nephew to the Marquis of Stafford, the Duchess of Beaufort, Countess of Harrowby, Viscount Granville, &c. son-in-law to the Earl of Albemarle, and cousin-german to the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Macdonald, Lady Cawdor, &c.

Sir James was born Feb. 14, 1784, the eldest and only surviving son of the Right Hon. Sir Archibald Macdonald, Baron of the Exchequer, (a memoir of whom will be found in our vol. xcvi. i. 561) by Lady Louisa Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of Granville first Marquis of Stafford, K.G. He was first returned to Parliament at the general election of 1806 as one of the burgesses for Newcastle-under-Lyme; in 1807 he was chosen for the county of Sutherland; in 1812, 1818, 1820, 1826, and 1830 for Calne; in 1831 for Hampshire. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, May 18, 1826. He was appointed a Clerk to the Privy Seal very early in life; and a Commissioner of the India Board on the accession of the present Ministry, when he resigned the former office. He was lately persuaded to accept the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, in the hope that the climate of the Mediterranean would recruit his health, which had long been in a delicate state. He survived his appointment not quite four weeks. On the Wednesday evening before his death he dined at the residence of his father-in-law, the Earl of Albemarle, in Berkeley-square, and did not then appear to be indisposed. The following evening he was seized with illness, and on Friday morning he expired. Sir Henry Halford stated the complaint was unquestionably cholera.

Sir James Macdonald was three times married: first, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Sparrow, of Bishton, co. Stafford, esq.; secondly Aug. 10, 1819, to Lady Sophia Keppel, eldest daughter of William-Charles fourth and present Earl of Albemarle; her ladyship died Sept. 29, 1824; and thirdly, April 20, 1826, to Anne-Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. J. Saville Ogle, of Kirley Hall, co. Northumberland. By his second marriage he had issue: 1. Sir Archibald Keppel Macdonald, born in 1820, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Granville, who died in December last, soon after completing his tenth year.

SIR JAMES HALL, BART.

June 23. At Edinburgh, aged 72, Sir James Hall, the fourth Baronet, of Dunglass, co. Haddington, (1687) F.R.S. and S.A. Edinburgh.

Sir James was the eldest son of Sir John Hall the third Baronet, by Magdalen, daughter of Sir Robert Pringle; and succeeded his father in the baronetcy July 3, 1776. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of St. Michael's in Cornwall on a vacancy in 1808; but did not again sit in Parliament after the dissolution in 1812. He was the author of an Essay on the Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic architecture 1813, 4to. and of several papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Sir James Hall married, Nov. 10, 1786, Lady Helena Douglas, second daughter of Dunbar third Earl of Selkirk, and aunt to the present peer of that title. They had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. Sir John Hall, who has succeeded to the title; he married in 1823, Julia, daughter of J. Walker, esq. of Edinburgh, and has issue; 2. Basil Hall, Capt. R.N. well known from his volumes of travels; he married in

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1825 Margaret, daughter of Sir John Hunter, and has issue; 3. James; 4. Magdalen, married first in 1815 to Sir William Delancey, who was slain the same year at Waterloo, where he was Quartermaster-general; secondly, in 1819, to Henry Harvey, Esq. and died in 1822, leaving issue; 5. Elizabeth, married in 1824 to the Rev. G. P. Boileau Pollen, and has issue; and 6. Katherine.

ADM. SIR ISRAEL PELLEW.

July 19. At Plymouth, after a lingering illness, Sir Israel Pellew, K.C.B. Admiral of the Blue; brother to Lord Viscount Exmouth.

This brave and judicious officer was born about 1761, the third son of Mr. Samuel Humphrey Pellew, of Husking near Falmouth, by Constance, daughter of Mr. Edward Langford. He entered early in life into the naval service of his country; and in Jan. 1783, when commanding the Resolution cutter, of 12 guns, then stationed in the home service, captured the Flushing, a Dutch privateer of 14 guns. At the conclusion of the American war, he had obtained the rank of master and commander.

On the breaking out of the war with France, in 1793, his brother, Capt. Edward Pellew, obtained the command of La Nymphe frigate, of 36 guns, and 200 men, on board of which ship it was his brother Israel's good fortune to serve as a volunteer in the celebrated action with the French frigate Cleopatra, of 40 guns, and 320 men, off the Start, fought on 19th of June 1793; which, after an obstinate resistance for 55 minutes, during which time the Cleopatra's mizen mast and tiller were shot away, and the captain, with the three lieutenants, and nearly 100 of her men, killed and wounded, struck her colours to la Nymphe. This brilliant action was the first naval battle during the last war, and la Nymphe having slipped out of port, and returned with her prize within a week, the country was elated with the success. Captain Israel Pellew was, in consequence, promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, and appointed to command la Nymphe; his brother having been knighted, and removed to the Arethusa, a fine new frigate of 38 guns.

Captain Israel Pellew was next appointed to the Squirrel of 20 guns, employed in the North Sea, where he remained until the spring of 1795, and then removed into the Amphion frigate, which after having served a short time in the North Sea, sustained some injury in a gale of wind, and was sent back to Plymouth to refit. Whilst the repairs were in progress, this unfortunate ship took fire and blew up, in the Hamoaze Harbour, on the 22d of September 1796. Of 300 persons on board not more than forty were saved, several of whom were severely wounded. Capt. Pellew, his First Lieutenant, and Capt. Swaffield, of the Overyssel, were in the cabin at dinner: the last named perished; the two former were saved from running into the quarter gallery nearest the sheer-hulk, on the quarter deck of which Capt. Pellew was immediately thrown (see a full account of the accident in our vol. lxvi. pp. 872, 960).

On the termination of the Court Martial (at which no light was thrown on the origin of the calamity), the whole of the survivors of the ship's company requested to share Capt. Pellew's fortune, on his obtaining a new command, a high testimony to his good qualities as an officer. His next appointment was to the Cleopatra frigate, stationed in the Channel, where he captured l'Emilie, a French privateer of 18 guns. Towards the latter end of 1798, he escorted a fleet of merchantmen to Halifax, whence, after a disastrous cruise to Jamaica, in which he twice nearly suffered shipwreck, he returned to Portsmouth, Dec. 6, 1801.

In the spring of 1804, he was appointed to the Conqueror 74, stationed in the Channel. Towards the close of the same year, he joined Lord Nelson's fleet in the Mediterranean, with which he sailed in the well-remembered pursuit of the enemy's fleet to the West Indies, and was afterwards engaged at Trafalgar. In that memorable battle the Conqueror was the fourth ship of the van, or weather column, and had three men killed and nine wounded.

Our officer was subsequently employed in blockading the Russian fleet in the Tagus, until its surrender in 1808; soon after which he was appointed to superintend the payments of the ships afloat at Chatham. He attained the rank of Rear Admiral in 1810, and in the following year accompanied his brother to the Mediterranean, as Captain of the fleet on that station, where he remained till the peace. On the enlargement of the order of the Bath, he was nominated a Knight Commander, Jan. 2, 1815; was promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral in 1819; and Admiral in 1830. Although it was not his good fortune to bear so prominent or distinguished a part during the war as his brother, Sir Israel was deservedly esteemed to be a brave and judicious officer.

He married Mary, daughter of George Gilmore, Esq.; his only son, Edward, a Captain in the Life-guards, was slain in a duel, by Lieut. Theophilus Walsh, of the same regiment, at Paris, Oct. 6, 1819.

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GENERAL HART.

June 14. At his seat, Kildare, aged 80, George Vaughan Hart, Esq. a General in the army, Governor of Londonderry and Culmore.

This amiable and excellent officer entered the army in 1775 as an Ensign in the 46th foot, and immediately embarked with his regiment for North America. He joined the armament at Cape Fear, North Carolina, in June 1776, and served as Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Vaughan, during the unsuccessful operation at that time so injudiciously attempted at Sullivan's Island, against Charlestown, South Carolina. From thence he joined the main army of Sir Wm. Howe, at Staten Island, with which he served in the same year in the several actions in Long Island, at the attack and capture of Fort Washington upon York Island, and of Fort Lee upon the opposite bank of North (or Hudson's) River. After the pursuit of the enemy across the Jersey, towards Philadelphia, he remained the following winter at Amboy; where his regiment, the 46th, occupied an old transport ship as a barrack, and were actively employed in escorts of ammunition, &c. which were continually attacked, between that place and the winter quarters of the army in the neighbourhood of Burlington. After the disaster to the Hessian troops in Burlington, and the retreat of Sir Wm. Howe from the province of Jersey, the subject of this memoir sailed in Lord Howe's fleet to the Chesapeake Bay, where the Pennsylvania campaign commenced; and he was accordingly present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

In 1777 he obtained a Lieutenancy in the 46th regiment; and during the winter, whilst the army was quartered at Philadelphia, he was employed as assistant engineer in fortifying that town with field-works. In this situation, however, he never omitted availing himself of the permission he had of taking his share in the outlying duties of his regiment. After the army had evacuated Philadelphia, and on its march from thence across East Jersey to Sandy Hook, Lieut. Hart was at the battle of Monmouth; but during the march he was chiefly employed in erecting bridges previous to, and destroying them after, the passage of the army over the different rivers; both operations being vigourously opposed, and with constant perseverance, by strong bodies of the enemy's riflemen always closely pressing and following the British army.

Lieut. Hart next embarked with a considerable expedition, commanded by Gen. Grey (the father of our present Prime Minister), for the province of Connecticut, with the view of destroying depôts of naval and other stores at Newhaven, defended by two forts. This object was quickly and effectually accomplished; and upwards of seventy sail of square-rigged vessels were burnt in the harbour, and the forts blown up.

In 1778 Lieut. Hart accompanied his regiment in an expedition to the West Indies, under Maj.-Gen. Grant, to whom, on their arrival at St. Lucia, he was appointed Aid-de-camp. He was present in the successful repulse of the Count d'Estaigne, at the Vigie; and in the naval action of Adm. Byron with the French fleet off Grenada. During this service Lieut. Hart obtained, in March 1779, the Captain-Lieutenancy of the 55th, and in December following a company.

After a short visit to England, Capt. Hart next accompanied Major-General Meadows, as his Aid-de-camp, in an expedition at first intended to make an attack on Buenos Ayres, and afterwards on the Cape of Good Hope, but which was intercepted and disabled by the French squadron under Adm. de Suffrein at the Cape de Verd Islands. After refitting, it finally proceeded to the defence of Madras, and became the means of preserving the Carnatic from Hyder Aly. Capt. Hart was with the Major-General in two other naval actions, on board Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes's ship the Superb, off Madras and off Ceylon, with the same French Admiral, Suffrein.

In 1787 Capt. Hart was promoted to the majority of the 75th foot. He continued to serve with Sir William Meadows in the East Indies, in the several capacities of Aid-de-camp, Military Secretary, and Deputy Adjutant-general; and was present at the siege, assault, and capture of Bangalore; at the assaults of the hill forts of Nundy Droog and Savan Droog; the siege of Seringapatam; the pitched battle, on the 15th May 1791, near that fortress, where his horse was shot under him; at the second siege of Seringapatam; and with Lord Cornwallis's army until the conclusion of the war. Subsequently he served at the siege and capitulation of Pondicherry, under Major-Gen. Braithwaite.

In 1795 he became Lieut.-Colonel in the 75th foot, and in 1798 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was present, under the command of Gen. Harris, at the battle of Mallavilly, and afterwards as Superintendant of the Line, (with an Aid-de-camp attached) in bringing forward the Bombay army under the command of Major-Gen. Floyd,

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whilst opposed by the whole cavalry of Tippoo Sultaun's army, to the third and last siege of Seringapatam, at the assault of which he maintained, with a detachment of the Bombay army, the advanced post of Argaum, where the enfilading batteries were erected. Immediately after the capture of Seringapatam, he was placed in command of the newly conquered province of Canara, where he remained, generally at Mangalore, its great naval arsenal, until his third and final departure from the East Indies. Sir Wm. Meadows, on his death in 1813, bequeathed to Colonel Hart his sword, the most honourable and proud mark of his attachment, a silver cup, and the sum of 1000*l*.

On his return home Col. Hart was placed on the staff in Ireland. He was appointed Major-General Jan. 1, 1805, Lieut.-Gen. in 1811; subsequently, to the command of the Northern district and to the Governorship of Londonderry and Culmore. In 1812 he was returned to Parliament as a Knight for the shire of Donegal; and was re-elected in 1818, 1820, 1826, and 1830. He voted against Sir H. Parnell's motion on the Civil List, which ousted the Duke of Wellington's ministry; and was not rechosen in 1831. Few men could be more universally respected and courted in society for talents and endearing qualities.

Major-Gen. Sir C. Bruce.

Aug 7. Aged 55, Major-General Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.B.

This distinguished officer entered the army in 1793, as Ensign in the 52d foot; he was appointed Lieutenant in the 59th the same year, Captain in the 105th in 1794, and in the 39th in 1805. He was with that regiment for seven years in the West Indies; and was present at the capture of Demarara, Berbice, and Essequibo, in 1796; subsequently he served in Spain and Portugal, and was at the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, and for his services in these actions had the honour to wear a cross. He attained the rank of Major by brevet in 1803; in the 39th in 1805; brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1810; in the 39th 1815; brevet Colonel 1819, and Major-General 1830.

After his return from the Peninsula, he was for some time in the East Indies; and at the period of his last promotion he had the command in Ireland.

He was appointed a Companion of the Bath, at the enlargement of the order in 1815; and a Knight Commander at the last Coronation.

Sir Charles Bruce was seized with an apoplectic fit whilst walking in St. Martin's Lane, and expired immediately. By his Lady, who survives him, and was a daughter of the late James Forbes, Esq. of Hutton Hall in Essex, and of Kingarlock in Scotland, he has left a family.

Lieut.-Colonel Fenwick.

July 7. Of apoplexy, aged 55, Lieut.-Colonel William Fenwick, C. B. and K.T.S. Lieut.-Governor of Pendennis Castle.

He was the youngest son of the late William Fenwick, Esq. of Earsdon in Northumberland. He entered the army in 1792, when in his 16th year, as Ensign in the 34th foot, which he joined at Limerick; shortly afterwards it was removed to Dublin, and in 1793 he became Lieutenant. In 1794 he went with the expedition to the Isle of Walcheren, and afterwards to the West Indies, where he was present at the reduction of St. Vincent's, and in several engagements. He obtained a company in 1795. In 1796 he returned to England, where his corps remained until the latter end of 1799, when he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope; he continued there until the peace in 1802, and then proceeded to the East Indies, where he remained until the latter end of 1807. He attained the brevet rank of Major 1803, a Majority in his regiment 1805, and the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1808. In the latter year he was ordered to Jersey, with the second battalion of his corps, and proceeded from thence to Lisbon, where he landed July 3, 1809. He commanded that battalion at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, Vittoria, and several other engagements, and was always particularly effective with his corps, until severely wounded at the Maya Pass in the Pyrenees, July 25, 1813; when he suffered amputation very high in the right thigh, and on his arrival in England was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Pendennis Castle. He was honoured with a medal for the battle of Albuera, and a clasp for that of Vittoria; was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and was permitted to accept the order of the Tower and Sword Mar. 16, 1816.

General Lamarque.

June 1. At Paris, aged 60, General Lamarque.

Maximilian Lamarque was born at St. Sevre. He entered the army as a private soldier; but soon became a Captain of grenadiers, and at the age of twenty was Adjutant-general. He rendered important services in the wars of the Republic, the campaigns of Austerlitz, Tyrol, Naples, and Wagram. His astonish-

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ing achievement in the capture of Capræa, added greatly to his fame; he was thereupon selected to reduce Calabria, and afterwards engaged in the obstinate and difficult campaigns of Spain.

He did not return to France until 1814; and was not employed during the first restoration. Napoleon, on returning from Elba, gave him successively the command of Paris, and of a division on the Belgic frontier; and named him, in May, General in chief of the army of la Vendée. On the second restoration, Lamarque was inscribed on the list of proscriptions of the 24th July 1815. After his return to France, in 1818, he published, an essay on "The Necessity of a Permanent Army;" and during late years he contributed to the popular journals many remarkable articles, chiefly on foreign politics. In 1826 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. The sanguinary tumults which took place at his funeral have been already detailed in our June number, p. 553.

SIR JOHN CARR.

July 17. In New Norfolk-street, aged 60, Sir John Carr, Knt.

A quarter of a century has nearly elapsed since Sir John Carr was in the zenith of his fame as a writer of Tours. He was a native of Devonshire, and bred to the law, which he practised at the Middle Temple; and at first had recourse to travel on account of ill health. His first publication was "The Fury of Discord, a poem," printed in 1803, in 4to. His "Stranger in France, a Tour from Devonshire to Paris," written in the same year, when the world was greedy for information respecting the character and manners of a people changed by the events of a revolution, and again after a brief peace severed from our intercourse by war, was read with avidity. The light and rapid sketches, the spirit and gentlemanly feeling which characterised his observations, led to his recurring to that branch of literature, which gratified the public whilst it benefited himself and his publisher. In the interval he published, in 1804, "The Sea-side Hero, a drama in three acts," the scene of which was laid in Sussex, on the supposed attack of the anticipated invasion; and in 1805 appeared "A Northern Summer, or Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, part of Poland, and Prussia, in 1804." In 1806 appeared "The Stranger in Ireland; or a Tour in the Southern and Western Parts of that country in 1805;" soon after, the author was knighted by the Duke of Bedford, then Viceroy; in 1807 he published "A Tour through Holland, along the right and left banks of the Rhine to the South of Germany in 1806." The frequency of his productions now began to elicit remark; and the Monthly Reviewers, in noticing the Tour in Ireland, (vol. lii. p. 150) and more pointedly in criticising the Tour through Holland, (vol. liv. p. 29) made some caustic remarks on "the genuine receipt for making modern tours, which," they say, "is an amusing, and, we understand, not an unprofitable employment. When a man is acquainted with this secret, every route is prolific, and matter sufficient to fill the handsome quarto [such were the glories of the olden time!] is easily collected. First, a memorandum book must be provided, in which the tourist carefully notes down the scenery of the country through which he rambles, every little incident of his journey, and the various anecdotes, whether true or false, which he collects at inns or *tables-d'hote*; secondly, a sketch-book, for taking views, or rather rough outlines of principal places; thirdly, all local guides must be consulted; fourthly, when the traveller returns home, to work up his materials for the public eye, he not only finishes his drawings, which are intended to furnish plates for the embellishment of his book, but he ingeniously swells its bulk by liberal extracts from history: unites to his rapid surveys of towns and cities, biographical accounts of the most celebrated characters who were born or flourished in them; and lastly, he sprinkles his narrative with reflections and poetical citations. * * * Such a tourist, after all his parade, will not add much to our stock of knowledge, and his work will be more ponderous than informing." Such was the reception the Irish Tour received at the hand of the critics; and the hint was presently taken by a wicked wag, one Mr. Edward Dubois, who was so presumptuous as to venture to satirize Sir John Carr's trade in tours, in a 12mo. little book entitled "My Pocket Book; or Hints for a Ryghte Merrie and Conceitede Tour, in 4to., to be called 'The Stranger in Ireland in 1805.' By a Knight Errant," and dedicated to the papermakers. For this publication the booksellers (Messrs. Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe) were prosecuted in 1809. It appeared on the trial that Sir John Carr had received for the copyright of his Stranger in France 100*l.*; for the Northern Summer 500*l.*; for the Stranger in Ireland 700*l.*; and for the Tour in Holland 600*l.* Sir John failed in obtaining a verdict; the jury considering that "My Pocket-book" contained no personal reflection on the Knight, un-

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connected with his writings: and in consequence his *cacoethes itinerandi* received a certain check. However, he published about the same time a work he had before in preparation, "Caledonian Sketches, or a Tour through Scotland in 1807;" and in 1811, "Descriptive Travels in the Southern and Eastern parts of Spain, and the Balearic Isles, [Majorca and Minorca] in the year 1809," both in quarto. In 1809 he printed a volume of Poems, in quarto and octavo, to which his portrait was prefixed (see them noticed in the Monthly Review, N.S. vol. lxi. p. 106).

It is but justice to say that the light, cheerful character of Sir John Carr's writings was harmless, and that a lively and gentlemanly feeling pervaded his volumes. The plates which accompany his Tours are creditable to his pencil. Since the death of his lady, which cast a gloom over his remaining days, he lived in a little circle of affectionate friends, beloved and respected. His extensive observation of mankind had enriched his mind with a store of anecdotes, which, in spite of his own occasional depression of spirits, never failed to exhilarate others, by his happy and humourous mode of relating them.

MISS ANNA MARIA PORTER.

June 21. At the residence of Mrs. Colonel Booth, Montpelier, near Bristol, Miss Anna Maria Porter.

This highly-talented lady, with her elder sister Miss Jane Porter, author of "The Scottish Chiefs," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," &c. Sir Rob. Ker Porter, a distinguished painter and traveller, and two other sons, were the orphan children of an officer in the dragoons, of an Irish family, who left his widow in very low circumstances, from which they were relieved by the royal family and other persons of high distinction. Mrs. Porter took infinite pains in the education of her children, and Anna-Maria evinced an unusual precocity of genius. When not more than thirteen years of age, she commenced her career of authorship in 1793, by the publication of "Artless Tales," in one volume, 12mo. to which a second was added in 1795. Her next production was a novel in one volume, entitled "Walsh Colville," founded on some incidents of real life, in which the youthful author was in some measure personally interested. The favourable reception experienced by these works encouraged her to proceed, and she shortly afterwards (in 1798) published another novel, in three volumes, entitled "Octavia;" which was followed by, "The Lake of Killarney," three vols. 1804; "A Sailor's Friendship and a Soldier's Love," two vols. 1805; "The Hungarian Brothers," three vols. 1807; "Don Sebastian, or the House of Braganza," four vols. 1809; "The Recluse of Norway," four vols. 1814; "The Village of Mariendorpt," four vols.; and "The Fast of St. Magdalen," three vols. She also published, in 1811, a volume of "Ballad Romances, and other Poems."

To an exuberant fertility of invention, Miss Porter united a close observation of living manners, and a quick and accurate discrimination of character. Her portraits have a clear individuality, and the vividness of real life. Her style possesses a graceful ease and fluency; her narratives are inartificial, smooth, and spirited; her dialogues possess the flexibility and point of the best conversation; and her didactic lessons are delivered with a simple gravity and force which are irresistibly impressive and affecting.

In private life her pleasing manners, the affability of her temper, and her extraordinary powers of conversation, soon gained for her the esteem and affection of a large circle of acquaintance. Her health had for some years been gradually on the decline, her sight especially being greatly impaired. She had just entered, with her sister, on a plan of relaxation for the summer months, when she was suddenly removed while partaking of the hospitalities of a friend at Bristol.

M. DE BONSTETTEN.

Feb. 3. At Geneva, aged 87, M. Charles Victor de Bonstetten, probably the oldest *litterateur* in Europe.

He was born in Sept. 1745, at Bern, where his father filled the highest offices in the government, and was of a very noble and ancient family. He received part of his education at Geneva, under the father of Professor Prevost, of which period he has given a lively and eloquent description in one of his autobiographical prefaces, either to his "L'Homme du Midi et L'Homme du Nord," or his "Scandinavie," two of his latest works.

The principal faculty attributed to him was spirituality and liveliness of imagination. He was a moralist, a politician, a metaphysician, a geologist, and a traveller. In his public opinions he was a liberal, perhaps an ultra-liberal. The first event in his life, which interests our countrymen, is this, that in 1769 he came to England, and became intimate with our great poet Gray, whom he visited at Cambridge, and spent two or three months with him there. Gray, whose sagacity and sound judgment can-

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not be disputed, had the highest opinion not only of his genius and literary acquirements, but of his heart. (See his letter to Bonstetten in Mitford's edition of Gray). The honour of Gray's friendship was to the last on his lips, and was even among his vanities. A month or two before his death Bonstetten put forth a little brochure of his *Souvenirs*, printed at Zurich, containing notices of the many eminent persons he had known in a long and various life,—piquant and amusing, but somewhat lightly written. Here he notices his friendship with Gray.

But his longest and most intimate and literary friend was Jean Müller, the historian of Switzerland, who died in 1807, a man of incredible knowledge, and profound genius and eloquence; whose beautiful correspondence was published in a French translation of Mad. Brunne, at Zurich, 1810, 8vo. This little volume is become rare; it is of exquisite interest for its opinions, sentiments, and criticisms. Bonstetten was what is called something of a rhapsodist. But he prided himself in being a metaphysician and psychologist, in which the cold Genevan would not allow him to be quite sound. His "Etudes de l'Homme" is one of his latter works; and he has given an abstract of his metaphysical doctrines in the Genevan Journal, the "Bibliotheque Universalle," about three years ago. His "Theory of Imagination," published many years before in two little 8vo. volumes, is at least ingenious, original and spirited.

He was an excellent classical scholar: he published a little volume on *Latium*; comparing it with the state in which it was in Virgil's time. He was, though himself highborn, opposed to the aristocratical party of his government; and, when the liberalists prevailed, was appointed Bailiff of Nyon, where he resided some time, and where he entertained Professor Mathison as a guest. He was engaged also in several diplomatic missions, principally, I believe, to Italy, during the reign of Napoleon. After the fall of Napoleon he did not return to Berne, but spent the remainder of his venerable and spiritual age at Geneva. Here he was respected, entertained and flattered. He received all the distinguished literati and diplomatists of Europe, who were constantly passing through this strait; for his manners were of the highest polish, and he loved society. He was a little round man, with regular but diminutive features, and smooth unsunken cheeks, little sparkling smiling eyes, and a countenance of good nature, easy of address, and volatile in tone and mien; and something, it must be confessed, of the *petit-maitre* more than befitted his high mind. Professor de Candolle (the author of his commemorative Eloge) observes that his character was a series of oppositions; born a high aristocrat, he became a violent democrat; and, born a poet, his ambition was to be a dry metaphysician and philosopher. He was an enthusiast in literature, in lofty fiction, in the solitary grandeur of nature; yet he was a man of the world, and full of all its petty vanities. Even in his latest age he loved to be thought a man of gallantry; and always selected the youngest and prettiest woman in the room for his notice. He was a democrat, yet evidently paid his obeisance to rank and title. All this appeared on the surface: in his deeper thoughts, no doubt, his better nature prevailed. He enjoyed vigourous health to within a few weeks of his death, and had the appearance of a man scarcely beyond sixty. He was esteemed rich; but economical, if not thrifty. He left a son and grandchildren.

Among his most intimate friends were Dumont, who died Sept. 1829; Simond, the traveller, who died July 1831; and Sismondi, yet living.

Simond was a Lyonese by birth, but made his fortune in North America, where he married a niece of John Wilkes. At last he became a citizen of Geneva, having contracted a second marriage with a young Genevan lady, he was much respected and admired there. He was distinguished by acuteness, sagacity, and a piquant and right-aimed sarcasm, which was apt to strike deep upon the vulnerable point.

The Souvenirs of Mirabeau, lately published in England, are alone decisive evidence of the extraordinary intellect of Dumont. Geneva, in losing three such eminent men in so short a time, has left a chasm not to be filled up.

Professor de Candolle's Eloge of the two former (which will be found at length in the Bibliotheque Universelle) is very beautifully and discriminately written; but this eminent professor excels as much as a moralist, acquainted with the human character, as he does among the most distinguished botanists of Europe. How beautifully he can write may be seen in an article in the same periodical for June 1829, on Dr. Edward's Discriminations of the National Forms of the Human Race.

A complete list of M. de Bonstetten's publications up to 1816, will be found in the Biographie des Hommes Vivans.

Geneva. B. L. M. B.

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MR. JOHN BOWEN.

June 19. At Shrewsbury, aged 76, Mr. John Bowen.

He was the eldest son of Mr. James Bowen, who died in 1774, having made copious collections for a History of the County of Salop, which were purchased by the late Richard Gough, Esq. and are now deposited in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, with other topographical works bequeathed by Mr. Gough. Mr. John Bowen also was well skilled in English antiquities, particularly the pedigrees of Shropshire, and the neighbouring counties. He was likewise much employed in reading and decyphering ancient MSS. in which for accuracy and clearness he obtained great and just approbation.

He was an occasional contributor to the pages of Sylvanus Urban. In vol. lxv. p. 13, is a delineation and account of the Seal of the town of Droitwich, and in vol. lxxii. p. 210, are representations of three Seals in the Exchequer, Shrewsbury, with some account of each.

REV. EDWARD FULHAM.

The late Rev. Edward Fulham, M.A. Rector of St. Nicholas, Guilford, and Prebendary of Chichester, who was briefly noticed in our last Supplement, p. 646, was the great-grandson of the Rev. Edward Fulham, D.D. Canon of Windsor, and Prebendary of Winchester, who died in 1694, at the age of 90. His father was the Rev. John Fulham, Archdeacon of Llandaff, Prebendary of Chichester, and for fifty-five years Rector of Compton in Surrey, who died in 1777; leaving issue only by his second wife Sarah, daughter of Charles Green, Esq. barrister, and niece to Dr. Chas. Green, Dean of Salisbury.

In 1772, on the death of his elder brother the Rev. John Fulham, (who from the presentation of his uncle the Dean was Rector of Cheddingfold), the gentleman now deceased inherited the family estate at Compton, (first purchased by Dr. Edward Fulham in 1667,) where he resided, and took great delight in ornamenting and improving his grounds, which have been much admired. The house was a handsome one, adjoining the churchyard. In 1777 his great-uncle was enabled to give him church preferment also, by presenting him to the rectory of St. Nicholas, Guilford, which he lived to enjoy for fifty-five years, the same extraordinary period that his father had held Compton.

Having died unmarried, the family is now become extinct. They formed matrimonial connections with several very respectable families; and have been chiefly devoted to the ministry of the church of England; but one of them (the grandfather of the late Mr. Fulham) was Recorder of Guilford, and M.P. for Haslemere in 1705 and 1707.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *Richard Davies*, Perpetual Curate of Churchill and Paxton, Somersetshire, to both which churches he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, and to the latter in 1819.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 68, the Rev. *Peter Geary*, for thirty-eight years Curate of St. Thomas's church. He was also an Alderman of the borough, and had several times filled the office of chief magistrate. He was of Trin. coll. Oxford, M.A. 1788, B.D. 1798. His preferment is in the gift of the Vicar of Carisbrooke.

The Rev. *Theophilus Girdlestone*, Rector of Baconsthorpe and Bodham, Norfolk. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B.A. as second Junior Optime 1782, M.A. 1785; and was presented to both his churches in 1788.

The Rev. *Walter M. Johnson*, Vicar of St. Mary's, Weston, Lincolnshire, to which church he was presented by the Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1805.

At Manston-house, co. Dorset, the Rev. *Henry Allen Lagden*, late of Balsham, Cambridgeshire, Vicar of Ware with Thundridge, and Rector of Weston Colville. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity coll. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as ninth Junior Optime in 1775, M.A. 1778; was presented to Ware by that Society in 1791; and to Weston Colville in 1793 by John Hall, esq.

Aged 73, the Rev. *Walter Whiter*, Rector of Hardingham, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784, and by which society he was presented to his living in 1797. Mr. Whiter was the author of "A Specimen of a Commentary on Shakspeare, containing, 1st. Notes on As you Like it; 2dly, an attempt to explain and illustrate various passages, on a new principle of criticism, derived from Mr. Locke's doctrine of the association of ideas," 3vo. 1794 (see the Monthly Review, N.S. vol. xxv. pp. 400-5); and the first part of an "Etymologicon Magnum, or Universal Etymological Dictionary, on a new plan," 1802, 4to. pp. 570 (ibid, xxxviii. 113-34, 276-84) a work of the greatest labour and research, and displaying his acquaintance with a great variety of languages.

June 26. At Nutfield, Surrey, aged 80, the Rev. *Edmund Sandford*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Jesus college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1776, B.D. 1784, and by which society he was presented to Nutfield in 1796.

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June 27. At Bath, aged 27, the Rev. *John Hooper*, B.A. late of Queen's college, Oxford, and of Easton, near Corsham, Wilts.

June 30. At Liverpool, aged 63, the Rev. *Thomas Hill*, Domestic Chaplain to the late Bishop of Sodor and Mann.

July 2. At Exeter, aged 73, the Rev. *Edward Peter*, Rector of Great Wigborough, Essex. He was of Trin. coll. Oxf. B.C.L. 1784; and was presented to Great Wigborough in 1789.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 6. In Park-st. aged 36, the Hon. Wm.-Henry-John Scott, barrister-at-law, Registrar of Affidavits, Clerk of the Patents, Receiver of Fines, and a Cursitor in Chancery; the younger and only surviving son of the Earl of Eldon. He was returned to Parliament for Heytesbury in 1818, for Hastings in 1820, and for Newport, Hants, in 1826; but had not sat in the House of Commons since the dissolution in 1830. Some of his sinecure offices have been abolished by a recent Act of Parliament.

July 17. At the house of her brother Col. Drummond, Sloane-street, Euphemia-Frances, wife of J. Jessopp, esq. of Waltham Abbey.

July 19. Of cholera, Arthur Lumley Davids, esq. Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, author of a Grammar of the Turkish Language, recently published. He wanted a month of being of age, and for so young a man his philological attainments were truly surprising; for, in addition to the classical languages, and French, Italian, and German, he was critically acquainted with the Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. He was of Jewish parentage, the only son of a widowed mother; and some time ago gave two lectures on the philosophy of the Jews, which gained him from Mr. Huttman, late Secretary to the Asiatic Society, the appellation of the "modern Mendelssohn." He intended to follow the profession of the law.

Of cholera, Mr. S. Hirschel, son of the Rev. Dr. Hirschel, Chief Priest of the Jews. He had arrived but a few days from Gallicia.

July 20. At Knightsbridge, aged 31, Wm. Robinson Holmes, esq. first Page to his late Majesty George IV.

July 22. Aged 14, Harriet-Grant, dau. of Wm. North, esq. of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

July 23. At Camberwell, aged 49, John Allen Montgomery, esq. formerly of E. I. Co.'s 9th N. I.

July 24. In Great Surrey-st. Frances, wife of the Rev. C. H. Gaye; having two days before lost her only child, a boy, in the 7th month of his age.

At Kentish-town, W. Greenfield, esq.

July 26. In Lower Brook-st. the widow of J. Stables, esq.

In Park-crescent, Harriet, wife of Hon. John Thornton Leslie-Melville, next brother to the Earl of Leven and Melville. She was the youngest dau. of Samuel Thornton, esq. was married Sept. 15, 1812, and had a numerous family.

July 28. Aged 47, Lady Hannah-Althea, wife of Edward Ellice, esq. M.P. Secretary to the Treasury, and sister to Earl Grey. She was the second dau. and youngest child of Charles first and late Earl Grey, by Elizabeth, dau. of Geo. Gray, esq.; was married, 1stly, Aug. 24, 1807, to Capt. G. E. B. Bettesworth, R.N. who was slain off Bergen, May 25, 1808; and secondly, Oct. 30, 1809, to Mr. Ellice. She was much attached to literary pursuits, and a tale, intended to illustrate the country life of the higher class of the English aristocracy, and which has been just announced for publication, under the title of "The Visit," is ascribed to her pen.

At Notting-hill, Jane-Edwards, eldest dau. of late Lieut.-Col. Deare, 8th drag.

July 30. At Lisson-grove, aged 32, Margaret, 7th child of Chas. Rossi, R.A.

July 31. In the Regent's-park, Margaret-Elizabeth, wife of Chas. Aug. Manning, esq. of Portland-castle, Dorsetshire.

Lately. In Duke-st. St. James's, Windham M'Grath Fitzgerald, esq. of Redmonstown, co. Tipperary.

In Grafton-st. Watkin Henry, eldest son of the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn.

In Leicester-square, aged 54, F. Chimelli, esq. of Pergine.

Aug. 1. In London, aged 47, Lieut. Robert Sutton Bayley, R.N. He was a native of Poole, Dorset.

Aug. 2. In Arlington-st. aged 71, Mary, wife of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart. of Gaunts, Dorset. She was the only dau. of John Plumptree, of Nottingham, and of Fredville in Kent, esq. and had a numerous family.

Aug. 5. In Hoxton sq. aged 81, the wid. of the Rev. Edward Davies, rector of Cogchurch, Glamorganshire.

At Dulwich, aged 65, Wm. Raincock, esq. of the East India House.

Aug. 6. Matilda, wife of John Lambart West, esq. fourth dau. of Wm. Mynn, esq. of Harrietsham, Kent.

Aug. 7. At Kensington, Jane, wife of S. E. Sketchley, esq.

Aug. 9. In Portland-pl. aged 5, Henry-Sheldon, youngest son of Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart.

At her brother's, in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, aged 55, Miss Theresa de Bruyn.

Aug. 10. At Stamford-hill, aged 47, John Blackett, esq.

Aug. 11. Aged 81, Zachariah Foxall Darby, esq. of Woburn-pl. and Hampstead-heath. He acquired a considerable fortune in the firm of Walkden and Darby, writing ink-makers and pen-makers, Shoe-lane.

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Of cholera, Mr. Keene, superintendant of the E. division of police.

At Kensington, aged 42, Eliza, wife of Andrew Carrick, esq. eldest dau. of late Archibald Gilchrist, esq. of Edinburgh.

At Kent-terrace, Regent's-park, Thomas Solly, esq.

Aug. 12. In York-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 74, Thomas Morton, esq. for 23 years an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

In Portland-pl. John Digby, second son of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart.; and at Ramsgate, eleven days before, aged 5, Emma, his fourth daughter.

Aug. 13. At Hall-pl. St. John's Wood, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Ashworth, K. C. B. and K.T.S. He was appointed Ensign in the 68th foot 1793, Lieut. 1799, Capt. 55th foot 1801, Major 6th West India reg. 1808; Major 62d foot 1808, a Lieut.-Col. serving with the Portuguese army 1810, and served as a Brigadier-General at the battles of the Pyrenees, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive, for which he was honoured with a cross, and allowed, Nov. 14, 1814, to accept the order of the Tower and Sword. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1819, and of Major-General 1825; was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and a Knight Commander, on occasion of the last coronation, Sept. 13, 1831.

Aug. 14. In Eaton-pl. aged 6, Harriet-Emma, eldest dau. of Hon. G. Godolphin Osborne.

At her father's, Dudley-grove-house, Paddington, Helen, wife of John Dodds, esq. of Gosberton, Lincolnsh. youngest dau. of Matthew Cotes Wyatt, esq. and granddau. of late James Wyatt, esq. surveyor-gen.

Aug. 15. Aged 70, John Juland Rawlinson, esq. late of Doughty-street.

Aged 105, at Baker-st. Mary, widow of Michael White, esq. Governor of Montserrat. Her remains were interred at Marylebone church.

Aged 67, at Upper Tulse Hill, C. Whitehill, esq.

Aug. 16. Of cholera, aged 33, Lieut. J. W. Seddon, of the Royal Artillery.

At Islington, aged 82, Susannah, the wife of T. Loveland, esq.

Aug. 17. Helen, wife of Walter Learmonth, esq. Russell-square.

Aged 73, Mr. F. Fardinando, late of the Bank of England.

At Portland-pl. aged 70, Sam. Peach, esq. of Idlicote, Warwickshire.

Aug. 18. At Peckham Rye, C. T. Sturtevant, esq.

Aug. 19. At Hampstead, John Slade, esq. of the Army Pay Office.

Aug. 20. At Page-green-house, Tottenham, aged 71, Catherine, widow of Richard Cooper, esq.

Aug. 21. At Hackney, aged 81, Mrs. Dorothy Evanson.

Aug. 22. In Hereford-st. Lady, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe.

Aug. 24. At Sydenham, of cholera, aged 65, Stephen Howell Phillips, esq. of Norfolk-st. Strand, solicitor.

BERKS.—*Aug.* 11. At Sunninghill, Ann, wife of R. J. Kitchener, esq. of Islington, youngest dau. of the late William Shrubsole, esq. of the Bank of England.

Aug. 13. At Sonning, aged 52, Mrs. Duckett, late of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Aug. 14. At Maidenhead, aged 66, Catherine, wife of William Brewster, esq.

Aug. 16. At Cumnor, aged 40, Lucy, wife of the Rev. W. Slatter, Vicar.

BUCKS.—*July* 24. At Amersham, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Bladen Downing, Rector of Quainton and of Barham.

July 27. At Langley-house, aged 70, Lucy, wife of C. T. Depree, esq.

Aug. 1. At Eton, Gifford-Manwaring, infant son of the Rev. W. G. Cookesley.

Aug. 2. Aged 7, Mary-Venetia, dau. of Philip D. P. Duncombe, esq. of Brickhill Manor.

Aug. 9. At Denham, Barbara, wife of John Drummond, esq. of Charing-cross. She was a daughter of Charles Chester, esq. brother to the first Lord Bagot, and became the second wife of Mr. Drummond in April 1806.

Aug. 13. At Chambers Green, Lieut. George Harpur, late of the 69th regt. after a lingering illness, brought on by service in India.

Aug. 15. At Horton, in her 70th year, Mary, wife of John Cook, esq.

Aug. 20. At Chalfont-lodge, in his 3rd year, Aubrey-James, youngest son of the late Robert Hibbert, jun. esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*July* 25. At Sawston-hall, the seat of his brother Richard Uddleston, esq. Henry Uddleston, esq. formerly of Gray's Inn.

DERBY.—*July* 21. At Bolsover Hill, aged 30, John Overend, M.D. eldest son of the late Hall Overend, esq. of Sheffield, surgeon, and nephew to the late John Overend, esq. of Lombard-street.

July 24. At Litchurch, near Derby, aged 54, Francis Severne, esq.

July 25. At Derby, aged 74, Mr. C. Hodgkinson.

July 31. At Ridgway, near Repton, aged 49, Sir Robert Gilbert. He was a Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Artillery; and having distinguished himself at the siege of Dantzig in 1813-14, received from the Emperor of Russia the order of St. Wladimir, 4th class, which he was allowed to accept Sept. 29, 1817.

DEVON.—*May* 4. At Plymouth, aged 63, Capt. Rains, R.N.

July 21. At Spreyton, aged 88, George Cann, esq.

At Plymouth, Emma, wife of Captain E. Rayner, R.N. and sister of John Boger, esq. of Wolsdon, Cornwall.

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July 22. At the house of her father Mr. Tucker, Moreton-hampstead, aged 24, Mary Ann Pinsent, wife of Lieut. R. T. Reid, R.N.

July 27. At Sidmouth, aged 58, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Gill Slater, esq. of Liverpool.

At Kingsbridge, in his 70th year, Thomas Darracott, esq. Lieut. R.N. and outpensioner of Greenwich Hospital; after having been 60 years in the service of his king and country, and engaged in nine severe actions, in the last of which, the memorable battle of the Nile, he was wounded.

Aug. 5. At Plymouth, at the house of his brother Henry Little, esq. Lieut. Edw. Little, Royal Navy (1828).

Aug. 9. At Plymouth, the wife of Lieut. Carne, of the South Devon Militia.

At Plymouth, aged 70, Eliz. widow of Wm. Danson, esq. of Bristol, merchant.

Aug. 10. At Torpoint, at an advanced age, Mary Lely, a descendant of the celebrated Sir Peter Lely, and nearly the last of the name.

Aug. 14. At West Ogwell-house, aged 77, Pierce Joseph Taylor, esq.

Aug. 15, At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Thomas Bevis, R.N. of Southampton, leaving a family of six small children.

Aug. 21. At Plymouth, Capt. Bligh, E.I.C.S.

DORSET.—*July* 27. At Fordington, Morgan Bullock, esq. formerly surgeon in the 11th Light Horse.

DURHAM.—*Aug.* 13. At Darlington, aged 103, Mrs. Esther Parkinson.

Aug. 25. At Cresswell-house, near Bishopwearmouth, William Dobson, esq. formerly surgeon to the Durham Militia, and latterly in extensive practice in Sunderland.

ESSEX.—*July* 17. At Revenhall, aged 26, Sarah, wife of the Rev. B. D. Hawkins, M.A. only dau. of R. Hopkins, esq. of Tidmarsh, Berks.

July 23. Aged 33, Harriett, wife of Desborough Walford, esq. solicitor, Braintree, fourth and last surviving child of John Gosnall, esq. of Bentley Hall, Suffolk.

Aug. 3. At Hale End, Isabella-Maxwell, widow of Thomas Ryder, esq. and dau. of late Thomas Nasmyth, M.D. of Jamaica.

GLOUCESTER.—*July* 16. At Cirencester, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of William Croome, esq. and mother of James Fielder Croome, esq. of Cheltenham.

July 21. At Bristol, aged 67, John Briggs, esq. late Paymaster of 1st R. Veteran Batt.

Lately.—At Batsford, aged 74, Mrs. Albina Selwyn, eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. Selwyn, Vicar of Blockley, Worc.

Aug. 3. At Northwoods, aged 58, John Purrier, esq.

Aug. 13. At Ashton, aged 44, Mr. Thomas Craufuird Stuart, landing waiter, son of the late John Chas. Stuart, esq. landing surveyor of his Majesty's customs of Bristol.

HANTS.—*July* 28. At East Woodhay Rectory, Miss Rice, dau. of the Rev. H. Rice, Rector of Great Holland, Essex.

Lately. At Rumsey, aged 84, Katharine, widow of Thomas Cartwright, esq. and mother of S. Cartwright, esq. the celebrated dentist.

Aug. 7. Aged 68, T. James, esq. of Whitchurch.

Aug. 8. At Copthorne, near Southampton, Edward-Stillingfleet, infant son of Rev. Geo. Downing Bowles.

Aug. 9. At Lymington, aged 75, Ambrose Proctor, esq. formerly of Benger Hall, Herts, and of Lympstone, Devon.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, W. T. Read, esq. brother of late Gen. Read, of Crow Wood.

Aug. 15. At Haylands, Isle of Wight, aged 74, Sarah-Ann, wife of Vice-Admiral Lock.

HERTS.—*Aug.* 6. At Graveley, Mary, widow of Rev. Philip Godfrey, B. D. Rector of Ayot St. Lawrence.

KENT.—*July* 23. At Broadstairs, aged 21, Mary-Ellen, wife of Rev. Chas. Greenhill Davies, 2d dau. of late Col. Torre, of Snydale, Yorkshire.

July 25. At Margate, aged 70 years, 50 of which were employed in the public service, William Hosier, esq. of the Land Revenue Office.

July 27. At Stone-wall, Penshurst, aged 68, Wm. Whitton, esq. late of Bedford-row, solicitor, and of Camberwell.

Lately. At Margate, aged 82, Thomas Belsey, esq.

At Ramsgate, in her 70th year, the widow of John Henry Parkenham, esq. late Captain First Dragoons.

Aug. 4. At Ramsgate, aged 75, J. Jackson, esq. of Kentish-town.

At Margate, aged 76, J. Beckett, esq.

Aug. 5. At Maidstone, Sophia, wife of the Rev. J. Winter, Chaplain of the Kent County Prisons.

Aug. 9. At Southborough, Mary, wife of E. Fawkes, esq.

At Hythe, aged 79, R. Finnis, esq.

Aug. 11. At Ramsgate, aged 57, Dame Charlotte-Caroline-May, widow of Sir Joseph Mawbey, the second and last Baronet of Botley's, Surrey. She was the only dau. by his first wife, of Thomas Henchman, of Littleton, co. Middx. esq. was married Aug. 9, 1796, and had issue two daughters. Sir Joseph left her a widow in 1817, and the baronetcy then became extinct (see our vol. LXXXVII. ii. 377.)

Aug. 13. At Margate, aged 77, Denis O'Brien, esq. of Craven-street, Strand, an intimate friend of the Rt. Hon. J. Fox.

Aug. 19. At Ramsgate, Miss Janet Ross, sister to Capt. Daniel Ross, Marine Surveyor-general, India.

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LANCASHIRE.—*July* 17. Aged 57, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Porter, Incumbent of Bacup.

July 21. At Bootle, aged 68, N. Ainsworth, esq. solicitor, late of Newton, near Middlewich.

July 29. Aged 43, Charles Gibson, esq. of Quernmore Park.

Aug. 15. Emma-Standish, third dau. and ninth child of Mr. W. J. Roberts, of Liverpool.

LEICESTER.—*July* 21. Aged 76, Mrs. Iliffe, of the Conduit-street, Leicester.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Aug.* 13. At Willingham House, aged 15, Ayscough, eldest son of Ayscough Boucherett, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*July* 25. At Kew-bridge, Thomas Burrowes Watton, esq.

NORFOLK.—*July* 30. Aged 27, Robert Burton, third son of the late Henry Blyth, esq. of Burnham.

NORTHAMPTON.—*July* 30. At Northampton, aged 36, Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. John Cole, of Scarborough, bookseller, author of the History of Scarborough, and other works.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*June* 26. At Gateshead, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Tyson, father of the Rev. John Tyson, Vicar of Merrington.

Aug. 3. At the Grange-house, near Morpeth, aged 79, the widow of Robert Carr, esq. of Elyhaugh.

NOTTS.—*July* 14. At East Bridgford, aged 65, Philip Palmer, esq.

July 29. Near Nottingham, Benj. Severn, esq. of Hare hall, Romford.

July 30. At Newark, aged 77, James Winrow, esq. formerly a cornfactor. He was the first gentleman that disputed the right of the Duke of Newcastle in Newark, by introducing and nominating S. E. Bristowe, esq. in 1826, as a candidate.

Aged 83, the mother of J. H. Barber, esq. Mayor of Nottingham.

Aug. 13. At Bleasby Hall, the seat of his son Robert Kelham Kelham, esq. aged 76, Marmaduke Langdale, esq. of Doughty-street.

OXFORD.—*June* 20. At Burford, from injuries received by being thrown from a gig, Richard George Hawkins, esq. of Pembroke College, Oxford, only son of the late Major John Hawkins, F.R.S. and grandson of Rich. Hawkins, esq. of Kingsbridge, Devon.

July 27. At Oxford, Martha-Harriette, wife of J. Spencer, esq. of St. Mary Hall, fourth dau. of late Wm. Phipps, esq. of Clontarf, Dublin.

July 28. Of malignant cholera, aged 21, Eliza, and *Aug.* 1, of the same disease, aged 18, Maria, daughters of Mr. Gunstone, of the Cowley-road, near Oxford; and *Aug.* 3, Mrs. Gunstone, mother of the young ladies.

Aug. 10. At Oxford, of cholera, aged 30, Mr. Thorpe, bookseller, nephew of the celebrated London bookseller of that name, and son of Mr. Thorpe, who for many years was a bookseller at Cambridge. He was seized with the disease at half past one, and was a corpse at half past four; his daughter, nine months old, was seized at nine o'clock in the morning, and died at one.

Aug. 13. At Wendlebury, aged 70, Jas. Bruce, esq.

SALOP.—*July* 17. At Shrewsbury, aged 45, Harriet, wife of Mr. Alderman Tomlins.

SOMERSET.—*July* 22. At Bath, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Joshua Shawe Crosse, of Kington and Lyon's-hall, Herefordshire, and Friskney in Lincolnshire.

July 27. At the rectory, North Petherton, aged 74, Mrs. Honor King, the only surviving sister of late Richard King, esq.

July 29. At Bath, Isabella, second dau. of the late Archdeacon Browne, of Ross, co. Cork.

July 31. At Bath, aged 82, Mr. John Mallett. He was one of those who escaped from the Royal George, Admiral Kempenfelt, which went down at Spithead in 1782.

Lately. At Shoreditch, near Taunton, aged 90, Joseph Summerhayes, leaving a widow in her 102d year. The eldest son of the deceased is 75 years of age.

At Bath, the widow of John Walcott, esq. of Highnam Court, near Gloucester.

At Wells, aged 56, Thomas Robins, esq. solicitor, and a member of the corporation of that borough.

Aug. 8. At Wilton, Anne, dau. of late T. Reeve, esq. of Brompton, Middlesex.

Aug. 11. Aged 44, Mary-Anne, wife of Walter Wilson, esq. of Burnett-house, near Bath.

Aug. 15. At Bath, aged 88, Edmund Anderdon, esq an Alderman of that city, and a Justice of the Peace for the county.

STAFFORD. — *Aug.* Aged 54, Charles Hewitt, esq. of Lichfield.

SUFFOLK.—*July* 28. At Gippon-hall, Richard Bacon Frank, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Edw. Frank, of Campsall, co. York, and of Earsham, Norfolk.

SURREY.—*July* 29. At Willey-place, near Farnham, Elizabeth, wife of J. Ward, esq.

Lately. At Guildford, aged 72, Thomas Remington, esq. M.D. formerly of Bishop's Merton, Yorkshire.

Aug. 10. At Ripley, Edmund Giles, esq. of Tavistock-place.

Aug. 11. At West Clandon, aged 57, Frederick Gulston, esq.

SUSSEX.—*July* 31. At Hastings, Helen, wife of H. Thackrah, esq.

Lately.—At Brighton, Louisa-Maria, wife of Walter Nugent, esq. of Dublin, dau. of Rev. John Digby, of Saunders-town, co. Kildare.

Aug. 9. Aged 38, Sarah, wife of D. M'Swiney, esq. of Kemp-town.

Aug. 4. Aged 56, Russel Skinner, esq. of Brighton.

Aug. 14. At Little Hampton, C. Ogilvy, esq.

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WARWICK.—*July* 28. Aged 18, Wm. Henry, youngest son of Rev. John Short, of Balsall Temple.

July 29. At Stretton Manor-house, near Coventry, Miss Sawbridge.

Aug. 20. At Bromsgrove, of cholera, Mrs. Jacob, mother of the Rev. Mr. Jacob, Master of the Free Grammar School, Bromsgrove.

Aug. 21. At Atherstone, Abraham Bracebridge, esq. upwards of fifty years a Magistrate for the county.

WILTS.—*July* 20. At Devizes, aged 54, Michael Holder, esq. late of the firm of Cole, Holder, and Co. Bristol.

July 23. Aged 84, Benjamin Webb, esq. of Melksham.

July 30. At Liddiard, aged 48, Geo. Kibblewhite, esq.

Aug. 8. At the Rectory, West Dean, Jane, widow of Wm. John Griffinhoofe, esq. of Hampton, Middlesex.

YORK. — *July* 20. At Potternewton, aged 25, Mr. Charles Fred. Edgar, author of several poems, and editor of the Yorkshire Annual. His constitution had been injured by service in the Navy at Java and other parts of the East.

July 31. At Doncaster, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Beckett, sister of Joseph Beckett, esq. of Barnsley, and of the late Sir John Beckett, Bart. of Gledhow, near Leeds.

July 31. At Hull, Charles Lee Martin, esq. a Captain on half-pay, 6th foot.

Lately. Mrs. Sinclair, widow of late Robert Sinclair, esq. Recorder of York.

Aug. 8. At Cottingham, in his fifth year, Samuel-Byron, sixth son of George Codd, esq. Town Clerk of Hull.

Aug. 9. At Malton, aged 85, Anne, widow of John Teesdale, esq.

Aug. 10. At the house of her father, John Greenwood, esq. of Keighley, aged 32, Matilda, wife of Rawdon Briggs, jun. esq. banker, Halifax.

Aug. 14. At Whitby, aged 69, the wife Thos. Parkin, esq. formerly Comptroller of the Customs at that place.

WALES. — *July* 20. At Swansea, Mrs. Williams, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Dyce.

SCOTLAND. — *July* 4. At Edinburgh, Capt. James Robison, late of 7th fusileers.

July 29. At Dundee, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Forrest, E.I.C.'s service, and for many years Inspector of Military Stores.

At Edinburgh, John Mitchell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Capt. J. B. H. Curran, R. A. second son of late Right Hon. John Philpot Curran.

At Denbie, Annandale, at an advanced age, Lieut.-Col. J. Carruthers, of Denbie. This gentleman was Chief of an ancient Border clan, distinguished for its loyalty from the earliest period of Scottish history.

At Litherland, aged 24, Lieut. H. Brade, of 21st fusileers.

At Edinburgh, aged 35, Capt. Archibald Maclean, R.N. He entered the navy in 1810, on board the Pyramus. Whilst a midshipman of the Endymion, he was in Oct. 1814 severely wounded by a gun shot wound through the left arm, and at the same time taken prisoner by the American privateer the Prince de Neufchatel. He served as Lieut. in the Leander and Vigo, from 1816 to 1821, when he was made Commander into the Beaver; in 1822 he was posted, and took the command of the Blossom on the South American station.

Aug. 12. At Cassillis-house, co. Ayr, aged 37, the Rt. Hon. Archibald Earl of Cassillis, eldest son of the Marquis of Ailsa. He married May 1, 1814, Eleanor, only child of Alexander Allardice, esq. and has left issue a daughter and eight sons.

IRELAND.—*July* 11. At Auburn, co. Westmeath, John Owen Hogan, esq. only son of John Hogan, esq.

Lately. In Dublin, in cholera, Capt. Ellison, R. Art. together with his wife, her sister, and a female servant.

At Achill, near Westport, co. Mayo, Lieut. Joseph White, R.N. chief officer of the Coast Guard at that station.

Aug. 10. At Ballinrobe, co. Mayo, aged 24, Henry S. G. Bowles, esq. 83d Regt.

Aug. 15. At Dublin, of cholera, Lieut.-col. Witherington, late of 9th drag. brother-in-law to the celebrated Wolfe Tone.

JERSEY.—*July* 12. At St. Helier's, Lieut. the Hon. Ferdinand Hyppolitus Curzon, son of Lord Scarsdale. He married Dec. 13, 1826, Augusta, 2d dau. of Edw. Miller Mundy, esq. but became a widower on the 10th of August following.

ISLE OF MAN.—*Lately.* Aged 52, Lieut. Alexander Mackenzie (1808).

July 16. At Douglas, aged 63, William Roper, esq. barrister, youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Richard Henry Roper. His second dau. was married in 1818 to the Hon. Peter Boyle de Blaquiere.

ABROAD.—At Paris, Mrs. Croly, mother of the Rev. Dr. George Croly.

At Choisy-le-Roi, Allen Mackenzie, esq. R.N. 25 years in the Excise Office, London.

In Paris, of cholera, Gen. Daumesnil, Governor of Vincennes. When the infuriated mob went to demand the prisoners Polignac and his associates, he advanced on the drawbridge, and declared that on the first attack he would blow up prisoners and assailants together. This had the desired effect, and the mob retired shouting, "Vive la jambe de bois!" (He had a wooden leg.)

Of cholera, aged 78, M. Marron, President of the Consistory of the Reformed Church in Paris, of which he was the founder.

At his estate near Novogorod, Gabriel Romanowitsch Derjarvin, one of the most celebrated Russian poets. He was created Minister of Justice by Catherine II. An English translation of his Poems was published in 1808.

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May 19. Off Batavia, on board H. M. ship Beagle, Charles Musters, M.D. youngest son of J. M. esq. of Colwick Hall, Notts.

July 14. At New York, aged 57, Jane, wife of Edw. Probyn, esq. merchant, of Bristol, formerly of Merthyr Tidvil. Mrs. Probyn was a native of Abergavenny.

July 16. At Missy, near Caen, Maria, wife of Godin Shiffner, esq. formerly of Southgate.

July 17. At Frankfort, Capt. William Henry Agnew, of the Madras army.

July 21. At Bruchsal, her Royal Highness the dowager Margravine Amelia Frederica of Baden. She was a dau. of Louis Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, born 21st June 1754, and married on the 15th July 1774, to the hereditary Prince Charles Louis of Baden. In the 27 years of their union she had one son (afterwards the Grand Duke Charles) and six daughters, two of whom are the present dowager Queen of Bavaria, and the Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 25 to Aug. 21, 1832.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	858	1771	Males	1205	2480		2 and 5	204	50 and 60	282	
Females	913		Females	1275			5 and 10	100	60 and 70	259	
							10 and 20	99	70 and 80	192	
							20 and 30	211	80 and 90	46	
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old		500					30 and 40	274	90 and 100	5	
							40 and 50	308			

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated till Aug. 29.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
63	5	33	1	21	2	36	4	36	5	38	0

PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 24.

Kent Bags.....	4*l.* 0*s.*	to 5*l.* 0*s.*	Farnham (seconds)....	5*l.* 0*s.*	to 7*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex	4*l.* 19*s.*	to 5*l.* 12*s.*	Kent Pockets.....	4*l.* 15*s.*	to 5*l.* 12*s.*
Essex.....	0*l.* 0*s.*	to 0*l.* 0*s.*	Sussex.....	4*l.* 10*s.*	to 5*l.* 5*s.*
Farnham (fine)	7*l.* 0*s.*	to 9*l.* 0*s.*	Essex.....	4*l.* 12*s.*	to 6*l.* 8*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Aug. 24.

Smithfield, Hay 2*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.* Straw 2*l.* 0*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.* Clover 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Lamb	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*
Mutton	2*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 27:	
Veal	4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Beasts 2,738	Calves 220
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 23,100	Pigs 180

COAL MARKET, Aug. 24.—Wallsends, from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 60*s.* Mottled, 72*s.* Curd, 80*s.*—CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, *Aug.* 27, 1832.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 240.——Ellesmere and Chester, 78.——Grand Junction Canal, 226.——Kennet and Avon, 26¼.——Leeds and Liverpool, 475.——Regents, 17.——Rochdale, 90.——London Dock Stock, 64.——St. Katharine's, 75½.——West India, 112.——Liverpool and Manchester Railway 180.——Grand Junction Water Works, 52.——West Middlesex, 72½.——Globe Insurance, 140.——Guardian, 25¼.——Hope, 5½.——Chartered Gas Light, 50.——Imperial Gas, 47.——Phœnix Gas, 5½ pm.——Independent Gas, 40.——General United, 11¼ dis.——Canada Land Company, 48.——Reversionary Interest, 117.

For prices of all other Shares enquire as above.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26 to August 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	65	69	65	30, 07	fair & cloudy
27	63	66	61	, 06	do. do.
28	62	70	65	, 10	do.
29	63	66	57	, 20	do.
30	61	69	58	, 30	do.
31	57	64	57	, 28	cloudy
A.1	64	64	58	, 03	do. rain
2	70	80	64	29, 84	do. do.
3	63	72	62	, 89	do. do.
4	61	71	62	30, 08	do.
5	40	67	59	29, 90	do. do.
6	62	73	63	, 86	do. fair
7	65	72	59	, 90	do. do.
8	68	75	61	30, 02	fair
9	69	80	67	, 04	do.
10	70	83	67	, 11	fine

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	70	80	60	30, 26	fair & cloudy
12	67	74	61	, 20	do.
13	62	67	60	29, 93	cloudy & rain
14	65	71	64	, 87	do.
15	61	74	61	, 90	do. & fair
16	66	77	58	, 97	do. do.
17	66	75	59	30, 07	fair
18	67	66	62	29, 77	cloudy & rain
19	64	73	57	, 76	do. do.
20	65	74	67	30, 00	fair
21	66	69	66	29, 90	cloudy. do.
22	62	74	59	, 69	do.
23	63	70	58	, 86	showers
24	61	68	58	, 98	cloudy
25	61	67	62	, 77	do.& showers

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 28, to Aug. 25, 1832, both inclusive.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*
28	——	84	83¼	——	——	91⅛	90⅝	101⅛	16⅝	200¼	2 1 pm.	——	13 15 pm.
30	——	84	83½	——	91⅛	91⅛	90⅝	101⅛	16½	——	2 3 pm.	82¼	15 14 pm.
31	——	84⅛	83⅜	——	91⅛	91⅛	91 90¾	101⅛	16⅝	——	2 3 pm.	——	14 15 pm.
1	——	83¾	83¼	——	91⅛	91⅛	90⅞	101⅛	16⅝	——	3 2 pm.	——	15 16 pm.
2	——	84	83¾	——	91⅛	91⅛	91 90¾	101⅛	16⅝	——	——	——	15 16 pm.
3	200	84⅛	83⅜	——	——	91⅛	90⅞ 1	101⅛	16⅝	200	3 pm.	——	15 16 pm.
4	——	84¼	83¾	——	——	91⅛	91	101⅛	16⅝	——	3 2 pm.	——	15 16 pm.
6	201	84¼	83½	——	——	91⅛	91	101⅛	16⅝	——	2 4 pm.	——	15 17 pm.
7	202	84⅜	83½	——	——	92⅛	91⅛	102	16⅝	——	3 4 pm.	82⅜	16 17 pm.
8	——	84⅜	83½	——	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛ 1	102	16⅝	203½	4 5 pm.	——	16 15 pm.
9	201½	84⅜	83⅜	——	——	92⅛	91⅛	102⅛	16⅝	203½	4 5 pm.	——	15 16 pm.
10	200¾	84⅜	83⅜	——	——	92⅛	91⅛	102⅛	16⅝	——	4 pm.	——	16 14 pm.
11	202	84⅜	83⅜	——	91⅛	92⅛	91⅛	102	16⅝	——	4 pm.	——	14 15 pm.
13	202½	84⅜	83⅜	——	——	92⅛	91⅛	102	16⅝	205	4 5 pm.	——	15 14 pm.
14	201½	84⅜	83¾	——	——	92⅛	91⅛	102⅛	16⅝	206	——	——	14 15 pm.
15	202½	84⅜	83¾	——	——	92⅛	91⅛	102	16⅝	——	4 5 pm.	——	14 15 pm.
16	202	84⅜	83⅞	——	——	92⅛	91⅛	102	16⅝	——	5 6 pm.	82⅜	14 15 pm.
17	199	84⅜	84	——	92⅛	92⅛	91⅛	102	16⅝	206½	5 6 pm.	——	15 14 pm.
18	193	84⅜	84⅛	——	92⅛	92⅛	91⅛	——	16⅝	——	5 pm.	——	15 13 pm.
20	185	84½	83⅞	——	——	91⅝	91⅛	101⅞	16⅝	——	——	——	14 12 pm.
21	188½	84¼	83⅝	——	——	92⅛	91⅛	101⅞	16⅝	——	5 6 pm.	——	12 13 pm.
22	188	84⅜	83⅜	——	91⅝	92	91⅛	——	16⅝	200	4 5 pm.	——	12 13 pm.
23	187½	84½	83⅜	——	——	92⅛	91¼	——	16⅝	199½	3 4 pm.	——	11 12 pm.
24	Hol.												
25	188½	84½	83¾	——	——	92⅛	91¼	102	16⅞	200	5 4 pm.	——	12 11 pm.

South Sea Stock, Aug. 1, 92⅞.—8, 93¼.

New South Sea Annuities, Aug. 4, 81⅞.—8, 81⅞ —9, 81⅞.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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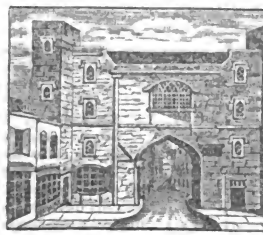

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

G. W. L. remarks, "In your vol. xcviii. i. p. 215, there is an interesting account of the Dayrolles family, with an intimation of an intended publication of papers by Mr. Upcott. Christabella Dayrolles is there stated to have married, in 1784, *the Hon.* Townsend Mullins, though the creation of Lord Ventry did not take place till 1800. It is however not unusual in genealogical accounts to designate persons by the titles to which they eventually succeeded. In this case, however, it is doubtful whether Mr. Townsend Mullins survived till 1800; if so, he was never "the Hon." The Peerages are silent as to the dates of the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Mullins. Captain Major Jacob Henniker, of the R.N. only brother of the third Lord Henniker, lately obtained a grant of the same precedence, &c. as if his father, *the Hon.* Major Henniker, had outlived his elder brother the second Lord. Now Mr. Henniker, entitled "the Hon." in the grant, died before his father, Sir John Henniker, Bart. was promoted to the Peerage, and consequently never was "the Hon."

It is with regret that our want of space compels us to omit the elegant but lengthened remarks of Wintoniensis on the Twelfth Book of the Æneid.

L. N. will find a memoir of the Rev. Martin Sherlock, with several of his letters, in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, vol. viii. pp. 67-76.

A letter has been sent to us for Investigator, on the subject of the Stuarts, of Tillicultrie.

Hans Hijornor says, "In various recent works, we are told of certain personages who had to run the *gauntlet* of the world's reproach, of female curiosity, &c. &c. Now *gauntlet*, a champion's iron glove, has nothing to do with the real word, which is *gauntlope*; signifying a military punishment, in which the offender, with his back bare, runs through the whole regiment, receiving a lash from every soldier. It had its name from Gaunt (or Ghent), where it was first instituted, and a Dutch word denoting to run."

R. observes, "in the account of the late Major-Gen. Charles Stuart, of Calcutta, contained in the Obituary for June 1830, no mention is made of a small work of which he was the author, intitled, 'Vindication of the Hindoos from the Aspersions of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, M. A. with a refutation of the Arguments exhibited in his Memoir on the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment for India, &c. &c. by a Bengal Officer,' 8vo. pp. 171, published by Rodwell, 1808. This pamphlet, which it is believed had been previously printed at Calcutta, displays considerable talent, and an extensive knowledge of the Hindoo religion, manners, and character; and it well deserves the consideration of those who are meditating reforms among the natives of India."

An Inquirer remarks, "In Nov. 1828, a translation of the Book of Jasper, which had then been lately discovered, was announced for publication (see vol. xcviii. ii. 454). It was also stated that Mr. Samuels, of Liverpool, was engaged in translating the same author. To the biblical scholar, and to the Hebraist, this intelligence was very interesting; and I wish to know what progress has been made in either of these works; also whether the MS. translation is of the antiquity assigned to it (A.D. 804); whether Mr. Samuels' MS. has been examined by any competent person; and whether the two have been collated."

M. H. observes, "Both at Margate and at Ramsgate, there are public-houses known by the sign of *The Foy Boat*, the meaning of which I was unable to obtain from any person I there conversed with. No such word occurs in Johnson, Ash, or Todd. In Ash's Dictionary there is the word *Fey*, which he explains as being derived from the Dutch *Veghen*, to cleanse a ditch of mud. The house appears to be the rendezvous of Pilots; does it therefore mean Fee-boat, that is, the sum paid to pilots for their assistance to vessels in distress?"

The Peerages all recite the change of surname in the Portmore family from Robertson to Colyear, but none explain the cause of such change.

P. 78. Of Lord Brandon's family, a far more eminent man than Bishop Crosbie was his nephew, the Right Hon. Sir Pierce Crosbie, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I. and a Privy Counsellor, &c. See Rushworth's Historical Collections.

P. 496, for Kings-*dale* read Kings*ale* Barony.

P. 544, Query "the Hon." G. Glover?

P. 585, read *The Very* Rev. C. B. Fairfax.

P. 604. In the interesting account of the Sidneys, the *i* is invariably used, and the writer omits to allude to the fashion, ancient or modern, of spelling the name Sydney. Viscount Strangford and Viscount Sydney use the *y* not *i*.

P. 648. Mr. Bernard was a Roman Catholic; his seat in Kerry was Ballinagar, not Ballingar.

P. 649. Anna Countess of Barrymore had 1000*l. per ann.* Irish currency (secured to her on the late Earl's estates in Ireland) for life. The Barrymore estates, including Castle Lyons and Buttevant, were sold by the Earl, subject to the above reservation, and an annuity of 4000*l. per ann.* to himself, to John Anderson of Fermoy, co. Cork, a native of Dumfries, N. B. and father of Sir James Caleb Anderson, Bart. G. W. L.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1832.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Fragment of the Bacchæ of Euripides lately discovered.

Mr. Urban,—I beg leave to send you the following fragment of the Bacchæ of Euripides, lately discovered, and of which I have attempted a free translation. Of the MS. in which the Greek has been preserved, I cannot speak from recollection, having lost the memorandum made at the time when the original was put into my hands; but I have a faint idea that it was a palimpsest of some Latin father. X. Y.

AS some doubts will probably exist in the minds of the reader relative to the genuineness of this fragment, it will be not amiss to bring forward the following evidence in its favour.

That the *Bacchæ*, which Porson justly considered the most corrupt of all the plays of Euripides, has come down to us in a mutilated state, is a discovery we owe to the sagacity of Thomas Tyrwhitt, better known to English readers as the elegant editor of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales; and who not only pointed out the *lacuna*, but even referred to an author, little known and read less, who has absolutely given such a description of the missing matter, as plainly to prove that he must have seen the passage as here printed. The author alluded to is Apsines or rather Pseud-Apsines, to be met with only in Rhetor. Græc. ed. Ald. p. 723, 27, who says that *παρὰ τῷ Εὐριπίδῃ τοῦ Πενθέως ἡ μήτηρ Ἀγανὴ ἀπαλλαγεῖσα τῆς μανίας καὶ γνωρίσασα τὸν παῖδα διεσπασμένον ἑαυτῆς κατηγορεῖ*: and still more explicitly in p. 724, 31. *Εὐριπίδης οἶκτον ἐπὶ τῷ Πενθεῖ κινῆσαι βουλόμενος· ἕκαστον γὰρ αὐτοῦ τῶν μελῶν ἡ μήτηρ ἐν ταῖς χερσὶ κρατοῦσα καθ' ἕκαστον αὐτῶν οἰκτίζεται*: a note Beck unaccountably omitted in his reprint of Musgrave's Euripides.

Nor is this the only portion of the Bacchæ, for the preservation of which we are indebted to a solitary document. For strange to say, nearly one half of it is to be found in only one MS. at present in existence; since not only the one used by Aldus, and the two collated by H. Stephens (if indeed they were two *bonâ fide* MSS. and not two printed copies of the Aldine, collated by Victorius, to which H. Stephens had access), are no where to be met with. In like manner two thirds of the Agamemnon of Æschylus have been preserved in a solitary MS. at present in the Farnese library at Naples; and it may be stated still more *à-propos*, that a very long yet genuine fragment of the Phaethon of Euripides, first published by G. Burges, in Classical Journal, No. 43, p. 156, was recovered by Bekker from a palimpsest MS. but in a state far less perfect than the one now first published.

With respect to the internal evidence, the words themselves prove that Euripides alone could have written them, so full are they of the characteristic pathos of a tragedian, who seems to have actually revelled in such scenes; witness his beautiful lamentation of Hecuba over the mangled corpse of her grandson Astyanax in the Troades; a play that is second only to the Medea for vigour of thought and intensity of feeling.

Nor does the language alone carry internal evidence in favour of the genuineness of the fragment; for the law of versification is in every respect such as is suited to the best æra of the stage of Athens; a touchstone that enabled Elmsley first to detect the spuriousness of the fragment of the Danae, published at Heidelberg from a Palatine MS.; and by which Porson also was led to abjudicate the close of the Iphigenia in Aulis, that, till the discovery of his *Cretical*, or rather *Critical* canon, had passed muster with scholars of no common character.—Ed.

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Euripidis Baccharum Fragmentum e Cod. MS. restitutum.

ΑΓΑΥΗ. Ὦ πάτερ, ὁρᾷς γὰρ τᾆμ' ὅσῳ μετεστράφη,
ἃ μὲν πέφην', ἃ τ' ἔκλυον, οὐ χρή σ' αὖ λέγειν,
τὸ φίλτατον δὲ σῶμα παιδὸς εἰπέ, ποῦ;

ΚΑΔΜΟΣ. μόγις μέλη τάδ' ἐξερευνήσας φέρω.

ΑΓΑ. κατάγετε θᾶσσον χερσὶ δουλείαις τάδε,
ὡς ἀσπάσωμαι πᾶν τὸ σὸν δέμας, τέκνον,
κυνοῦσα σάρκας, ἄσπερ ἐξεθρεψάμην.

ΚΑΔ. λάβεσθε τῆσδέ γ', ὦ φίλαι· δέδοικα γὰρ,
παῖδ' ἣν ἴδῃ που νεκρὸν ἐξυβρισμένον,
μὴ δριμυτέραν τῳ συμφορὰν συσσκευάσῃ.

ΑΓΑ. ἆρ' εἰσέτι ζῷ δεινὰ ταῦτ' εἰργασμένη;

ΚΑΔ. βραχύ τι προβᾶσα παιδὸς ὄψει σου πάθη·

ΑΓΑ. ὅσον προβαίνειν γ' ἐντολὴ δίδωσι, ποῦς
σπεῦσον.

ΚΑΔ. μαθήσει δ', ἴσθι, καὶ νεώτερον,
εἰ νεκρὸν ὀρθοῖς σῶμ' ὁρᾷν ὅσσοις φέρεις·
ἄγ', ἀγκάλαις λαβοῦσα μὴ, ψαῦσαι μελῶν,
καὶ κλαῦσον, ὡς βούλει γε, καὶ κατάσπασαι·
δέξαι σὺ νεκρόν.

ΑΓΑ. δέξομαί γ', ὅσον σθένω.

ΚΑΔ. καραδοκήσω δ', ὡς ταφῆς ἴδω τέλος.

ΑΓΑ. στῶμέν τι μικρὸν, ὡς προσείπωμεν, νεκρόν·
οἴχει ποθεινὸν τέκνον εἰς ᾅδου δόμους,
σφοδρῶς διώξας, οἵ σε κατέλαβον, πλάνους·
ἄπιστ' ἄπιστα, καινὰ καινὰ δέρκομαι·
θανεῖν με κρεῖσσον ἢ θανόντα σε βλέπειν·
φέρ', ὦ γεραιὰ, κρᾶτα τὸν τρισαθλίου
ὀρθῶς προσαρμόσωμεν, εὔτονον δὲ πᾶν
σῶμ' ἐξακριβώσωμεν, εἰς ὅσον πάρα·
φεῦ φεῦ· πρό γ' ἔργου τοῦδ' ἔφην οὖσ' ἄτρεμας
χρωτὸς χεροῖν θ' ἕτοιμος ἅπτεσθαι νεκροῦ,
νῦν δ' αὖ νεκυν, βλέπουσα παῖδ' ὑβρισμένον,
ἰδεῖν τ' ἔφρισσον κἄθιγόν γ' ἀκουσίως.
πῶς καί νιν ἡ δύστηνος εὐλαβουμένη
πρὸς στέρνα θῶμαι, τίνα δὲ θρηνήσω τρόπον;
ἄγ', ὦ τάλαινα χεὶρ ἐμὴ, κρατὸς θίγε.
ἆρ' οὐκετ' ἀμφιβόλος ἔμοιγε Πέν θεως
κεφαλὴ πρόκειται, καίπερ, ἢ νεωτάτη
πυρσαῖσι γενυσὶν ἦν κόμαις τ', ἔστ' οὐκ ἔτι·

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Fragment of the Bacchæ of Euripides recently discovered.

AGAVE. The dream is past. Where am I? You were witness,
What visions of affright and maddening sounds
Frenzied thy daughter. These repeat not; say,
Rather, where is my son, my dear boy's corse?
CADMUS. 'Twas hard to find. I bear it to you.
AGAVE. Where?
Where is he? Quick, attendants, lay him down,
That I may once more cling to his embrace,
And kiss the limbs I bore.
CADMUS. Oh, hold her, friends.
I dread, when she shall see his mangled form,
Some heavier calamity.
AGAVE. Do I live
Actress in such a scene?
CADMUS. This way; move on
A little step; you shall behold your son—
His piteous state.
AGAVE. Ye feet, obey the bidding.
As ye best can, move on.
CADMUS. The worst she knows not;
Yes, tho' thou mayst not hold him in thine arms,
Thou shalt once more kiss him and press his limbs,
Receive him, wretched mother.

AGAVE. Nerve my heart.
CADMUS. I will await the end of these sad rites,
I dare not look upon.
AGAVE. Stay we awhile,
That I may once again hold converse with him.
To the dark house of death thou'rt gone, my son,
Caught in the chace you hunted others in,
Your course is run.
(*She uncovers the mangled limbs.*)
Oh, Oh, Oh sight of horror,
Unheard of, unimagined, unbelieved.
'Twere better far to die, than see thee thus—
Wretched old woman. Come, thrice wretched boy,
Let me collect your scatter'd limbs, replace
This head of thine upon thy mangled shoulders,
With all the care a hapless mother can.
Said I 'twould prove a solace to my woe
To touch thee with these hands? Alas! Alas!
I shudder but to look upon thee; shrink,
As though it were a sacrilege, from the thought—
Touch thee? alas! where shall I find the force
To press thee to my bosom; with what notes
Of fitting lamentation wail for thee?
Unnatural hands, and dare you touch this head?
It is, it was my son's. Yes, this was Pentheus.

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τήνδ' οὔτε κισσὸς σμίλακός τ' οὔτ' ἀμπέλου
ἔστεψε κλῆμ', οὐδ' αὐλὸς, οὔτ' ἔσεισέ τις
οἶστρος φρέν' εἰς τἄμ' ὄργι', ἀλλ' ἐμαίνετο
ἄλλως, ὁ μὴ σὺν θεῷ γε μαίνεσθαι θέλων,
κᾄθ', οἵ' ἂν ἦν ἐλεινὰ Διονύσῳ γ', ἔχει.
πῶς, παῖ, σὺ σιγᾶς, ὧδ' ἔτ' ἐπανοίγων στόμα,
φθέγξαι τι μικρὸν μητρὶ δυστήνῳ τέκνον·
ἦν φθέγμα γὰρ σὸν γλυκύ τι χάρμα μοι φέρον.
ὦ φιλτάτη πρόσοψις, ὦ ποθουμένη
ὡραιότης ποτ' ἰσογράφου μορφώματος,
πῶς νῦν σκυθρωπὸς εἶ; βλέπειν σέ γ' οὐ φέρω·
ὦ γλυκυτάτη μοι προσβολὴ τῶν χειλέων,
ὅτοις τροφὰς ἔδωκε τλημονεστάτης
ὁ μαζὸς ὅδ' ἐμὸς, δαψιλῶς γλάγος νέμων·
ὁρᾷθ', (ὁρᾷ δὲ τίς;) πολὺς κραυνὸς τρέχει,
λυθρῷ τὰ πλευρὰ, παῖ, καταρδεύων σ' ἔτι,
αὐτὴ δὲ χειρὶ ταῦτ' ἐμῇ πεπληγμένη
τρανῶς ἰδοῦσ', ἔγνων, ὅσ' ὠμά σοι τέλουν.
ἀλλ', οὔ τι πλεῖόν σ' οἴσομαι γυμνὸν βλέπειν,
ὦ παῖ, καλύπτρᾳ τῇδε σὸν κρύπτω κάρα,
τά θ' αἱμόφυρτα καὶ κατηυλακισμένα
μέλη σά γ' ἀμελῆ τοῖς πέπλοις λεπτοῖς σκεπῶ,
οὐκ εὖ γὰρ, ὧν δ' ἔχοιμεν, ἥγισται τάφος.

ΧΟΡΟΣ. *δέσποιν' Ἀγαυὴ, πᾶς καρανοῦται λόγος·*
κἀγὼ τέθηπα, μὴ φέρουσ' αὐτὴ βλέπειν
φρικτὸν θέαμα, δεσπότην τεθνηκότα.

ΚΑΔΜΟΣ. *ἀλλ', οὐ χάρις γάρ ἐστιν αἶμ' ἀεὶ βλέπειν,*
λάζυσθ' ἄγοντες καπετὸν εἰς κοῖλον νέκυν,
μὴ σπλάγχνα τοῦδε γῆ λεωφόρος λάβῃ.

ΑΓΑΥΗ. *κἀγὼ θροοῦσα καὶ φόβῳ κρατουμένη*
ἐφέψομαί σοι, τέκνον, οὐ μένουσ' ἔτι.
ἴωμεν οὖν, ἴωμεν, ἠγείσθω δέ τις.
ἀλλ' ἔα· τίς οὗτος εὐπρεπὴς νεανίας,
ὃς λευκόπεπλος ἐξισοῖτ' ἄν τῳ θεῶν;
θάμβος μ' ἔχει βλέπουσαν ἀστραπὴν θέας·
φύγωμεν ὡς τάχιστ' ἰσηνέμῳ δρόμῳ.

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ. *Μὴ νῷ θροεῖσθε, μηδ' ἄγαν ἔστω φόβος·*
Διόνυσός εἰμ', ὃς θεῖον ἐξήμειψα μὲν
δέμας, βροτεῖον δ' αὐτὸς ἀλλάξας πάλιν

* * * * * *
* * * * * *

*λόγοις δ' ἐμοῖς οὗς πᾶς τις * * **
*ὤλωλε σὸς παῖς· ἐκτενεῖς ἀλ * * γο. **

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No; Pentheus was a youth. But whither fled
The bloom of youth; his locks of waving gold
Are matted now; his beard is stained with gore;
About his brows no ivy wreath was twined,
No wanton vine shaded his clust'ring ringlets,
No flute or cymbal waked his soul to songs
Of joy. Far other frenzy than the God's,
You should have worshipp'd, drove you to a death,
Which even he, you outraged, would have pitied.
Cold lips, unclosed, and are you mute for ever?
Speak to me yet once more, my boy; that voice
In every accent once was sweet to me.
O features dearer to my eyes than light,
Lovelier than some imagined pictured face,
Why change your smiles to scowls? I cannot bear them.
Ye lips, whose touch was dear delight, when you
Drew from this miserable breast the full
And genial tide of life; alas! instead
Of that warm stream, what gouts of blood bedew
Your side, my boy? Mine said I? Ah! too well
I now perceive your mother was your murderess.
But let me with this covering veil thy head,
Thy limbs, no longer limbs, so torn and marred,
So furrowed and so gore-distained enwrap
In these rent garments, fitting shrouds for thee.

CHORUS. Thy words, Agave, have o'ertopped thy griefs;
And horror-struck we loathe the spectacle
Of this our murdered lord.

CADMUS. Too long we've borne
This sight of blood. Attendants, raise the bier,
And let us onward to the tomb. His corse
This ground may not profane.

AGAVE. And I my son,
With stifled sobs and heart o'ercome with fear,
Will follow—Here I dare not stay. Lead on.
But hold, what vision comes? what form of grace
And beauty more than human, garmented
In white, is this? Sure 'tis a god. I dread
To look upon the lightnings of his presence.
Quick let us fly, fly swifter than the winds.

BACCHUS. Shriek not, nor let fear come upon ye, women.
Bacchus in me behold, who having changed
This my immortal for a mortal form—

* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *

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Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, July* 26.

IN your review for June (part i. p. 524), it is stated that "only four" ancient Parliamentary Rolls of the names and arms of Peers "are known to be in existence;" and that all those are of the reign of Henry VIII. namely, that of the *sixth* year, of which Mr. Willement has published in fac-simile from the original in his own possession, and those of the *fifth*, *eighth*, and *thirty-first* years in the Office of Arms. I have the pleasure of assuring you that one yet earlier is existing in the Ashmolean Library, namely, that of the *third* year of Henry VIII. being the roll marked No. 13; but it is *not the original*; it is almost a fac-simile, carefully (though not elegantly) engrossed, and painted on eight sheets of vellum, in the time of Charles I. or II. Your silence concerning any such Roll, confirms the conclusion which I had formed from my unsuccessful inquiries after the original, that its existence is very doubtful: however, some of your readers may inform you whether it be in the Parliament-Office, or any other repository, public or private, which would be a welcome piece of information.

This Roll is opened at the top with the left hand, and, being held horizontally, shows the figures in the whole line of procession to Parliament, according to the exact precedency of the estates; and over the head of every peer is painted his shield of arms, with his name written. It is thus headed—"The Parleament holden at Westm' the iiiith day of February, the thirde yere off oure Sou'aigne lord Kyng Henry the viijth."

I take occasion hereby, of noticing the Roll No. 27, which was drawn up to prove that the right to the Crowns of England and France was vested in Edward IV. in various ways; and contains a long pedigree terminating in him, and so much of his issue as had been brought forth when the roll was compiled. It illustrates, in some degree, that part of the Royal genealogy which is supplied by the interesting document, in the publication whereof Mr. Madden anticipated me in your Magazine for January last year (vol. C. part i. pp. 24—5). The following are the names of the children, exactly as they are recorded in this Roll, within roundlets:

"Elizab; p'mogenita filia d'ni Regis Edwardi; nata fuit 12° die Marcij anno d'ni 1466."

"D'na Maria secūdogenita filia, nata fuit—"

"D'na Cecilia t'ciogenita filia, nata fuit—"

"D'n's Edwardus p'mogenitus filius Regis Edwardi iiij. Princeps Wallie, q' nat' fuit die mārum anno d'ni 1470."

Hence it is certain that to an undoubted contemporary (and he a genealogist), the birthdays of Edward's *second* and *third* children were *unknown*; nor am I satisfied with the conjectures that have been offered concerning them; for the chronology of this reign is the most confused part of the English annals. If, however, the *first* child's birth can be rightly fixed, the rest may be more safely discovered by comparing the best possible calculations with minute notices of the court-history, if they can be found, and with the movements of the King and Queen, as shown by records. The Lady Elizabeth of York was not born until the year after the Queen's coronation, which was 26 May, 1465, in the year following her marriage. Sir Gilbert Dethick (in the British MS. 6113, cited by Mr. Madden), at first noted that she was born in 1464, (from memory most likely,) but added afterward, "xj Febr. a° 1465," which is only by the vulgar computation; the true year being "1466," as it is plainly written in this contemporary Roll, which nevertheless is erroneous as to the month and day; for Hearne's fragment of history printed at the end of Sprott (p. 295), gives 11 Feb. 1466, and the annals attributed to William Wyrcestre fix it in the month of February, 1465-6.

Allowing this date to be true, the two next children were most probably born at two mean distances between Feb. 1466 and Nov. 1470,—a period of 56 months; which may be divided into three spaces of 19 months each. According to this supposition, the Princess Mary was born about the end of August in 1467, and the Princess Cecilia about the end of March in 1468.

This Roll confirms Dethick's statement that Edward V. was born on the *second* of November, which is "All Souls' day;" the "fourth" given by Sandford, is perhaps a mistake for *iv. non. Nov.* which is also the *second* of the month. The "fourteenth" is probably a further mistake of Sandford's error. (See Mr. Madden's fourth note.)

ΜΕΛΑΣ.

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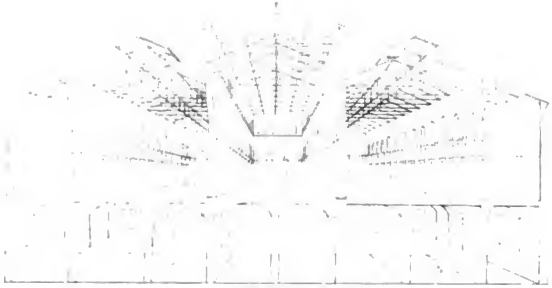
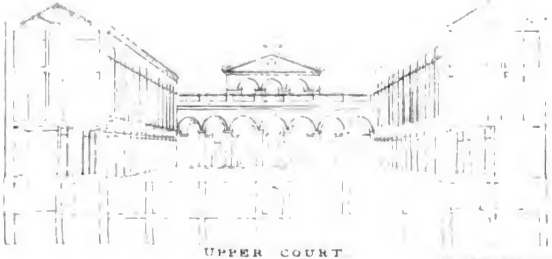


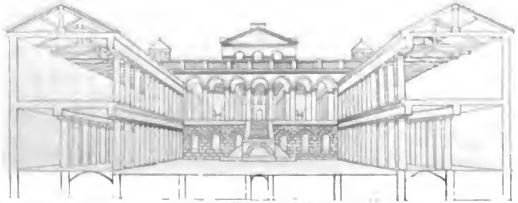
GREAT HALL

RIVER FRONT



UPPER COURT

HUNGERFORD MARKET.



LOWER COURT

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NEW HUNGERFORD MARKET.

IN our last Number we gave a view and the history of the old Market-house on the Hungerford estate. We now proceed to detail the circumstances which have given rise to its re-edification and enlargement.

Public markets have latterly flourished best in the city. During the last half century several have disappeared from the western part of the metropolis. Those of St. James's and Westminster have been wholly swept away; Carnaby Market is in effect abolished; and that of Hungerford had fallen into dilapidation and comparative disuse. From the quotation given in our last number from Seymour's "Survey," it appears that Hungerford Market was never very successful, that at Covent Garden being too powerful a rival; and this was the case notwithstanding the advantages the former afforded for the gardeners to land their produce, at a period when, from the paucity and inferiority of the roads in comparison with their present state, water carriage must have been more necessary even than at present. It may now, however, be anticipated with confidence, that this propinquity to water-carriage will make the situation particularly convenient for the sale of fish, and the removal of old London Bridge will allow the vessels to come up, which was before impracticable. Thus an effectual remedy will be provided against the monopoly of that article, which has been too long tolerated at Billingsgate.

The first public meeting preliminary to this object, took place in the Painted Chamber at the House of Lords, at the suggestion of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, June 5, 1824; when Mr. Fowler, the architect to whom the works have since been committed, received his first instructions to survey the site of Hungerford Market.

The circumstance of the Hungerford estate, in its extent from the Strand to the River, being the freehold property of one individual, and nearly all let to tenants at will, greatly facilitated the purchase: and the apprehensions and objections which so generally and forcibly apply to public improvements, in a financial point of view, were thus in a great measure obviated. An Act of Parliament for carrying the improvement into effect, and incorporating the company, received the royal assent on the 20th of May, 1830, and the estate was purchased of the owner, Mr. Wise,* for the sum of 110,000*l*. The leasehold interest of the Villiers-street wharf was purchased for 9,500*l*. awarded by a jury at the Guildhall, Westminster; and Charles-court was purchased for about 9,000*l*.

Mr. Fowler's first consideration, in arranging the disposition of his plan, was to take advantage of the local peculiarities of the site, the most prominent of which were the contiguity to the river, and the declivity of the ground; both of these circumstances being highly favourable to the purposes contemplated.

A ground-plan of the new Market is included in our map of the improvements in the vicinity of Charing-cross, published in our Magazine for March 1831. Several views of different parts of the building are given in the accompanying engraving (*Plate I*). It is principally divided into three main portions, viz. an open Court next Hungerford-street, another towards the river, and a great covered Hall between the two.

The part next the river has been first completed, and the front is exhibited in the annexed view. The colonnade in the centre is the entrance to the Fishmarket; the houses at the wings are appropriated for taverns. The Fishmarket being on a lower level than the other buildings, is thereby rendered separate and distinct from the other parts. Arrangements were made for receiving the oyster boats at the commencement of the season, on the 4th of August last; and vessels, laden with that article, have continued to come up, finding a ready sale for their cargoes; but the Fishmarket is not yet opened for general business.†

From the Fishmarket the ascent to

* It passed into that gentleman's family soon after the grant in 1685 of the charter of James II. noticed in p. 163. The charter of Charles II. granted a market for all commodities whatsoever, excepting corn and grain; that of James removed the exception.

† It appears that about a century ago an attempt was made to establish a Fish Market in Westminster; but it failed from the difficulty then experienced in getting up vessels to supply it, owing to the obstruction of old London Bridge.

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the great hall is by a spacious flight of steps in the centre externally, and two staircases within, at the extremities of the portico, which is separated from the hall by a screen of arches.

The Hall, exclusive of the porticoes, is 188 feet long by 123 feet wide, consisting of a nave and two ailes, besides ranges of shops against the side walls, with galleries over. These galleries will be approached by four staircases at the extremities, and thus a ready communication will be maintained throughout.

The floor of the hall will be occupied by ranges of stands for casual business, with convenient avenues between them; and the shops will be let to more constant dealers. The galleries will be appropriated for the sale of such articles as require a neat display, and will be disposed somewhat in the manner of a bazaar, with a range of counters, &c. and a walk in front, from which the busy scene in the hall will be conveniently and advantageously viewed.

The roof of the nave, or central compartment of the structure, being raised above the other parts by a tier of open arches, will ensure an ample supply of light and air. The roofs of the ailes are likewise open in the centre, in order still further to secure that important object. Underneath the whole of the hall is a double range of arched cellars or vaults, having approaches in various directions, and which may be appropriated in any portions as required. Those at the south end, being on a level with the Fishmarket, open immediately upon that court and colonnades, and are proposed to be used as warehouses, with counting-houses attached.

The Upper Court corresponds nearly with the Lower Court or Fishmarket, but at the level of a story above it. The colonnades are here combined with shops and dwellings for resident shopkeepers, so that every different degree of accommodation will thus be provided, from the most casual to the most established class of dealers.

The market is supplied with water raised on the spot, by means of a steam-engine, which distributes it to every part in an unlimited supply.

As the present Hungerford-street does not enter the area of the market in the centre, it is intended to be rebuilt in a central position, and to increase its width from twenty to thirty feet. The houses in this part will consist of shops on a moderate scale: the lower corners of the streets will be appropriated as public-houses for the accommodation of the upper division of the Market. In the Strand there will be three new houses, of a superior class, suitable to that situation.

In order to obtain the required access of carts to the Fishmarket, and to afford further scope to the water-side business, the adjoining wharf to the east is included in the plan, and thus a direct communication is made with Villiers-street. The water-stairs and causeway have been constructed in granite on a handsome scale, and form decidedly the best landing-place on the river side. The line of the quay projects in one part more than 150 feet further into the river than the old line of embankment, so considerably did the former quay recede within the line of the adjacent wharfs, and so practicable was the advance from the turn which the river takes just at this point. The latter circumcumstance is also advantageous as bringing a considerable portion of the town as it were around it, and thus rendering the situation particularly central and convenient. Arrangements are in progress for making the quay available for steam boats. There is a booking office with a warehouse (a former erection) on the wharf, where goods are at present received for and from the several passage-boats which ply up and down the river. The steam-boats from the lower part of the river being now enabled, by the removal of old London Bridge, to pass their former barrier, it is evident that a landing-place in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross will be infinitely more available to a large portion of the metropolis than one in the neighbourhood of the Tower. Thus Hungerford Market will probably soon become a place of great public resort; and, independently of its proper business, will derive much casual advantage from the continual transit of passengers.

The columns, stairs, pavement, and other parts of the structure, are of granite. We subjoin the measurements of the different divisions of the Market. The width of the Upper and Lower Courts is that of their unco-

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vered area; that of the Great Hall is the total width:

	Length.	Width.
Hungerford-street	163 ft.	
Upper Court -	140 -	- 69 ft.
Great Hall - -	188 -	- 123
Colonnade - -	34	
Lower Court -	120 -	- 69
Quay - - -	95 -	- 218
Total length	740 ft.	

The total width of the river front is 126 feet.

It appears that, as far as the foundations of the new buildings have hitherto been extended, to within about 150 feet of the Strand, the whole of the ground was formerly part of the bed of the river; and it is therefore probable that the roadway called the Strand, when originally formed, was, as its name imports, very little removed, in its whole extent, from the edge of the river.

Mr. Charles Fowler, the architect, when he commenced this work, had just completed the elegant and appropriate new Market-place in Covent Garden, on which he was employed by the Duke of Bedford.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

IT is one of the advantages which your Magazine confers, that it is not only the means of communicating information to its readers, but also that it furnishes a medium through which those who are interested in the history, antiquities, or literature of their country can suggest hints which may be of utility to the whole republic of letters.

At a time like the present, when a new impetus has been given to the investigation of the *early language* of our country, it becomes necessary that helps should be furnished by which the approach to the fountain head may be rendered easier than it is now. We have cause to congratulate ourselves upon the appearance of *two Saxon Grammars*, within the last ten years; the *first* recalled the attention of our scholars to a study which was almost totally neglected; the *second* by the critical skill exhibited by its author, and the importance of its illustrations drawn from a comparison of the structure of the Saxon with that of the kindred Gothic dialects, removed nearly all the difficulties which had so long been stumbling-blocks to inquirers, from the time of Junius and Hickes.

Proposals having been issued for the publication of a Saxon and English Dictionary, which professes to contain all the words in Somner, Benson, and Lye, and to embody every new word which may be found in works published since the appearance of the last-mentioned Dictionary, it has been thought important to inquire how far such a plan is advisable, by examining, in the first place, the nature and value of the collections in Lye; and, secondly, what new additions may be gained from the works which have appeared since Lye was published.

It is impossible to withhold from Lye the praise of industry and perseverance, and of having overcome difficulties arising from his situation and his circumstances. But here the praise must end, and justice demands that it should be stated that his two folios exhibit in almost every page such instances of want of skill, such a total absence of every thing approaching towards criticism, that no dependance can be placed upon any grammatical comment found in them. Besides, allowing that the work were as perfect as Dictionaries of dead languages generally are, still it is so rare, so expensive, and so unwieldy, that a new edition is required, and, under present circumstances, if well executed, would be an acceptable publication. In its formation the grammatical errors of Lye should be rectified, the gender and declension of the nouns should be given, as well as the order of the verbs; those words should be rejected which have been introduced from the *Heliand*,—which is Old Saxon,—and from the continuation of the Saxon Chronicle, which is *Old English;* and the number of instances of the most common words, which have been so injudiciously inserted by the editor, Manning, should be reduced within the limits of utility. When all this is done, there is much, very much behind, which is essential towards the formation of such a work as the increased knowledge of the language demands, and without which its publication would be worse than useless. It may be remarked, in the first place, that since the death of Lye only two Saxon works have been published, namely, *Orosius* and *Beowulf:*

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with the first of these he was well acquainted, as the MS. from which it was printed was, for some time, in his possession; of the second, he made no use, and of course it should be read and re-read by a Saxon glossographer. But this curious poem has been edited in such a manner, that, without a collation with the original MS. it is literally useless; it abounds with errata in such strikingly glaring numbers, as, on this account, to form a literary curiosity. From these facts regarding Orosius and Beowulf, we arrive at the conclusion that, as far as *printed* materials are concerned, we are exactly in the same state as when Lye's Dictionary was published. And hence we see the necessity of reverting to MSS. (the safest of all guides), for the additions which we have a right to expect in a *New Saxon Dictionary*. Of these MSS. there is, fortunately for us, a splendid collection in our public libraries, and to them it is the object of the present notice to direct the attention of those interested in the study of the language. It is true that Lye has used several of these, and therefore so much the less remains to be accomplished; but many have not been hitherto examined, some scarcely opened. By a comparison of the list of materials used by Lye and Manning, and prefixed to their Dictionary, with Wanley's General Catalogue of Saxon MSS. in England, we see how much matter remains still to work upon. Moreover, many of the MSS. included in Lye's list have not received from him the attention which they merit, and a careful examination of their contents would bring to light words which have escaped him. Of this observation the *Durham MS.* is a proof; it contains many words not in Lye, and yet he quotes it very frequently. I am extremely happy to find that proposals have been lately issued for the publication of the *Gospels in Saxon, Semi-Saxon*, and in the *Saxon* dialect of *Northumbria*, in which work of course the Durham and Rushworth MSS. are to be included, and I hope that the project may receive the support which it so well merits, the rather as the editor is prepared for the task by being the translator of Rask's Saxon Grammar and of Cædmon. But to return to our subject: I think it essential that when additional words are thus procured, they should be accompanied with the *accents* which they may have in the original MSS. These accents are indispensable; without them, we cannot have any idea of the *pronunciation*, and even sometimes they are essential to the *sense*; for instance, they distinguish between *ac*, but, and *ác*, an oak; *for*, for, and *fór*, went; *cyst*, choice, and *cýst*, he chooses. Of these Lye was totally ignorant, and from the specimen which we have given, their utility is so obvious, as to render it no longer a subject of hesitation whether or not they should be supplied throughout the whole work. It is unnecessary to mention that, in every instance, the word inserted should be authorised by a quotation.

Such seem to be the outlines of what is at present a desideratum in our literature. Of course, in a sketch like the present, many minor points have been passed over; but nothing has been suggested which is not absolutely necessary, and the absence of which would decidedly render the publication of a Saxon Dictionary a cause of regret, instead of what it is at present, "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Yours, &c. PHILO-SAXONICUS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY, BEFORE ITS DISSOLUTION.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Aug.* 18.

DURING the public interest that prevails at present with respect to the ancient Abbey of St. Alban, permit me to offer to you and your readers the following curious recollections preserved by Ashmole in a paper contained in his MS. No. 1137, f. 51ᵇᵃ.

Yours, &c. ΜΕΛΑΣ.

"26 Aug. 68. From ye relac'on of Mrs. Simpson.

Mr. Robert Shrimpton, grandfather by the mothers side to Mrs. Simpson of St. Albans, was 4 tymes Maior of St. Albans; he dyed about 60 yeares since, being then about 103 years of age.* He lived when the Abbey of St. Albans flourished before the dissoluc'on; and remembred most things relating to the buildings of the Abbey, to the regiment of the house, the ceremonies in the church and grand pro-

* He was therefore born about 1505, and died about 1608.

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cessions, of all wch he would often discourse in his lyfe tyme.

Among others—That in the great hall there was an ascent of 15 steps to the Abbottes table, vnto wch the Monkes brought vp the service in plate, and staying at every 5^t^ step [where] was a land^s^ place, on ev'ry of wch they sung a short hymne. The Ab[b]ot usually sat alone in the midle of the table, and when any Noblemen or Embassadors or strangers of eminent quality came thither, they sat at his table towards the ends thereof.

After the Monks had waited a while on the Abbot, they sat downe at two other tables placed on the sides of the hall, and had their service brought up by the Novices, who, when the Monkes had dyned, sat downe to their owne dinner.

This Mr. Shrimpton remembers, that when the newes came to St. Albons of Q. Maries death, the then Abbot, for greife, tooke his chamber, and dyed w^th^in a fortnight.

He also rem'bers the hollow Image, erected neere St Albons shrine, wherein one being placed to governe the wyres, the eyes would move, and head nodd, accord^s^ as he liked or disliked the offering; and that, being young, he had many tymes crept into the hollow p'te thereof.

In the grand Processions through the Towne, where the Image of St. Albons was carried, it was vsually borne by 12 Monkes, and after it had been sett downe a while at the market cross, and the Monkes assaying to take it vp againe, they p'tended they could not stir it, and then the Abbot coming and laying his crosier upon the Image, (and using these wordes—Arise, arise, St. Albons arise, and get thee home to thy sanctuary!) it then forthwith yeilded to be borne by the Monkes..

In the Abbey was a larg roome, having beddes set on either side for the receipt of strangers and pilgrims, where they had lodging and dyet for 3 dayes, without question made whence they came, or whether they went: but after that tyme, they staid not w^th^out rendring an account of both."

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, Aug.* 14.

I AM so far from being displeased with the remarks of your Correspondent Mr. Carlos, that I beg him to accept my best thanks for correcting the error into which I had fallen in my description of the sculpture discovered in Bristol Cathedral. When I made the drawing from which your engraving was taken, the subject was standing in the midst of a heap of rubbish, and it was impossible to ascertain whether the stone was entire or not; but, on a closer inspection, induced by the remarks of your Correspondent, I find that the lower part of the stone is wanting, having at some period been broken off. It has recently been removed into the Cathedral, and at present stands at the east end of the north aile; but I understand it is to be ultimately placed in a niche in the chapter-room, which is advancing fast to a state of complete renovation, and exhibits a rich specimen of Norman architecture. A muniment room is being built on the south side of it, and several other improvements are being made. The sculpture in question is supposed to be at least 800 years old.

I cannot conclude this letter without adding my humble testimony with that of Mr. Carlos to the general activity of Mr. Phillips the subsacrist, but particularly during the late riots. To his courage in a great measure may be attributed the preservation of the chapter-room and cathedral, which but for his exertions would probably have now presented nothing but a heap of ruins; and Mr. P. still preserves as a trophy the iron bar which he fortunately wrenched from the grasp of one of the rioters. This man was advancing with two others towards the Bishop's palace with the bar across his shoulder; and when Mr. P. met him, he was swearing with horrid imprecations that he would murder the Bishop. Mr. P. making towards him, said, "You villain, you shall not do it," and immediately collared him, when the fellow began to brandish the bar over Mr. P.'s head, which the latter caught hold of, and succeeded in taking it from him. Mr. Phillips was about to apply the bar smartly over the man's shoulders; but, a mob consisting of about 150 ruffians approaching, he thought it prudent to retreat.

A more substantial proof of the high estimation in which Mr. Phillips's conduct was regarded on this trying occasion, was given by the Dean and Chapter, who presented him with a

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silver cup, handsomely ornamented with foliage, of the value of 20*l*. This was executed by his son-in-law Mr. French of High-street, and bears the following inscription: "The Dean and Chapter of Bristol to their Subsacrist Mr. William Phillips, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct, during the late riots, Bristol, February 1st, 1832." On the reverse side are represented two hands grasping a bar, over which is inscribed, GRIP FAST; and beneath it, STRIKE.

On the iron bar Mr. P. intends to have the following words painted in legible characters:

"This bar was wrested from the hands of one of the Bristol rioters by Mr. William Phillips, October 30, 1831."

Yours, &c. GEO. PRYCE.

THE ENDEAVOURER, No. IV.

ADDISON'S SIMILE OF THE ANGEL.

Ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum abit. HOR.

IT is very common for one age of critics to decry what the preceding age has extolled. Ornaments of poetry, and peculiarities of style, which are esteemed in one generation as the highest excellencies, are regarded in another as deserving only of contempt.

This variation of critical opinion has been manifested in nothing more strongly than in the different censures that have been passed at different periods on Addison's well-known simile of the Angel:

'Twas then great Marlborough's mighty soul was prov'd,
That, in the shock of charging hosts unmov'd,
Amidst confusion, horror, and despair,
Examin'd all the dreadful scenes of war:
In peaceful thought the field of death survey'd,
To fainting squadrons sent the timely aid,
Inspir'd repuls'd battalions to engage,
And taught the doubtful battle where to rage.
So when an Angel, by divine command,
With rising tempests shakes a guilty land,
Such as of late o'er pale Britannia past,
Calm and serene he drives the furious blast;
And, pleas'd th' Almighty's orders to perform,
Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm.
The Campaign.

The Tatler pronounced it "one of the noblest thoughts that ever entered into the heart of man," and all his contemporaries acquiesced in his judgment; whilst succeeding critics have declared that it has no pretensions to nobleness, and is neither happy nor elegant, but might have been engendered in the imagination of an ordinary schoolboy.

If we consider the objections that the principal impugners of this celebrated simile, Dr. Johnson and Gilbert Cooper, have offered against it, we shall see more reason, I believe, to be satisfied with the opinion, exalted as it is, of Steele in its favour, than with the arguments or criticisms of his antagonists in disparagement of it.

Dr. Johnson's strictures affect the propriety and happiness of the comparison. He affirms that it is not a simile, but an exemplification, and that it displeases by repeating the same images that are given in the preceding lines. "A poetical simile," says he, "is the discovery of likeness between two actions, in their general nature dissimilar, or of causes terminating by different operations in some resemblance of effect. But the mention of another like consequence from a like cause, or of a like performance by a like agency, is not a simile, but an exemplification.—Marlborough is so like the angel in the poem, that the action of both is almost the same, and performed by both in the same manner. Marlborough 'teaches the battle to rage;' the Angel 'directs the storm:' Marlborough is 'unmoved in peaceful thought;' the Angel is 'calm and serene:' Marlborough stands 'unmoved amidst the shock of hosts;' the Angel rides 'calm in the whirlwind.' The lines on Marlborough are just and noble; but the simile gives almost the same images a second time."

All this argumentation seems to proceed from a mind resolved to depreciate only for the sake of depreciation, and desirous to discover worthlessness only because others have found excellence. The resemblance between the hero and the angel is surely not so close, but that the comparison may be termed a simile. "It is not," indeed, as Johnson says, "a simile, to say that the Thames waters fields as the Po waters fields; or that, as Hecla vomits flames in Iceland, so Ætna vomits flames in Sicily." But, if it be allowed, and Johnson himself allows it, that Horace's comparison of his genius wandering in quest of poetical

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decoration to the bee wandering in search of honey is a simile, I do not see how the name of simile can be denied to the comparison of a general directing a battle, to an angel guiding a tempest. Had Addison compared Marlborough commanding in the battle of Blenheim to Alexander commanding in the battle of Arbela, or to Satan or Gabriel ordering the armies of heaven, Johnson's animadversions would have fallen upon him deservedly; but he has done exactly what Johnson himself pronounces to be necessary to the constitution of a simile; he has shown "likeness between two actions in their general nature dissimilar," between the management of a battle and the direction of a storm. The resemblance which Johnson finds is not between the acts of the hero and the angel, but between the calmness and serenity with which each executes his acts, and between the words used in describing them, 'teaches' and 'directs.' The difference in what they do is sufficiently apparent; the one 'inspires battalions,' the other 'guides the blast;' the one 'teaches battle to rage,' the other 'shakes a land with tempests.'

Johnson then produces an assertion of Dr. Madden, to convince us that the thought is obvious, and such as must have occurred to almost any one who had written on the subject. "But perhaps this thought, though hardly a simile, was remote from vulgar conceptions, and required great labour of research or dexterity of application. Of this Dr. Madden, a name which Ireland ought to honour, once gave me his opinion. If I had set, said he, ten schoolboys to write on the battle of Blenheim, and eight had brought me the angel, I should not have been surprised."

But who is Dr. Madden, that such regard should be paid to his decision? He is certainly a man that Ireland ought to honour; but not, as far as I know, for his skill as a poetical critic. If to exalt a hero by comparing him to an angel, were easy, how is it that it has been so seldom done? If to produce such similes be within the power of schoolboys, how is it schoolboys forbear to produce them? for who that knows anything of the performances of schoolboys, will say that eight among ten of them are accustomed to delight their tutors with such conceptions? Had Dr. Madden's opinion of the youth of his day been just, we should have been dazzled and delighted with numbers of Addisons.

The purpose of a poet in comparing his hero to a superior being, is to raise him in the imagination of the reader. In this comparison Addison has exalted Marlborough as much as it was possible to exalt him by a comparison. He could compare him to nothing greater than an angel, and he has compared him, not to an angel merely, but to an angel engaged in the most sublime of angelic employments, in the management of a storm. If we search Homer's assimilations of his heroes, we shall find among them none that equal this of Addison. Homer, in many of his comparisons, rather degrades than exalts his chiefs; as when he likens Agamemnon to a bull:

The king of kings, majestically tall,
Towers o'er his armies, and outshines them all;
Like some proud bull that round the pastures leads
His subject herds, the monarch of the meads. Il. III.

Ulysses to a ram:

From rank to rank he moves, and orders all:
The stately ram thus measures o'er the ground,
And, master of the flock, surveys them round. Il. III.

Menelaus to a hornet:

So burns the vengeful hornet (soul all o'er),
Repuls'd in vain, and thirsty still of gore;
(Bold son of air and heat) on angry wings
Untam'd, untir'd, he turns, attacks, and stings,
Fir'd with like ardour fierce Atrides flew,
And sent his soul with every lance he threw. Il. XVII.

Hector to a snake:

Resolv'd he stands, and with a fiery glance,
Expects the hero's terrible advance.
So roll'd up in his den the swelling snake
Beholds the traveller approach the brake,
When fed with noxious herbs his turgid veins
Have gather'd half the poison of the plains;
He burns, he stiffens with collected ire,
And his red eyeballs glare with living fire. Il. XXII.

But even when, wishing to elevate his heroes as much as possible, he likens them to gods, he is still left far behind by the author of the *Campaign:*

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ANCIENT CRYPT, GLOUCESTER

Norman Building recently discovered in Southwark.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 1.

THE accompanying drawings represent a crypt or vaulted apartment which formed the cellars of some houses in Carter-lane, Tooley-street, recently demolished in the progress of the London Bridge improvements.

The situation is little more than one hundred yards, in a south-eastern direction, from the crypt which was destroyed in 1830.

I confess myself unable to appropriate the relic now discovered to any of the various ancient buildings which were situated in this neighbourhood. The Prior of Lewes and the Abbots of St. Augustine at Canterbury and Battle, had their mansions, or hostelries, as they were styled, in this part of Southwark: the site of the former has been identified; the latter structures, according to Stow's account, were situated nearer to the bank of the Thames, and on the side of the street opposite to the present remains. In the absence, therefore, of direct testimony, I can only conjecture that they are a portion of a Norman house, which in all probability was the abode of some other superior of a religious house, the name of which has escaped the notice of the historian.

In this part of the Borough, a number of habitations of monastic and secular dignitaries of the church appear to have been clustered together as a favoured spot; it is to be hoped for a better purpose than the unworthy one assigned by Mr. Pennant.

The crypt of the hostelry of the Prior of Lewes in this neighbourhood has been accurately described by Mr. Gage in the Archæologia,* and also in your pages, by your constant and interesting Correspondent Mr. Kempe (vol. C. part i. page 297.) Both these gentlemen coincide in considering the vault to be the sub-hall of a stately mansion. The arrangement of such an apartment is thus delineated by Mr. Gage:

"I am struck with the resemblance of the general features of this portion of the Hostelry to those of the manor house at Boothby Pagnel, Moyses Hall at St. Edmundsbury, and Pythagoras's school at Cambridge, a building of two stories, the lower vaulted, without a communication with the upper; no fire-place in the lower; a fire-place in the upper, an external staircase to the upper, with the addition of a porch to the lower chamber."

The crypt now under consideration, I am disposed to think, is a structure of the same description.

In the arrangement of a Roman house, there will be found at the entrance a spacious hall, the roof of which is sustained on four pillars placed in a square in the centre of the room. In reference to such an apartment in the villa discovered at Woodchester, Mr. Lysons says, "The room of which the great Mosaic pavement remains, was no doubt the *cavædium tetrastylon* of Vitruvius. It is probable, that part of the roof was formed by diagonal vaultings resting on the four columns:" and he adds in the notes, that "the *cavædia* appear to have been sometimes large halls, and sometimes open courts, in the interior parts of the house, communicating with several suites of rooms, and in many respects resembling the *atria*;" and that the kind of roof above described was to be seen in many of the remains of Roman buildings in Italy.* An early imitation of this hall or vestibule, if not an original Roman work, exists at Warnford in Hampshire;† and I am disposed to trace to the same source the vaulted halls in Southwark and the other places enumerated by Mr. Gage.

The crypt of the Prior of Lewes's hostelry has more of the character of a hall than the present; it is a void room unbroken by any column; the architecture is, however, more recent than the present specimen, and from that circumstance I think it is fair to presume that the original model, supposing it to have been the Roman cavædium, had been departed from, to a greater degree than in the instance of the crypt before us; which being nearly a century older, as is evinced by the detail and massiveness of its architecture, may have kept closer to

* Vol. xxiii. p. 299.

* "An Account of Roman antiquities discovered at Woodchester by S. Lysons," 1798.

† Archæologia, vol. v. p. 359.—King's Monumenta Antiqua, vol. iii. p. 148.

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the prototype, although a trifling difference is made in the arrangement by the construction of one pillar in lieu of four.

In point of arrangement, it bears some resemblance to the crypt of the small chapel of St. James, in London Wall, known as Lambe's Chapel, which has also been described in your pages by Mr. Kempe (vol. xcv. part i. page 401); but that the present is not ecclesiastical, will appear from the following observations, in which the points of resemblance between the present and the Roman hall, will be noticed.

In plan the present crypt is rectangular, measuring in the clear 27 feet 10 inches by 21 feet 8 inches. In the centre is a column, and in this regard the presumed Roman model has not been closely copied. The ceiling is vaulted in four divisions. The ancient entrance was on the east side, marked C on the plan, by a circular arched doorway. The north wall had two windows, one of which has been enlarged, and forms the present entrance. The south wall has a window in one division; and the other is occupied by solid masonry, whether original or not, I cannot determine; but I am inclined to think it is of the same period as the wall which now fills up the doorway. The division on the west side, marked *f* on the plan, which is now closed by a brick wall, was, I consider, open in its original state, and communicated with other apartments; in this regard, agreeing with the cavædia of the Romans: the corresponding division on this side appears to indicate a similar arrangement, and it is probable that the closed up division at *g* was formerly open for the same purpose. Here, then, we see that, in the original state of this structure, it evidently answered the same purpose as the corresponding apartment in a Roman house, as well as the hall of a modern dwelling. It was situated immediately within the principal entrance, and one of the uses of it was to accommodate visitors of an inferior degree; a purpose to which Mr. Gage assigns the hall of the Lewes Hostelry:

"It may be conjectured, from the situation of the vaulted chamber, immediately under the hall, with the porch leading into it, and from the number of windows, and the finished architecture, that the apartment was used as an inferior hall to the hostelry."

In the Norman structure an improvement is made upon the Roman house, which only consisted of one story; in the former another hall was raised over the common vestibule, for the purposes of feasting and entertainment.

In the Prior of Lewes' house remains of the superstructure were visible; but in the present the whole of the walls of the building above the part now remaining, have been leveled. With a view, then, of preserving a representation of this curious structure, I send you the accompanying drawings. I have prefaced them with the above remarks, which I trust your readers will not deem either fanciful or tedious. I understand the present crypt is to be elucidated by Mr. Gage, whose talents and research may be able to throw some light on the ancient history and appropriation of it, and that Mr. Gwilt, jun. the son of the architect of the Lady Chapel, has taken very accurate drawings of this crypt for the Society of Antiquaries; and I cannot help adding, that the structure, as a vestige of Norman domestic architecture, is well worthy of the attention of that body.

Description of the Plate.

The view of the crypt is taken from the north-west.

In the Plan, the parts which are shaded lighter than the others, are modern brickwork.

References to plan.

a. Modern entrance.
b. Original window.
c. Ancient entrance, now closed with a wall.
d. A loop-hole or window, partly filled up.
e. Remains of a window.
f. Modern wall.
g. Ancient wall.

Fig. 1. Elevation of one of the arches, marked *h* in the plan.

Fig. 2. Elevation of the column in the centre.

Fig. 3. Doorway at the north-west angle at large.

The materials of this crypt are of a like nature with those of the Lewes crypt, except the vault, which is here of the same materials as the walls, and is rendered over, with some com-

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position; in other respects, it agrees with Mr. Gage's description: "The pillars and arches were of wrought stone; a mixture of firestone and Kentish rag; and the vault was entirely chalk, 9 inches thick; the rest of the lower building rubble."

I found a piece of Roman tile in a heap of stones in this crypt, which I have little doubt formed a part of the materials; in this respect it agrees with the other crypt. "Portions of Roman tiles, a sure mark, when coupled with other circumstances, of high antiquity, were found worked into the walls." *

The vaulted ceiling is at present in a bad condition; that of the northern aile is propped up with wooden supporters (omitted in the engraving); and at the eastern end, near the entrance, a large aperture is broken through.

The style of the vaulting and architecture somewhat resembles the crypt of St. Mary-le-Bow Church in Cheapside,† one of the oldest Norman relics in London; engravings of which it is expected will be shortly published in the Vetusta Monumenta, from drawings by G. Gwilt, esq. F.S.A. by whom the crypt was faithfully restored. The column is unusually massive, the capital is scarcely larger than the shaft; a feature which is not common in Norman architecture. The crypt of Lastingham Church, in Yorkshire, which, in regard to plan, most closely agrees than that of Bow Church, resembles the present in the general massiveness of its columns.

The doorway, represented in *fig.* 3, has been walled up; but the masonry has been broken away, sufficiently to disclose the return of the mouldings. One of the hinges of the original door is also rendered visible. Within the modern wall a singular cupboard has been found, which was closed by a door; and from the manner in which it was secured, appears to have been a receptacle for articles of a valuable nature. The walls are 3 feet thick; those of the Lewes crypt were 3 feet 3 inches.

In concluding this letter I would suggest that other remains may come to light, in the progress of the improvements now going forward. More than one ancient structure has been discovered in the neighbourhood; ‡ and judging from its ancient state, there can be little doubt that others still unexplored may yet exist.

Yours, &c. E. I. Carlos.

AN ATTEMPT TO TRACE THE ORIGIN OF THE COINAGE OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS; WITH SOME REMARKS UPON THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE GAULISH MINTS.

CÆSAR informs us that the substitutes for Coin among the ancient Britons were rude pieces of brass, and rings of iron and copper. Mr. Ruding, in his "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain," &c. relying on this testimony, seems to think that the Britons could not have had any pieces of money when Cæsar made his descent upon this island; but, in the following remarks, I shall endeavour to show that it is possible that the coinage of money was known to and practised by the Britons long before the Roman invasion.

The passage in Cæsar's Commentaries may have been corrupted, and an error in this respect cannot excite greater surprise than the circumstance that Pliny, in his Natural History, represents the pearls of this country as small and of a bad colour; while another historian informs us that they were highly prized by Cæsar, who considered them worthy to adorn the Temple of Venus. The question, however, is this: what was the origin of the Coinage of the ancient Britons? Are the types of their money similar to those of the Romans? If we except the coins of Cunobeline, there is not one which bears any resemblance to the pieces struck in the Roman mints; while their similarity to the coins of the Greeks is so manifest, that one would imagine it impossible for a doubt to exist upon the subject.

The trading of the Phœnicians on the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall has been fully authenticated by

* Mr. Kempe, in Gent. Mag.

† Described in vol. xcviii. part ii. p. 103, and engraved in Allen's London, vol. iii.

‡ In particular the ancient walls mentioned in Manning and Bray's Surrey, supposed to be the remains of the old church of St. Thomas.

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many evidences; but, while specimens of the architecture of that people have been discovered in those countries, and the coins of Greek states have been found at various times in the west of England, it is singular that they have not as yet been looked upon as the prototype of the British money.

The assertion that "the earliest coins of the Britons, like those of most other nations, are impressed with *religious* rather than with civil or military devices," is not supported by the coins themselves; and an industrious author † has wasted much ingenuity in an endeavour to explain the symbols commonly discovered upon them.

It is impossible to conceive how the rude figure of a horse, so often found on early British coins, can be the representation of their imaginary genius Kêd or Ceridwen; and the idea that the head, body, and limbs of that animal are formed of the various attributes of that deity, is so far-fetched and, indeed, so absurd, that to attempt to refute it would be a loss of time and labour; nevertheless, I shall transcribe the passage, and leave it to the comments of others. The author alluded to says:

"This complete figure of a horse, as here described, seems to have represented not only the *person* of the British Ceres, but the whole of her mystical establishment. The belly was the sacred ship, of which the goddess was the representative genius. The back was the Moon (!) her celestial emblem. The hinder part of the body constituted the *sacred circle*, which enclosed the *Maenarch*, stone ark, or womb of the goddess, in which her aspirants were regenerated. The neck was the mystical *staff* or *branch*, carried by her priests as the badge of their office or authority. The legs were the *lots* or *tallies*, by which her will was interpreted; and these were guarded by the mystical *glains*, the appropriate insignia of her votaries; whilst the head and back represent the *Bird* whose form she had assumed, with some allusion, perhaps, to the birds of augury mentioned by Taliesin and Merddin."

In reference to this strange hypothesis, Mr. Ruding justly observes, that in these coins "may be traced the progress of designing the figure of a horse from the first rude efforts, to some degree of accuracy in delineation;" and adds, "This in my judgment proves that the figures which are the most barbarous, and which alone afford the symbolical representations, would have been perfect resemblances of that animal, if the workman had possessed sufficient skill." This author nevertheless leaves us in doubt as to the origin of the types of these coins.

With regard to the antiquity of the early Gaulish coins, I will not occupy the reader's attention with any remarks tending to prove that the Gauls struck coins when Rome was in her infancy; but I may be allowed to mention here, that I have seen some coins of Gaulish origin, which have been cast in moulds, and which, though small, bear a great resemblance to the parts of the Roman *as*. The appearance of these would justify us in assigning the period of their coinage to a date much earlier than those which bear a resemblance to the ancient British money. I am inclined to think that many of the coins engraved by Mr. Ruding are of Gaulish origin, more particularly those of *tin*, some of which resemble the cast coins alluded to. I do not think that the *boar* is found on any British coins, except those of Cunobeline, whose moneyers appear to have copied almost every device that came within their reach. I also assign those gold pieces which have on one side the uncouth representation of a horse galloping; and on the other a convexity or bulging out, as though made by the force of the punch, with which the piece was struck. The metal of these latter is particularly pure, very unlike that found in the coins generally attributed to this country. To these exceptions may be added several others engraved in Mr. Ruding's work, and noticed by him as of dubious origin, but the foregoing are sufficient for my purpose.

I have said that the ancient British coins bear no resemblance to those of their invaders; but it may be the opinion of some that the description of Roman coins termed *consular* has furnished the original of the charioteer. However, I am inclined to believe that this symbol is copied from the Greek money. These efforts are so

* See particularly our June Mag. p. 548.

† "Mythology and Rites of the British Druids," by Edward Davies, Appendix.—"Remarks upon Ancient British Coins," 8vo, London, 1809.

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exceedingly rude, that it is impossible to divine the sex of the driver; but it cannot be "a Briton in his chariot." On some of them the figure is *winged*. But an inspection of the plates to Mr. Ruding's Annals, will satisfy the reader that the prototype of the ancient British money was the coins of the Greeks; they have always appeared to me to be the rude imitations of the coins of that people, and the circumstance of such imitations being confined to the badges of the coins of *maritime cities and towns*, must certainly be admitted in support of this theory. The attitude of the horse, and the joints at the knees, are precisely similar to that which is so often found on the coins of Carthage and her colonies; while the charioteer is a palpable copy of the well-known type of Syracuse. Who will not recognise in the gold coins of Cunobeline the ear of barley which appears on the coins of Sicily? The coins of Cunobeline are mostly imitated from those of the Romans, and this is allowed on all sides; but there is a silver coin engraved in Mr. Ruding's work, and by him justly attributed to that prince, which has a Pegasus on either side, one with the wings curled at the extremities exactly like that on the very common coins attributed to Corinth.

But it is not on the reverses of the early British coins that I build my argument, although they are the more conclusive. The Britons appear to me to have attempted to copy the youthful portrait of Apollo, else why the laurel-bound head and the beardless face which sometimes appears on what may be called the obverse of their coins? Nay, it will not require a strong effort to trace on some of their pieces an attempt to imitate the head of the young Hercules.

I confess myself unable to explain the origin of all the types of the *Gaulish* coins; they are of much greater variety than the British, and their fabric is in many instances widely different. Some would appear to have been imitated from British coins, or from the Greek; others have symbols found on the coins of no other nation, whilst many have a head *full-faced*. Of these last I have three or four specimens, which have for their obverse a human head full-faced, with large moustaches; reverse, a thunderbolt winged, and S. C. on either side, together with some indistinct symbols. I am induced to quote these coins, because they serve to show that our barbarous ancestors, as well as the Gauls, copied the types of the money of other nations, without reference to their signification. The utter barbarism of workmanship in these coins, their weight varying from five to seven grains each, and their shape resembling the early skeattæ of the Saxons, will not for a moment allow of their being ascribed to the Roman senate. The reverse of these coins appears to have been copied from a very common reverse of Augustus.

In the year 1807, many gold coins were found near Colchester, the ancient Camulodunum. They have been classed as gold, but they contain not much more than a fourth part of that metal. Some of them have the laureated head, and the lips are formed of two dots precisely like many Greek coins. The reverses are, for the most part, the charioteer; but, on some, the horse has a human head. This may be supposed to be a freak of our barbarous forefathers, but even here, the original seems to have been the Androcephalus bull, so often found on the coins of many cities and towns in Campania.

I have been induced to state my opinion respecting the origin of the money of the ancient Britons, in the hope that some one more competent to the task may be urged to reconsider this subject, so interesting to antiquaries in general.

The coin, of which the accompanying drawing is a correct representation, was lately found in Cambridgeshire. It is, I believe, unique. The

obverse has CAMVL, the reverse CVNOBHI· and is remarkable for the Greek H, which I do not remember to have seen on any other coin of Cunobeline.

Walworth. J. Y. AKERMAN.

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Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 2.

A CONSTANT reader of your valuable Magazine wishes to *correct* an account (which appeared in your second Supplement for 1831) of the retired parish of Ashby cum Fenby, in the county of Lincoln, so that the future Topographer may rely on receiving a faithful account, and refer to it with greater confidence.

In the first place, Mr. Urban, for I have often looked down upon Ashby from the hill of Ravendale, I could never discover the romantic valley, in which it is said by your Correspodent to be situated. It ever appeared to me to be situated nearly at the head of an extensive plain, stretching from the rising ground underneath, to the German Ocean, and to the shores of the Humber. The parish Church, and the greater part of the village, are seen at the foot of this rising ground, at least half a mile from the turnpike-road which leads from Grimsby to Louth.

From the summit of the hill beforementioned, I have often enjoyed the delightful and interesting prospect: a beautifully varied scene is before the spectator; he looks over a broad and fertile plain, adorned here and there with thriving timber, with a view of thirteen or more parish churches, an expansive sweep of the Humber, the Spurn Head, a portion of the German Ocean; and, in the distance, the Yorkshire coast, with its adjacent lands. The lights on Spurn Head are distinctly seen from the Rectory-house at Ashby, being not less than twelve miles in a direct line.

With the remote antiquity of the parish I have no acquaintance; the account given of it may be correct; but when your Grimsby Correspondent ventures to speak of the present state of the Church of Ashby, and its magnificent monuments, it may be asked where are the "extensive mutilations and the prevailing patch-work" to be found? In the north aile there is a partition of lath and plaister behind the costly monument to the Wray family, a monument not yet *in ruins!* This aile formerly belonged exclusively to that family, in which were their seats and burying place. In the hall there is now a carved oaken chair, and over it the initials F. W. with the date 1622. In the year 1700, the Lordship of Ashby became the property of the Pauletts, who allowed a portion of this aile to be separated from the Church, into which there is a door from the Church-yard, to accommodate the parish with a place for a school, which has been discontinued for many years. In this part of the aile, there is nothing that comes up to the idea of "*dirt and pollution.*" There may be in it some articles formerly, or at present in use; and something similar perhaps may be found in some corner of the place of worship at which your Correspondent may officiate. The superb monument to the Wray family is, in general, well described. To the inscription, however, the following addition, from an old manuscript in my possession, may be made. After the words *Sir William Drurie*,

"Knight, of Hawstede in the county of Suffolk, for many ages in the name and possession of the Druries; as also of the thrice noble ladie, Elizabeth Stafford," &c. &c.

On this monument no date or age is recorded of the two figures—they are recumbent on a sort of stone matting under a canopy of stone, supported by twelve pillars of the composite order. The Knight wears a ruff; his head rests on a pillow or matt, rolled up, with his sword by his side. The head of the lady reposes on an embroidered pillow, and near her feet lies a beautiful figure of a child (omitted in the former account), his head also resting on an embroidered pillow; and who, at the bottom of one of the columns, on the south side, is recorded as *their* son *George*, who was born in 1603, and died Aug. 7th, 1606. On the upper part of the same column are four lines, the letters of which cannot now be made out.

On the north side, between the columns, are three small upright figures (also omitted in the account before alluded to), a boy between two girls. At the bottom of another of the columns (according to the old MS. before mentioned), were the following words:

"She died March 15, 1647, in the 19th year of her age, leaving behind her one only child, Elizabeth, an infant."

Above these words is also an inscription, but too far gone to be recovered. The Parish Register, which no doubt contained the entries of these deaths, is stated not to be in existence.

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That this magnificent monument should have suffered any decay is a matter of regret. It is hoped, however, as an application has been made for its speedy repair to the proper person, it may not be made in vain.

With regard to what is said, in your before mentioned Supplement, of Miss Drury's unfortunate death, the accident happened when she was partaking of the sport of *coursing* and not of *hunting*, as the greyhounds which support the slab of this beautiful monument, on which her elegant form reclines, were there placed in allusion to the melancholy event. In one hand she holds a book; in the other, a collection of flowers. There is a wreath or garland on each side of the inscription, with the figure of an angel in each corner. The general appearance of this monument is properly described, and the inscription correctly given.

The other monumental inscriptions in the chancel, unnoticed by your Correspondent from Grimsby, are two only. One on the pavement:

"To the memory of William Rewcastle, A.M. Rector of this parish, where he performed the offices of his sacred calling with ability and diligence during twenty-three years: he fell asleep the 25th of June, 1773, in the 64th year of his age. Also of Catharine his wife. She departed this life the 14th Nov. 1753. Also of their son William, who died the 5th of June, 1773, in his 30th year. He left a widow, but no issue. This monumental stone, the testimony of a daughter's honour to her parents, and of a sister's affection, was placed over their remains by Ann Rewcastle."

The other is on a neat marble tablet against the south wall, with the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Grantham, Vicar of Cadney and of Wathe in this County, and for nearly 30 years Curate of this parish: and of Elizabeth his wife. She died July 23, 1819, aged 61; he, April 14th, 1820, aged 70. They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths not long divided."

The account given of the Crusader, of the font, and of the box for receiving alms, with the quotation in Greek, from St. Matthew, chap. xxvi. v. 40, with the date 1584 on the pulpit; and the words "Christopher Pointer de Fenby," on one of the pews, are all correct. This gentleman was Sir Christopher Pointer. His house (of which no trace is now visible) was situated in the hamlet of Fenby, on a spot of ground now called *the Orchard*, and surrounded by a moat.

The length of the Church, from the belfry window to the chancel, is 60 feet; the breadth 18. The length of the aile 34; the breadth 12. The length of the chancel 30 feet; the breadth 16. The population of this parish in 1821 was, males 103, females 88. In 1831, males 93, females 86.

Close to the Church-yard, on the west side, is an alms-house, consisting of six distinct dwellings for as many aged widowers and widows, eligible from the parishes of Ashby, Grimsby, Waythe, and Barnolby le Beck. It was built by Dame Albina Wray at her own cost, in 1641, and endowed by her son, Sir Christopher Wray, with the yearly rent-charge of 30*l.* upon lands in Barnolby le Beck, for ever.

In the year 1817 the payment was withheld, in consequence of there being no trustee to enforce it; new trustees having been recently appointed, the charity is again in active operation.

Yours, &c. W. M.

On Dress.—Its analogy to Literary Composition.

DRESS should be properly adapted to the person, as in writing the style must be suited to the subject. I am far from objecting to magnificence of apparel in those whose rank and fortune justify and allow it; on the contrary, it is a useful piece of luxury by which the poor and industrious are enabled to live at the expense of the rich and the idle. I would no more have a woman of quality dressed in Doggrel, than a farmer's wife in Heroics. To those of the first rank in birth and beauty, I recommend a noble *simplicity* of dress; the subject supports itself, and wants none of the borrowed helps of external ornaments. Beautiful nature may be disfigured, but cannot be improved by art; and as a very handsome woman may be considered as the finest *subject* in nature, her dress ought to be Epic—that is to say, the true Virgilian Epic; modest, noble, and entirely free from the *meretricious* tinsel of the modern taste. All conundrums, and bizar-

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reries of costume must be avoided, as well as jarring *images* and *metaphors:* or in other words, confusion of colour. All conceits and luxuriances of fancy, which only tend to depreciate so noble a subject are strictly prohibited; and it is but justice to the handsomest women of England to say, that they generally keep the clearest from these extravagancies. A graceful *deshabille* may be permitted, and even admired, like the *Versi sciolti* of the Italians; but it must never relax into slovenliness.

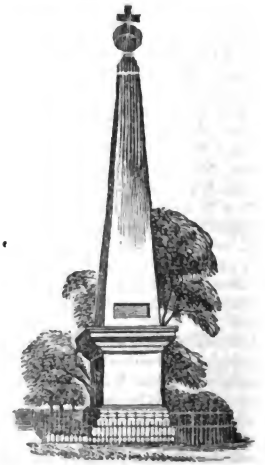
As for those of an inferior rank of beauty,—such as are only pretty women, and whose charms result from a certain air and a *je ne scai quoi* in their whole *composition*, more than from any dignity of figure or symmetry of feature; they may be indulged in *greater licenses of ornament;* because the subject not being of the sublimest kind, may receive some advantage from the *elegancy of its style* and the variety of its *images*. I, therefore, permit them to dress up to all the flights and fancies of the SONNET, the Madrigal, and such minor compositions.

As for the third class, who with perfect neutrality of face are neither handsome nor ugly, and who have nothing to recommend them but a certain quick and lively manner, or a smart and genteel turn of figure, they cannot be indulged in a higher *style of composition* than the EPIGRAM, which should be neat, clever, and unadorned, the whole effect to lie in the sting.

I come now to a melancholy part of the subject, upon which the freedom of my advice will, I fear, not be kindly taken. I mean that part of the fair sex, who go by the appellation of plain or ordinary, and who (I am compelled, but sorry to admit) do constitute a portion of our countrywomen. Their dress must not rise beyond humble PROSE, as any attempts beyond it amount at best to the MOCK HEROIC, and are calculated to excite ridicule. A plain fair one should by all means avoid all display of *bustle*, and all *ornamental flourishes* of style, which attract too close an attention, and repay so ill a critical investigation into the materials of the subject. Should I be disposed to allow a little *poetry* to those of this class, they must be confined to the ELEGY and the TRISTIBUS; and should they have any tendency to BLUEISM, they may be indulged with being bound, gilt, and LETTERED on the back, before they are finally consigned to the shelf. E. C.

Mr. URBAN,

I SEND you a wood-cut of the obelisk put up by Sir James Thornhill, the painter, at Thornhill-house, in Dorsetshire, in honour of his patron, King George the Second.



Thornhill-house, which was built by the painter himself, stands on high ground near Stalbridge, in the vale of Blackmoor, over which it has a fine prospect. It had originally a picture gallery or painting room extending through its whole length (I believe about 100 feet); but, as it occasioned a scarcity of habitable rooms, the present owner of the property, W. Boucher, Esq. has converted it into two splendid apartments.

The obelisk stands in a field to the north of the house, and is a conspicuous object in the neighbourhood, where it is called "Thornhill Spire." On a marble tablet fixed in its north side, is (as I read it) the following inscription:

IN HON. DOM. AVGVSTAE
XI. D. OCTOB. CIↃDCCXXVII
DIE INAVGVRANDIS SS. PP.
GEORGIO II. ET CAROLINAE
MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET HIBERN.
R. ET R. SOLENNITER DICAT
JACOBVS THORNHILL EQVES.
D. S. P. C.

It used to be exposed to daily injury from cattle; but Mr. Boucher, willing to preserve so interesting and picturely an object, has inclosed it by a neat iron railing. W. BARNES.

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To what Person the Sonnets of Shakespeare were actually addressed.

THE Sonnets of Shakespeare were first printed in the year 1609, by Thomas Thorpe, the poet himself being then living, and never disavowing the publication, as he did on at least one other occasion.* They make a thin quarto, neither carelessly nor inelegantly set forth, and are inscribed by the publisher, under initials, to the person addressed by the poet. It will be proper to bring this dedication immediately forward, because, *prima facie*, no one can be a competitor for the eternity promised in the verses, whose name does not display the initials given to us as a clue by the dedicator.

The inscription is arranged monumentally, in short lines, with full points after every word.

To . The . onlie . begetter . of .
These . insuing . Sonnets .
Mr. W. H. all . Happinesse .
And . that . eternitie .
Promised .
By .
Our . ever-living . Poet .
Wisheth .
The . well-wishing .
Adventurer . in .
Setting .
Forth . T. T.

That the words "only begetter" mean the person addressed by the Poet, cannot, I should think, be reasonably questioned—they imply him who, as a *cause*, excited these verses as effects in the grateful mind of Shakespeare. Indeed, for a long time, it seemed to be the only notion that was entertained; and accordingly William Hart, the poet's relation, was mentioned,† without examining whether his age was suitable, or himself, either in person or fortunes, corresponding with what is stated in the sonnets. A moment's reflection would have rendered it *certain*, that the child of very humble parents was not the *lofty Patrician* commemorated in these compositions:

"Thou, that art now the world's fresh ornament,
And only herauld to the gaudy spring."

Plainly imitating the sonnet of Spenser to the great courtier Sir Walter Raleigh, published in 1590, with the first three Bookes of the Faerie Queene:

"To thee that art the Sommer's nightingale,
Thy soveraine Goddesses most deare delight."

Indeed the parallel is strikingly made out in the course of the Poet's addresses to this beloved patron, whom he places in a station of such dignity and gravity, that he might not be able from prudential motives to honour him with kindness in *public*, unless by suffering in the general estimation for his familiarity with a player:

"Against that time, if ever that time come,
When I shall see thee frown on my defects,
Whenas thy love hath cast his utmost sum,
Call'd to that audit by *advis'd respects*;
Against that time, when thou shalt strangely pass, [eye;
And scarcely greet me with that sun, thine
When love converted from the thing it was,
Shall reasons find of *settled gravity*."

We may therefore dismiss Mr. William Hart, notwithstanding his initial pretensions, and pass a *congé d'elire* for some other candidate.

The initials W. H. do not appear to have formerly suggested one suitable ascription; and at length it was thought advisable to review the obnoxious Dedication, and try whether the language might not *bend* a little to the necessity of the case. If the "only begetter," for instance, could be interpreted to signify *procuring* a copy of the sonnets for the Publisher, the field of conjecture as to the Patron was expanded ad libitum. W. H. then got his "promised eternity" for merely bringing out the papers; and the person addressed might be any great amiable patron of poetry, who was a male—and even a *female* in the fantastical conception of one great Shakespearean. The reasoning was formal—whoever begets, they said, *obtains* something:—whoever obtains these papers, therefore, is their *sole begetter*. Mr. W. H. therefore embarrasses no longer; and the late Mr. George Chalmers settled that the person addressed by Shakespeare was, and could be, no other human being than Queen Elizabeth. Common sense stood aghast, as it had frequently done, at

* Some of Heywood's translations, attributed to him erroneously in 1612.

† William Hart, the son of our poet's sister Joan, was not born till the year 1600, so that he was clearly *not* the person shadowed under the initials W. H.

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the monstrous absurdity of the Critic's speculation; and respectfully enquired how he could reconcile it to the everlasting allusions to the *male* sex, which are found throughout these Poems? Shakespeare calls him everywhere the *Lord* of his love. One instance however shall here suffice:

"Lord of my love, to whom in vassalage
Thy merit hath my duty strongly knit."
SONNET 26.

And in the 3d Sonnet, when he incites him to marry, and leave an image behind him of his own perfections, he thus pointedly marks the sex of the person addressed:

"For where is she so fair, whose un-eard womb
Disdains the *tillage* of thy *husbandry?*"

But not to burthen the argument with unnecessary quotations, I shall *collectively* show the matchless absurdity of such an hypothesis, as that Shakespeare could have addressed them to Queen Elizabeth. The Sonnets being mentioned by Meres in 1598, in company with the Poet's Venus and Adonis, Tarquin and Lucrece, &c. we may suppose them written in 1596 and 1597, at least a great part of them. Mr. Chalmers then asserted that in the 64th year of her age, the "Renowned Empress Queen of England" is addressed by William Shakespeare, a player, as "His sweet *Boy*" —"A *man* of a hue surpassing that of other men."—He invites HIM (that is Q. Elizabeth) to marry, that he might leave a son *like himself*. He speaks of the said *boy* (the Queen) as "calling familiarly at his door—and of his *watching the clock* till the expected visitor arrive." Although a little jealous of him, he yet would not put him "into circumscription and confine for the sea's worth"—though he does venture to *chide* his *sweet boy* (the Queen) for some *youthful irregularities* (at SIXTY FOUR); and when HE (still Elizabeth) has committed a treason against friendship, won by the wiles of the Poet's *own mistress*, he excuses him, because "when the woman wooes," what woman's *son* (clearly the Queen) can be expected "to *resist her?*"

The reader will be apt to exclaim here, with the Comte de Breteuil to Yorick, "*Mais vous plaisantez!*" I confess the *pleasantry*, but he may himself verify the *facts*, for the passages alluded to are here literally given.

"What's in the brain that ink may character,
Which hath not figured to thee my true spirit?
What's new to speak, what new to minister,
That may express my love, or thy dear merit?
Nothing, SWEET BOY." SONNET CVIII.

"A MAN, in *hue* all hues in his controlling."
SONNET XX.

"So thou, thyself out-going in thy noon,
Unlook'd on diest, unless thou *get* a SON."
SONNET VII.

"You had a *father;* let *your* son say so."
SONNET XIII.

"Being your slave, what should I do but tend
Upon the hours and times of your desire?
I have no precious time at all to spend,
Nor services to do, till you require.
Nor dare I chide the world-without-end hour,
While I, my sovereign, *watch the clock* for you." SONNET LVII.

"Gentle thou art, and therefore to be won,
Beauteous thou art, therefore to be assail'd;
And when a woman wooes, what woman's *son*
Will sourly leave her till she have prevail'd.
Ah me! but yet thou might'st, my sweet, forbear,—
And *chide* thy beauty and thy *straying youth*,
Who *lead thee in their riot* even *there*
Where thou art forc'd to break a two-fold truth,
Hers, by thy beauty tempting *her to thee*,
Thine, by thy beauty being false to me."
SONNET XLI.

"That thou *hast* HER, it is not all my grief,
And yet it may be said, I lov'd her dearly;
Loving offenders, thus I will excuse ye:—
Thou dost love her, because thou know'st *I love her;*
And for my sake even so doth *she abuse me*,
Suffering my friend *for my sake* to approve her." SONNET XLII.

I feel here tempted to notice a singular artifice in contest, which the writer alluded to invariably practised. His opponent unexpectedly finds himself involved with GREAT NAMES, about some undisputed and indeed indisputable position. While he ("good easy man") combats only an absurd hypothesis, advanced by Mr. Chalmers, "that the Sonnets were addressed to Queen Elizabeth," he starts to see himself described as one of those who do not agree with Bishop Butler, Chief Baron Gilbert, and Mr. Locke, that PROBABILITY IS THE GUIDE OF LIFE! It may be matter of curiosity to consider what Butler, Gilbert, and Locke would say to the collected *probabilities* that the reader has now before him? They might be of opinion, that the reference to them and their

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axiom, was but a flight of occasional spleen against persons who in more than one instance had demonstrated the *probable* of Mr. Chalmers not merely improbable but *impossible*.

On the present occasion he was led into his absurdity by another equally great, namely, that SPENSER addressed his *Amoretti*, a collection of Sonnets, to the great Queen; and that Shakespeare, from a feeling of *jealousy*, would needs pay the same compliment to her beauties. This inference was drawn from an expression in his 80th Sonnet.

"O how I faint when I of you do write,
Knowing a BETTER SPIRIT doth use your name,
And in the praise thereof spends all his might,
To make me tongue-tied, speaking of your fame!"

I shall show, in the sequel, who the *better spirit* really was, and his connection with the *subject* of Shakespeare's Sonnets. But could our Poet here have really referred to Spenser, no *Sonnets* would have crossed his mind, and alarmed his jealousy. Shakespeare had too deep a feeling of poetry, and too much modesty, not to know and declare, that the *Faery Queene* did more to illustrate Elizabeth, than could all the Sonnets in the universe, whoever were the writers.

Yet as this, however honourable to Shakespeare's taste, is still only my opinion, I shall give "a living reason" that Spenser did *not* address the Amoretti to the Queen. The 74th Sonnet points distinctly to the *real object*.

"Most happy letters! fram'd by skilful trade,
With which that happy name was first desynd,
The which THREE TIMES thrise happy hath me made,
With guifts of body, fortune, and of mind.
The FIRST my being to me gave by kind,
From mother's womb deriv'd by dew descent;
The SECOND is my Sovereigne Queene most kind,
That honour and large richesse to me lent;
The THIRD, my love, my live's last ornament,
By whom my spirit out of dust was raysed;
To speake her prayse and glory excellent,
Of all alive most worthy to be praysed.
Ye THREE Elizabeths! for ever live,
That three such graces did unto me give."

If there be meaning in language, here are three distinct persons indicated. Some of the Sonnets are addressed to the Lady previous to her consenting to be his, and some, as the preceding, subsequent; the 66th marks the exact point at which the fair Elizabeth of the sister kingdom yielded to his delightful suit:

"And with obsequious majesty approv'd
His pleaded reason." P. L.

But, in one of the Sonnets, his fate was in a state of troublesome jeopardy; and on the supposition (that is too weak a word), the positive assertion of Mr. Chalmers, that they were all addressed to one female, Queen Elizabeth must have been mightily astonished, when she read the following:

Great wrong I doe, I can it not deny,
To that most sacred Empresse, my dear dred,
Not finishing her *Quecne* of *Faery*,
That mote enlarge her living prayses, dead:
But, LODWICK, this of grace to me aread;
Do ye not think th' accomplishment of it
Sufficient worke for one man's simple head,
All were it, as the rest, but rudely writ?
How then should I, without another wit,
Think ever to endure so tedious toyle!
Sith that this one is tost with *troublous fit*
Of a *proud Love*, that doth my spirite spoyle.
Cease then, till she vouchsafe to grawnt me rest;
Or lend YOU me another living brest."
SONNET XXXIII.

But the reader may wish to know something of this Lodwick, and I am entirely at his service.

Lodowick Bryskett, was a particular friend of Spenser's, who, at his cottage near Dublin, frequently enjoyed the society of the great poet, in common with many of the greatest men in the sister kingdom. He has left us, in his *Discourse of Civill Life*, a most interesting conversation, in which Spenser is made to bear a part. Lodowick addresses the Poet in language of high but merited encomium, as a man *perfect* in the *Greek tongue*, and *very well read* in *Phiosophie*, both *morall and naturall*; and intreats him to open to them the great *benefits*, which men obtain by the knowledge of moral philosophy. Spenser, as may be anticipated, modestly excuses himself; and one reason he assigns is, that he is already advanced in a work upon this subject in heroical verse, under the title of a Faerie Queene, and he therefore trusts that the expectation of that work may free him from the task of speaking unadvisedly and unpremeditatedly upon the present occasion.

When Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton was Lord Deputy of Ireland, he nominated Lodowick Secretary of State. It is to this friend, who no doubt per-

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sonally knew the lady, that he speaks of his PROUD LOVE, and to whom he ingenuously declares the difficulty he finds in proceeding with his immortal labour, in consequence of the repulses of his suit, and the torments he endures from her caprice. The lady knew the full value of his verse, and would not, by hasty compliance, abridge her toilet of its daily Sonnet. The whole collection is beautifully bound together by an epithalamion on their marriage. In the 80th Sonnet he discriminates this lady from the Queen in a way not to be mistaken.

"After so long a race as I have run
Through faery land, which those six books compile,
Give leave to rest me being half foredone,
And gather to myself new breath awhile.
Then as a steed, refreshed after toil,
Out of my prison I will break anew,
And stoutly will that second work assoyle,
With strong endeavour and attention due:
Till then give leave to me in pleasant mew
To sport my Muse, and sing my Love's sweet praise;
The contemplation of whose heavenly hue
My spirit to an higher pitch will raise.
But let her praises yet be low and mean,
Fit for the *handmaid* of the FAERY QUEENE."

In the Faery Queene, he has himself told us, he shadows merely the perfections of his *Sovereign*. His mistress, however *fair* and *proud*, is yet rated infinitely below the towering CYNTHIA, and her praises suited only to the *Handmaid* of the *matchless* Elizabeth. Not to admit this inference is to be insensible to the constant import of language: it is, in other words, to live in an ideal world, and imagine that human words convey anything but human meaning.

Enough has now been said, I conceive, to prove that neither Shakespeare nor Spenser addressed their Sonnets to the Virgin Queen.

NOT ADDRESSED TO LORD SOUTHAMPTON.

It may be proper to concede to Dr. Drake, that he has shown the absolute certainty that 126 of the Sonnets in question were addressed to a *male* friend and patron of Shakespeare; and he thinks that friend was Lord Southampton. The reasons must be strong indeed that overturn so natural an ascription.

The *first* which I shall adduce, in my opinion, has force sufficient to set his Lordship aside. It is the Dedication of Thorpe the publisher, which is printed at the outset of this essay, who wishes Mr. W. H., as the only begetter of the Sonnets, "*all happiness*, and that *Eternity promised* by our ever-living Poet." Now it is proper to look at this promised eternity in the Poet's own language, that we may be quite sure of its application to the person addressed by him, and to no other; because it will then follow that no friend or patron can be he, whose name is not figured truly by those initials. Thus he writes in the 81st Sonnet:

"Your name from hence immortal life shall have,
Though I once gone to all the world must die;
The earth can yield me but a common grave,
When you entombed in men's eyes shall lie.
Your monument shall be my gentle verse,
Which eyes not yet created shall o'er-read;
And tongues to be, your being shall rehearse,
When all the breathers of the world are dead;
You still shall live (such virtue hath my pen,)
Where breath most breathes—even in the mouths of men."

Now the initials do not apply to Lord Southampton, who was named Henry Wriothesley; and who, ten years before Shakespeare became known to him, was Earl of Southampton and Baron of Tichfield. I state this firmly, because in 1593, when the Poet dedicated his *Venus and Adonis*, it was at a distance that implied no acquaintance; for the very dedication was *without permission*, and he says, "I know not how I shall offend in dedicating my unpolished lines to your Lordship." Tarquin and Lucrece, in 1594, shows that his former offering had been well received. If we suppose him therefore to have begun these Sonnets as soon as his latter poem had done its work, how did the relative *ages* stand of the Poet and the Patron? In 1594 Lord Southampton was 21, being born in 1573; and Shakespeare exactly 30, being born in 1564. The disparity is nothing; yet, in the poems, one of the parties is stated to be in the *spring* of life, and the other in the *autumn*.—One "the *sweet boy*," "the world's fresh ornament," the other "crush'd and o'erworn by the injurious hand of Time." See the 63d Sonnet, and many others. Southampton therefore could not be the object addressed in the Sonnets.

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Take the very *last* of them, and we find him still saluted "O thou, my lovely boy." Dr. Drake thinks the uniformity of the affection borne may justify the iteration of the term at any part of the intimacy. I think, as to Southampton, it was unjustifiable in *any one* year of it.

But out of respect to an hypothesis advocated by Dr. Drake, let us wave this decorous objection. Yet surely we may reasonably ask, why the Sonnets were restricted to the *personal beauty* of Southampton (which he does not seem to have had, if his portrait resembled him), and a *devoted attachment* on the Poet's side, which never seemed to sympathize with the actual circumstances of that nobleman's *life?* Did his achievements in 1596 and 1597, as a great Captain, at Cadiz and in the Azores, yield nothing? In 1598 he went with his friend Essex to Ireland. On his marriage in 1596 with Miss Vernon being known, he was thrown into prison; had Shakespeare alone been indifferent to these occurrences—the latter amatorial, and quite in his line of compliment, his success with the fair? How did the Poet feel upon his rash daring with Essex? had he no soothing balm to shed upon the agonies of his trial, sentence, and imprisonment? and finally, when James had restored him to his liberty and his honours, could his eulogist find no call upon him for *secure* congratulation? but, amid combats by sea and land, secret attachment and marriage, irritation of his Royal Mistress, rebellion against her authority, sentence to an ignominious death, release from a captivity bitter as death,—could, I say, this most loving and fertile of all poets "set down in the tables," which his friend had given to him (as the Sonnets inform us), nothing but one cuckoo note upon a theme which that friend, unless he never matured, must have long dismissed from his attention, I mean his personal beauty? I answer, I cannot conceive it. If these Sonnets were *periodically* sent to a man so circumstanced as we find Lord Southampton to have been, he must have nauseated their uniformity. If they were *not* so dispatched to him, the Poet would chuse his topics out of the passing events, and reserve the series for a time when they might be transmitted without danger. But we should expect a Shakespeare to tell him in a masterly tone—that calamity was the nurse of great spirits;—that his afflictions had been the sources of his best fame;—that mankind never could have known the resources of his mighty mind, if he had not been summoned to endure disgrace, and to gaze undaunted upon the menacing preparations of death itself. Nothing of this kind is hinted at, and therefore the Sonnets *cannot* apply to Lord Southampton.

The difficulty is, to select a person who, from his youth and station, called for no other topics than the Sonnets afford; who was beautiful enough to be considered "the world's fresh ornament;" interesting enough that the Poet should wish his *straying youth* removed from temptation; great enough to be courted, as willing and able to patronize a condition that could not exist without it, and who actually became the patron of Shakspeare; one moreover whom, as the Sonnets tell us, rival poets were courting, with all the arts, and more than the *charms* of verse. Such a person I shall proceed to point out. J. B.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN,

LITTLE mounts, or conical shaped hills, so frequently seen in Scotland, and most commonly found situated in the vicinity of ancient Castles and Churches, are objects of curiosity as connected with ancient manners.

They are generally termed *Laws*, and sometimes *Duns*, and were the *Moot* or *Dom-hills* of former ages, where justice was administered and the laws enforced. Here all matters of right and equity were determined; courts of justice being held in the open air, even until late times. In the Isle of Man, the Parliament, or Folkmote, is still held on the Tynewald; and about four miles from Tavistock is a hill called Croken-Tor, where the courts of Stannary are obliged by charter to assemble, although the meeting to the neighbouring town.

The term *Law* is the Gothic *Hleau*, Lex, the Icelandic and Norwegian *Laga*. *Moidh*, *Moot*, and *Mote*, in the Gaelic, Saxon, and Swedish languages, signify a place of meeting; a court; and hence the Irish *Mota*, a

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mount.[1] *Dun* is a Gaelic word, and implies an artificial hill or fortress.

These mounts are common in almost every district in Scotland. In Dumfriesshire they abound, and perhaps many tumuli now supposed to be sepulchral, have been originally Court-hills. Although most commonly artificial, natural eminences were also sometimes chosen for holding the moot. Of this description are the Laws of Dunse, North Berwick, Cockburn law, &c.

The mote of Urr, evidently artificial, in the county of Kirkcudbright, about half a mile from the parish church, is an imposing example of one of those hills; but the most noted is that of Scone, situated about seventy yards north of the Palace. The first mention of this hill is in the reign of Kenneth the Second, who from thence is said to have promulgated the celebrated Mac Alpin Laws, about 850. In 909 a council was held here by King Constantine and Bishop Kellach, who, with those then present, solemnly vowed to observe the laws and discipline of faith, the rights of the churches, and of the Gospel. From this circumstance the mount was called "Collis credulitatis."[2]

Skene, in his "Regiam Majestatem," tells us how Malcolm the Second, seated in the famous chair, placed on this mount, bestowed lands on his followers. Robert the Second, also, the day after his coronation, sat "super montem de Scone."[3]

On the west side of the cathedral of Old Aberdeen, is a hill called *Tillidron*, which appears to imply in Gaelic "the hill of right.[4] William Orem, in his "Description of the Chanonry of Aberdeen," written about 1725, informs us that this mount was also known by the name of *Don-i-don*, or rather Dun-ă-don, which in the same language signifies "the Dun of the Don," on the bank of which river it is situated.

These were popular appellations, probably imposed at a very early period; for, after the establishment of the Bishoprick, it became the moot-hill of the diocese, and was dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr.

In 1382 Adam de Tyningham, who was then Bishop, held his court "super montem S^t^. Thomæ martiris, juxta Canoniam de Aberdon."[5] A canon of the Scottish Church having prohibited the holding of courts in Churches, they were transferred to adjoining eminences, natural or artificial.[6]

There is a tradition that it was frequently enjoined on those who had subjected themselves to ecclesiastical censure, as a penance, to carry a certain quantity of earth to these hills. It was equally necessary to take means for the preservation of the moothill of antiquity, as it is to keep in repair modern Courts of Justice, and this seems to have been a becoming plan. Hume, in his "History of the Douglasses," says, that on the coronation of Robert the First, in 1306, the Barons demonstrated their fealty, and did homage, by casting on the hill of Scone a quantity of earth from their lands, from which circumstance it obtained the appellation of "Omnisterra."

In 1511 King James IV. confirmed a charter to John Stewart, son of the Earl of Lennox, of the lands and barony of Torbolton, and ordained the hall situated upon the *court hill*, to be the "principal messuage thereof, where the seasing shall be taken." Harl. MS. 4134.

The hills of Dunipace, near the river Carron, in Stirlingshire, are very remarkable, and the name is sufficiently indicative of the use to which they have been appropriated, whether we suppose it with Sir J. Foulis, in the "Transactions of S. A. Sc." Dun-nabas, the hill of death or judgment; or compounded of the Gaelic *dun*, and Latin *pacis*, a conjunction not unfrequently to be met with.[7]

[1] Lhuyd's Archæo. Brit.

[2] "Leges disciplinasque fidei, atque jura ecclesiarum, evangeliorumque, pariter cum Scottis in colle credulitatis, prope regalem civitatem Scoan devoverunt custodiri. Ab hoc die collis hoc nomen meruit, i. e. Collis credulitatis." Chron. Pict. ap. Innes, and Pinkerton's Intro. ii. 181.

[3] Fordun, and MS. in Paper Office, quoted by Pinkerton in Hist. of the Steuarts.

[4] Lhuyd's Archæo. Brit. Dronain, a throne; Drong, a company; Dronadh, direction; Dronan, the back.

[5] Chartulary of Aberdeen ap. Caled. i. 737.

[6] The Scottish Gaël, vol. II. c. vii.

[7] This originated with the monkish writers, who often latinised names in an arbitrary and whimsical manner, as may be seen in ancient documents. In an account of the progress of King Edward the First, published in "Rot. Scotiæ," they are spelt *Donypas*.

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Adjoining the churchyards of Kintore and Inverurie, both in Aberdeenshire, are similar artificial elevations. The latter is denominated the Bass, a word of similar import with the name of Dunipace.

The right of holding moot courts was not dependant on actual possession; for, although the lands might be alienated, the original proprietor retained the right of assembling his vassals, and exercising his prerogative as chief of the clan, on the Law-hill of the domain.

When Malcolm the Second granted lands to his followers, as above-mentioned, it is added that he reserved to himself the royal dignity, and the *Moothill* of Scone, from which it would appear, as Pennant observes, that its possession affected the dignity of the Crown, which tenaciously retained the right of presiding on the hill of assemblage. In a charter of David Earl of Strathern and Caithness, granted in 1380, and quoted in Chalmers's "Caledonia," i. 737, is this reservation, "Salvis nobis et heredibus nostris *Cathedra comitis*, et loco domus capitalis dicte terre de Fyndon."

Sometimes these hills are distinguished by Ward, which is generally prefixed, as Wardhill. This word is most probably the Saxon Þýrð, fatum, fortuna,[8] a term very applicable to a place where laws were enacted, and sentences promulgated. The Slogan of the Maxwells was, "I bid ye bide Wardlaw."[9]

Circles are almost exclusively referred to Druidical uses, but they were also devoted to other purposes, one of which was similar to the design of the Laws. In 1380 Alexander Steuart, Lord of Badenoch, held a court of regality "apud le *standand stanes* de la Rath de Kingusie."[10] The Raich is still known, but the stones are gone. In Icelandic those monuments are called Domhring, circles of justice; and Domthing, courts of judgment.

Elevated situations seem to present the most eligible places for the transaction of solemn and important affairs. The Court of Areopagus, the sovereign tribunal of the Greeks, to whose solemn decrees the gods themselves were deemed subject, was held on an open eminence in the city of Athens.

"Mountains are altars rais'd to God, by hands
Omnipotent, and man must worship there:
On their aspiring summits glad he stands,
And near to heaven."

Hills have been always venerated by primitive nations, who have viewed them as the peculiar habitation of Gods, Genii, and Spirits. In Scotland the Fairies dwelt under the little green hills; and long after the Baron had ceased to legislate from the summit, those airy inhabitants of the interior continued to influence the minds of the people. The practice may be discontinued, but it is still well remembered, that when any of the Laird's tenants were contentious, he appointed them to meet him on the summit of a hill, where he settled the dispute.

On such hills were generally a remarkable stone, beside which the conference was held, and it is not unreasonable to suppose the obelisks often seen near churches, were sometimes intended for civil, as well as religious purposes.

Stones have been appropriated to religious and juridical purposes by most primitive nations, but it would be digressing from the object of this essay, to enter more into the subject.

Such customs are now disused; but old men in Scotland will yet tell how they formerly lent and repaid money, concluded bargains, &c. beside certain noted stones, silent witnesses of the good faith or dishonour of the parties.

The word Doom is not yet obsolete, it still signifies fate or judgment; and giving sentence in Scots law, was formerly called "passing the doeme," the Judge was denominated the Doomster or Dempster, and the jury the Doomsmen.[11] In the Isle of Man the Judges are still called the Deemsters.

Yours, &c. JAMES LOGAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Stockwell.*

THE invention of Congreve Rockets, or the art of throwing exploding projectiles by means of fusees, passes for a novelty: but this is a complete error. The soldiers of the Lower Empire carried within their shields light

[8] Lye's Dict. Sax.

[9] Quære—implying a severity of revenge?

[10] Chart. Aberdon. ap. Caled. ut sup.

[11] See a curious tract entitled "Manner of holding Justice Courts in Scotland." Cott. MS. Calig. B. VIII. 212; also Galba, E. IX.

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tubes or hand-syphons (χειροσίφωνα), filled with artificial fire (ἐσκευασμένον πῦρ), which rushed through the air with extreme velocity. The Emperor Leo (the philosopher) himself gave directions for the preparation of these syphons;[1] an operation which the Greeks constantly laboured to keep secret.[2] It is obvious, on the threshold of the inquiry, that a firework violently transmitted through the air must naturally by force of re-action have carried its vehicle with it, whenever chance caused its escape from the soldier's hand. Hence there must have been a species of Congreve rockets from the end of the ninth century.

Leo the philosopher mounted the throne in 886. It is not certain that he invented hand-syphons; but there is no trace of them found in Byzantine history previous to his reign. The great syphon first described by Thucydides and Apollodorus, the use of which was revived in 672, was a kind of rammer pump, which launched naptha, pitch, and other liquid and inflammable substances. Thence the name of Median fire (Μηδικὸν πῦρ) and liquid fire (ὑγρὸν πῦρ). The Pharoahs of the 18th dynasty (1618 B.C.) used this projectile fire in lighting the sacred Censers, and the hand pump for discharging it, when seen among the hieroglyphics, is the symbol of War or Mars. The fire-works which burnt in the water, and to which the name of Roman or Greek fire was given, were in the first instance employed by the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Chaldeans, the Chinese, the Persians, the Hebrews, the Medes, &c. They were subsequently transmitted to the Phœnicians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Alexandrians, the Byzantines, the Vandals, the Arabs, the Franks, &c. &c. The artificial fire in question has not only been employed in very distant epochs, but it has never been entirely out of use. The mode of composing and using it is to be found in a great number of ancient and modern works. Certain distinctions, however, in the ingredients, the preparations, and especially the name, have caused the various mistakes into which great numbers of distinguished writers have fallen; such as Theophanes, Cedrenus, Melancthon, La Porte, Ducange, Moreri, Montesquieu, Grose, Watson, Gibbon, &c.

In the celebrated MS. of Marcus Græcus is to be found at the same time the mode of making gunpowder, Greek fire, and destructive rockets.[3] The same information was revived in a work of the 13th century, attributed to Albert the Great.[4] Roger Bacon[5] appears to have been acquainted with something of the same kind: but, like Marcus Græcus and Albert, he is silent on the subject of cannon, and all other kinds of fire-arms; so that the rockets called Congreve, which are now-a-days regarded as the most recent invention of artillery, constitute, on the contrary, one of the most ancient. The proofs of this proposition are subjoined.

From time immemorial, the Chinese have possessed fire-arms, and more especially fireworks; but they never made any remarkable use of them in war, till towards the commencement of the 13th century. At that epoch, that is to say, about the year 1232, they defended themselves against the Tartars by the use of bombs, fire-projectiles, and flying fusees, or rockets.[6]

The latter, as we shall find, were already known in Europe; but after the most rigorous search, there are no proofs of their use till 1379 or 1380. The Paduans employed them to burn the city of Mestre, and the Venetians to burn the tower *Delle Bebe*,[7] which appertained to the outward works of Chiogia.[8] These facts occurred almost under the eye of the historians who relate them.

In 1449 Dunois threw rockets into the square of Pont Audamar, and

[1] Leonis Tactica in J. Meursii Operibus, t. 6, cap. 19, § 57.

[2] Constantinus Porphyrogeneta de administratione Imperii Orientalis, part 2, cap. 13, Parisiis, 1547.

[3] Liber ignium ad comburendum hostes, tam in mari quam in terra. See Parts 5, 6, and 13. Paris, 1804.

[4] De Mirabilibus Mundi, p. 188.

[5] De Secretis operibus Artis et Naturæ, cap. 6, Opus Majus, p. 474, Londini, 1733.

[6] A. Danduli Chronicon in Muratorii Scriptoribus rerum Italicarum, l. 12, p. 448.

[7] D. Chinazzo della Guerra di Chioza in Muratorio. Id. v. 15, p. 769. *Rochetta* is the name which Dandolo and Chinazzo give to these fusees.

[8] Histoire generale de la Chine, by Mailla, v. 9, p. 167.—Histoire de Genghiscan, by Gaubil, p. 72.

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while the besieged were exerting themselves to extinguish the fire they caused, the French scaled the walls.[9]

In a MS. which passed for very ancient in 1561, destructive fire-rockets are described with minute particularity. It is recommended that the wrapper should be made of iron plates, and varnished, in order to prevent their rusting.

Louis Collado, the chief engineer of Charles the Vth, informs us, that at the period when he composed his "Artillery Manual," (in 1586) fusees were employed,[10] in order to throw light on the environs of besieged places, and for the purpose of routing cavalry. He recommends that petards should be added to them, in order to render them more dangerous, and that they should be thrown by means of a long tube, in order to augment their projectile force.[11]

Furtembach describes a kind of buckler surmounted by a tube, for the purpose of throwing hand-grenades and fusees. This author informs us that the Moors and other Mussulmans made great use of them in their sea-fights.[12]

He adds, first, that the head of the rocket ought to be shod with barbed iron; 2d, that sometimes the wrapper was coated with inflammable matter, in order to prevent the enemy from seizing and throwing it back; and, 3d, that iron and leaden balls were introduced into the petard, which on its bursting composed a destructive *mitraille*.[13]

Towards the end of the 17th century, and during the 18th, fusees were disused in Europe, except for naval signals, and *feux de joie*. But in Asia, they were still continued to be employed in war. In different districts of this part of the world, *feux de joie* have been long employed as well as in China.

The Jew, Benjamin de Tudela, who visited Persia about 1173, saw a great number of fireworks, called "suns," which were nothing but rotatory fusees. When the Portuguese, for the first time, landed at Melinda in 1498, the Indians never ceased during the night firing off rockets and cannon, as a signal of rejoicing.[14]

The soldiers of Tippo Saib threw a great number of rockets among the British besieging force at Seringapatam.[15] Julienne de Bellair, who had previously witnessed their efficacy, uselessly attempted to cause their adoption in France towards 1791.[16] Generals Lariboisiere, Alariscot, Eblé, and several other individuals of less note, were not more successful.

At length Sir W. Congreve was more fortunate; having succeeded in 1805 in prevailing on the British Government to employ them.

Yours, &c. EDW. CLARKSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 20.

I WAS much gratified with the engraving in your last Number, p. 105, from Mr. Clarke's drawing, showing the true proportions and the architectural details of Waltham Cross. It well exemplifies the design of the whole, and the beauty, tasteful arrangement, and exquisite symmetry of all the parts. Raised on a broad, substantial base of six steps, and divided into four varied portions or compartments, partly solid, and partly open, it presents to the eye and to the imagination a composition of real beauty, and of admirable appropriation. Compared with the Celtic tumulus, the Egyptian pyramid, the Greek and Roman sarcophagus or cenotaph, it stands forth invested with the charm of originality, and of Chris-

[9] Histoire Anonyme de Charles VII.—Histoire de la Milice Française, by Daniel, vol. i. p. 576.

[10] In this treatise, the words *roquet* and roquette are employed to designate the vehicle of the fusee. The whole fusee is termed flying-fire, as in the MS. of Marcus Græcus.

[11] *Platica Manual de Artilleria*, p. 81, Milan, 1592, 2d edition.

[12] The Chevalier Hocquincourt, having boarded an Algerine, received a broadside of numerous grenades and fire projectiles. The latter firework resembled the hand-siphon of the Greeks, and like our modern Roman candles, constituted a kind of flying fusee, as soon as it was abandoned to its own impulse.

[13] See a German work entitled Architectura Navalis, Ulm, 1629, pp. 108 and 109.

[14] Castaneda's History of India, translated by Grouchy, p. 30, Antwerp, 1554.

[15] James's new and enlarged Military Dictionary, article "rocket."

[16] Elemens de Fortification, &c. p. 582.

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tian character. It marks at once the taste and religious feelings of the age to which it belongs.

The compartments immediately above the steps or pedestal, is adorned with tracery mouldings, imitative of the forms and design of the church windows of the time. In each panel is a shield. Quatrefoil and trefoil mouldings fill up the space of an acute pediment, the outer moulding of which is decorated with beautiful foliated crockets; whilst the finial, of spreading leaves, is placed in, and forms the principal feature of an enriched frieze. The spandrels between the pediment and angular buttresses are charged with sculptured rosettes in small lozenge shaped panelling. Part of the walls of Westminster Abbey Church and other buildings of Edward the First's age, are adorned in a similar manner.

The statues or effigies of the deceased Queen exhibit drapery, attitudes, and expression, evidencing not only considerable skill in the artist, but an attention to costume and portraiture, which is commendable and gratifying. They also prove, in unison with several other monumental and architectural statues of the age, that the art of sculpture was then studied and practised in England in a manner highly creditable to the unknown artists, and to the country. (See Flaxman's "Lectures on Sculpture.") The richly decorated mass of crocketed and finialled pinnacles and pediments, which crown this story, is replete with beauty and picturesque effect. Springing out of, and towering higher up, in pyramidal form, is another story of panels, buttresses, and pedimental crocketed mouldings; and here the genuine ancient members of this exquisite architectural monument terminate. At the top is a piece of stone, which probably formed part of the surmounting cross, and which gave name to the whole; but the precise form, proportion, and character of this member, cannot be ascertained, either by what remains, by prints, or any other evidence.

In the restoration now contemplated, it will be the duty of the architect and the committee to adopt a design for the summit, at once apposite and consistent. The restoration of all the other parts may be easily and satisfactorily made: for there are sufficient members remaining of any face to guide and direct the workmen. It is also gratifying to find that the stone is of admirable quality, and where not battered or destroyed by heedless and wanton defacement, is almost as perfect and sharp as when first cut.

I cannot conclude these few and hasty remarks, Mr. Urban, without congratulating the lovers of our architectural antiquities, on the prospect of having this interesting trophy of art and affection reinstated, and exhibited to the admiring gaze of the passing traveller, as it appeared when originally finished, and viewed by the Catholic pilgrims of former days.

Yours, &c. J. Britton.

Mr. Urban, *West Wickham, Kent, Aug. 27.*

I TAKE the opportunity of transmitting to you an account of the discovery of an oak tree which was found two or three days since, buried in a bed of sand on Keston Common, Holwood Hill, in Kent. Just under the western entrance of Cæsar's Camp, at that spot, is the spring-head of the little river Ravensbourne, which supplies three fish-ponds that have been formed in the adjacent hollow. Three hundred yards to the westward of the spring is another hollow, running in a parallel direction with the former nearly from south to north, downwards from the crest of the hill, and having much the appearance of an old water-course.

The bottom of this hollow is composed of moist boggy ground, the springs there rising to the surface, although not with any decided flow. These waters have in the lapse of time decomposed the vegetable substances growing on the surface of the soil, and formed a stratum of mould in depth about twelve inches.

The higher parts of the heath at Holwood Hill consist of a hungry gravel, thickly interspersed with rounded pebbles; the whole surface has a marked alluvial character, and has indeed much the appearance of an old sea beach, on which three varieties of heath and a grey moss are the only plants that can thrive.

During the drought of this present summer (1832), the river Ravensbourne has well sustained large draughts

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for the use of the neighbourhood; a sort of run upon its bank of waters,—the sources of which would defy the investigation of those political economists, who, in a recent instance, seem to have been inclined to give us one more practical version of the tale of the boy who possessed a goose that laid golden eggs. I beg pardon, Mr. Urban, for the digression.

Mr. Ward, proprietor of Holwood Park, with laudable spirit has been endeavouring to increase the supply of the element, by turning the waters of the plashy spot above mentioned to account. He has accordingly caused a cavity to be formed for their reception, and a drain to be cut in the direction of the hollow, to carry off their occasional overflow. In forming this channel, the workmen were obstructed by a boss of oak timber, which they at first took for the root of a tree, and which lay immediately under the stratum of vegetable mould. On endeavouring to dig it out, it proved to be the trunk of an oak, and on sinking about ten feet through a compact stratum of fine white sand, they found the nether end resting on a bed of blue clay, filled in a very large proportion with fragments of white shells, minutely fractured, and so much decomposed as to crumble into dust at the touch. The trunk of the tree inclined at an angle of about 70 degrees towards the S.E.; several branches and detached portions were found near the surface of the land at a short distance. The trunk itself appeared to have turned root uppermost, and in that position to have been overwhelmed by the sand. It is about eleven feet in length, five in circumference, and the reversed end had been abruptly fractured. The wood is perfectly sound, stained by the soil of a bluish grey colour, the bark of a jet black, and in a carbonaceous state. It is not very easy to account for the position of this curious natural antiquity. Three suggestions might perhaps be offered to account for it; first, that it was engulphed by a convulsion of the earth, of which some remarkable instances affecting places not very remote from the site of this tree, are on record; as, for example, "A. D. 1551, the 25th of May, about noon, was an earthquake at Blechingly, Godstone, Titsey, Rigate, Beddington, Croydon, Albury, and divers other places." * — "A. D. 1585. On August the 4th, early in the morning, the ground in a field of Sir Percival Hart's, belonging to this hamlet (Mottingham near Eltham), began to sink down, and so suddenly, that three great elms tumbled down into the *hollow with their tops downward*, and by 10 of the clock they were buried, and the chasm filled up with water." †

The next conjecture might be that it was one of those deposites with which the alluvial sand and gravel resting on the blue clay of the London basin (as it is termed by geologists), is filled; these deposits being considered as the effect of an irruption of fresh water, and the blue clay, with its fragments of marine shells, as the ancient bottom of a much perturbed sea. The reversed end of the tree found resting in this ancient ocean bed, is a circumstance favourable to this presumption.

The third and equally probable solution may be, that an impetuous land flood at some very remote period had made its way down the hollow in which this tree was found, ploughing up the alluvial soil to the substratum of blue clay, sweeping away huge trees in its resistless course, and leaving them submerged in the sand which it had washed down from the sides of the ravine. I must say that the general appearance of the spot makes me rather incline for this opinion. Some of your Correspondents who are versed in geological studies may, however, be induced to give you their judgment of the matter, from the evidence which I have detailed.

I must not omit to add that fossil oaks have been found on Park Farm estate in the parish of West Wickham, supposed to have been brought down in floods from the Addington hills; and in levelling a portion of the trenches of Cæsar's Camp, when Mr. Pitt resided at Holwood, several trunks of oak trees were found in a boggy spot, over which the lines had passed,—placed there, I am now induced to think, by natural causes. On recently clearing out and deepening the ponds on Holwood hill, portions of a carbonaceous substance was formed, of which I have seen no specimen, but which, from the de-

* Stow's Annals, 4to edit. p. 1022.
† Dr. Harris's Hist. of Kent.

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scription, I suspect, might be identified with the fossil copal or resin found in excavating the Highgate tunnel.

Yours, &c. A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Brook-street.*

THE word *aroint*, in Shakspeare, has exercised the ingenuity of many learned philologists, to explain its meaning and derivation. In turning over the leaves of Boucher's "Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, &c." a long and interesting article on *aroint* caught my attention, and has led to the following commentary, which, if you do not think the subject already exhausted, you may perhaps favour by inserting in the Gentleman's Magazine.

The learned author of the Glossary calls *aroint* "an interjection, which, in the days of superstition, was probably the established formulary for exorcising witches; being to be met with in print, as far as I know, only in Shakspeare, who uses it twice, as equivalent to away, begone, vanish, avaunt." According to this interpretation, however, *aroint* seems to be used rather as the imperative of a verb, than as an interjection; it is not "a sudden motion or passion of the mind," as an interjection is; it is not an exclamation of surprise, or an ejaculation of exorcism, or a formulary to deprecate evil, but a command to go, to be off, to get hence, to hasten away.

Respecting the derivation of the word, the author proceeds to say, "It appears to me not improbable that *aroint* may have some connexion with the words, *rogne*, Fr., *rogna*, It., which signify scab, leprosy, scurvy; disorders very common and inveterate in this country in ancient times. The word *ronyon* in the first quotation is probably referable to the same source. If this conjecture be well founded, the malediction 'aroint thee,' is equivalent to 'the plague take thee,' or to a more modern anathema. The phrases 'scurvy fellow,' 'scurvy trick,' are still in use."

That the origin of the word *ronyon* may be French or Italian, above cited, is highly probable, but that *aroint* should have the same derivation, is by no means evident.

Mr. Boucher informs us, that the word *rynt* in Cheshire is used in the sense of moving or altering the position, and says, that the word, when he heard it pronounced, sounded in his ears like "aroint." And Mr. Roger Wilbraham, in his Cheshire Glossary, considers *rynt*, *roynt*, or *runt*, as synonymous with *aroint*. "*Rynt* thee," he says, "is an expression used by milkmaids to a cow, when she is milked, to bid her get out of the way." And he thinks it may be derived from the old adverb "*arowne* found in the Promptorium Parv. Clericorum, and there explained by *remote seorsum*; or from the Saxon *ryman* or *rumian*, to get out of the way." In Collier's Lancashire Dialect, published under the name of Tim Bobbin, '*rynty*' is explained '*stand off.*'

From these quotations, it appears that the identity of the Shakspearian *aroint* with the Cheshire and Lancashire *rynt*, *roynt*, *rynty*, is made out; but the etymology is still doubtful, for none of the numerous conjectures that have been hazarded upon this subject are sufficiently happy to carry conviction of their truth.

There is, however, an Italian word so similar in sound and sense to *aroint*, as leads me to believe that to this we must look as the origin of our English word. The word to which I allude is *arranca*, the imperative of the verb *arrancare;* which is thus explained in Florio's folio Dictionary, 1688. —"To go, to trudge, *to skud away in haste, as cripples and lame men do being pursued;* also to pull, to grub, to root or pluck away or from, with violence; also to twirl about."

Francesco Redi, one of the most elegant and esteemed masters of the Italian language, and a member of the celebrated *Academia della Crusca*, in his Dithyrambic Ode "Bacco in Toscana," several times uses the word *arranca* in the sense of pushing a galley rapidly through the water by means of the oars; and he adds the following note on the words "*Passavoga arranca arranca*," p. 34, v. 7:

"Ottimamente il Vocabolario della Crusca, Arrancare, da Anca. Propriamente il camminare, che fanno con fretta gli zoppi o sciancati; dicesi altresi delle galee, quando si voga di forza, che e lo stesso, che andare a voga arrancata. Gramat. Provenz. *Ranqueiar*, claudicare. Nella storia della Bibbia in lingua provenzale del mio antichissimo Testo a penna, *Luytant Jacob ab l'angel, donati l'angel una farida en l'anqua, si que la li encodarmi, e per a quella farida fo Jacob renqualos.* E di qui prese l'Etimologia

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la voce *Ranco* in significato di Zoppa, quando se ne desiderasse un' altra differente di quella accennata nel principio di questo annotazione. Trovo la voce Ranco nel antico libro della Cura delle malattie; *Quando son ranchi e storpiati per lungo tempo, non de rimedio.*"

M. l'Abbé des Sauvages published a Dictionnaire Languedocien-Francois, of which a new edition in two vols. 8vo, was printed in 1785. In this I find the following words and explanations:

"Aranca; arracher et non déracher. *S'aranca la Barba;* s'arracher la Barbe.

"Aranca, ou *tiarda;* se sauver, s'enfuir.= s'aranca; se jetter, s'elancer.

"Arenca; se raccourcir, se ramasser comme les Vers de Terre.

"*Biarda*' is explained 's'enfuir précipitamment.'"

Menage, in his Origini della Lingua Italiana, agrees with Redi in deriving *arrancare* from *Anca;* the primary signification of which is the haunch or hip, but it likewise signifies the ancle. Either of these parts is the frequent seat of lameness and deformity from sciatica, from exposure to cold, from intemperate and dissolute habits, or from accidental injuries and misfortunes, and the explanation given by Florio of *arrancare*, "to skud away in haste, as cripples and lame men do being pursued," is very applicable to such destitute and afflicted persons.

If the conjecture be correct, that *arranca* and *aroint* are cognate words, the choice of the latter by Shakspeare will appear to be peculiarly happy as a term of reproach to the intrusive witch; for not only does it order her to hasten away, lest she be pursued by the officers of justice, but it likewise implies contempt for her lameness, decrepitude, or deformity. It was therefore well fitted to rouse that extreme degree of ire in the old Hag, which is afterwards so admirably depicted;—ire the more demoniacal, because it was to wreak itself, not upon her who had committed the offence, not upon "the rump-fed ronyon," on whom the sorceries would fall comparatively harmless, but upon the innocent and distant husband, who was to be visited with the harassing and utmost vengeance of the malicious and vindictive sorceress.

Yours, &c. Ἱλαρανθρωπος.

MR. URBAN, *Kingston-upon-Hull, Aug.* 28.

I HAVE perused with considerable pleasure several able papers on Archery in previous numbers of your valuable Magazine, especially one by Dr. Meyrick, relative to the length of the old English war or sheaf arrow; on which subject, with your permission, I shall beg leave to offer a few remarks.

That the ancient English Archers, in many instances, drew their cloth-yard shafts, few, I should apprehend, will be disposed to doubt; the fact being fully confirmed by our early poets and historians: but that the cloth-yard measure in those days was 36 inches, appears to be very difficult to prove, and at present remains a matter of doubt. I have for some time past turned my attention to that subject, but have not as yet arrived at any satisfactory conclusion. Perhaps the learned Doctor, who has opportunities for research enjoyed but by few, will not deem the subject unworthy further investigation.

The Norman conqueror, after his accession to the throne, passed statutes enacting that stamped weights and measures should be adopted throughout the realm, "as his good predecessors had used." It does not, however, appear that at this period any standard measure for cloth had been established, for we are told that "the cloth-yard measure was first fixed by Henry the First's arm." Taking this for granted to have been the case, it would give us, I should suppose, about 30 inches: but as we know that Governments have the power of altering or confirming these measures, changes would necessarily from time to time take place, so that we have at present 36 inches in our standard cloth yard.

We are led to believe that bows in former times were much higher strung than they are at present; so that the archers of Bosworth field would need great muscular exertion to obey their leaders' command to "*Draw, archers, draw your arrows to their heads;*" even although they were but thirty inches in length. Mr. Roberts, in his "English Bowman," mentions an iron barbed arrow in the Leverian Museum, 29 inches long, which was dug up near the ruins of Harwood Castle in York-

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shire, which, from its durable quality, he supposes to have been kept as a standard arrow for the north of England. If the arrow in Dr. Meyrick's possession, found in the moat of Clifford's Tower, York, be of a corresponding length, it will go far to confirm this opinion.

Yours, &c.

GEO. MILNER, JUN.

Capt. of the Hullshire Bowmen.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE GREEK PARTICLES—Ἀν and Κεν.

SIR Godfrey Hermann, who, if not the best Greek scholar at present in existence, at least thinks himself so, and that is probably the same thing in the estimation of that really clever German, has in his very full but frequently faulty treatise on the Greek particle Ἀν, started an idea respecting the origin of Κεν and Ἀν, which for its absurdity certainly owns no parallel. His notion is that, because Καὶ and Κε seem to have a similar meaning in such expressions as ὅς κε θεοῖς ἐπιπείθηται, and εἴ κεν θάνατόν γε φύγοιεν, it is manifest that Καὶ and Κε, from which the Latin *Que* is derived, are one and the same word. But when he comes to account for the origin of Ἀν, a word similar in meaning to Κε or Κεν, finding himself unable to pursue the analogy between Ἀν and another word different in form, though in meaning similar to Καὶ, he falls into the greater absurdity of supposing that Ἀν is an abbreviation of Ἀνά. But how or why two words, so different in their origin as Κε, derived from Καὶ, and Ἀν, derived from Ἀνὰ, came to be in every respect synonymous, Sir Godfrey does not tell us. And yet, had he remembered the Teutonic *und*, whence comes the English *and*, (whose original meaning, says Horne Tooke, was *add*,) Hermann might have seen the same analogy between Ἀν and *and*, that he has found between Κε and Καὶ. But how perfect soever this analogy may appear to be, in reality it avails us nothing, as being totally unable to explain the fact, why words originally conveying the idea of *addition* should come to convey the idea of a *contingency*; and why they were united to that mood of a verb by which the idea of a *wish* is conveyed.

To solve, then, a problem, that neither Hermann nor any one else, as far as I know of, has been able to explain, I have to suggest that the Homeric Κεν is the same as the Teutonic *Kan*, and the Oriental *Khan*, the root of the German *König*, whence the English *King*. Now as Κεν and Ἀν are similar in meaning, so must the idea, which gave rise to one word, be similar to the idea, which gave rise to the other. Hence if Κεν have its origin in the idea of *kingly power*, Ἀν must have its origin in the idea of kingly power also; and thus, if Κεν be the root of, or derived from, *Khan*, or *König*, Ἀν must be the root of or derived from Αν-εκ: a word which contains within itself both Κε and Αν, and is similar to the Hebrew *Anak*, and to the Greek or Thracian Ανακ-ες and Ανακ-οι, the titles given to Castor and Pollux; who, in their character of Διος-Κοροι, *sons of Jove*, were, in the mythology of the Greeks, what *Anak* a *Son of God* was in the mythology of the Jews.

Since, then, Κεν and Ἀν thus both convey the idea of *power*, it is easy to understand why they were united to that mood of a verb, by which an act is described, where the idea of *power* is to be conveyed; or in other words, why they were united to the *potential* or *power* mood. Hence too we can understand why, since the idea of an act that *may* be done is necessarily connected with the idea of a future time, the potential mood must have a close affinity with the future tense; and thus we find in Greek λέγοιμ' ἄν, *I may speak*, is frequently used to express *I will speak*. Further, since all active power in nature is opposed by a power not active, if λέγοιμι with ἄν conveys the idea of active power, *I may* or *I will speak*, the idea of a power not active, as *may I speak*, must be expressed by λέγοιμι, without ἄν. Now, as the deed, which the stronger agent has the *power* to do, the weaker has only the *wish* not to be done, a reason

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naturally suggests itself, why the same mode is both potential and optative; and why the potential and optative meanings must depend respectively upon the presence or absence of a particle conveying the idea of power; for as the *wish* to do a thing precedes the *power* to do it, the optative meaning must be prior to the potential meaning; and hence, if λέγοιμι stand by itself, it must *a priori* convey the idea of a *wish;* and consequently, when the optative mood is required to convey the meaning of the potential mood, a potential particle must of necessity be added.

Having thus shown the natural connexion of the optative and potential moods, and the analogy between the Greek Κεν and the Teutonic *Kan*, I proceed to remark, that by the aid of the Teutonic *may*, we can discover the meaning of λέγ-οιμ-ι, or λέξ-αιμ-ι, to be *speak may I:* where the letters οιμ and αιμ are to be explained by and in return explain the Oriental OM and AM, the two mystic words used to express the *powers* of creation; and by the aid of which we can understand why a male Deity was called IAM by the Orientals, and a female Deity MAI-A by the Greeks and Romans: and hence too we can perceive that the letters AM and OM, which united form AMO, thus expressed in the monogram do in reality unfold the secret of the Empedoclean theory of Ἔρως, *Love*, and Νεῖκος or Ἀντέρως, *Hate*, or, as it would be expressed in Greek by ΔΙΟ (the mother of Venus), and in Latin by ΟΔΙ, *I hate*, or in words entirely Latin, AMOR and ROMA; a mystery for the divulging of which Valerius Soranus suffered death, as we learn from Pliny's Preface to his Natural History.

But it will be said, that, although we can thus understand how λέγ-οιμ-ι, or λέξ-αιμ-ι, came to signify *speak may I*, we are still in the dark as to the meaning of the passive termination λεχθ-ει-ην. But in that word, ην is the sign of the passive voice, as in λεγ-οιμ-ην. Hence ει, like οιμ, must be the sign of the optative mood. Now ει is only another form of the imperative ἔα, *grant*, which, like *may I*, conveys the idea of *a wish*. Hence we find in Greek the expression εἴ μοι γένοιτο, *may it be to me;* and hence too we can understand that the Greek εἴθε is only an abbreviation of ἔα θεε, *grant, God*, (or as we say in English, *God grant,*) to which an optative mood was of course subjoined.

In thus accounting for the terminations οιμ-ι, αιμ-ι, and ει-, and the relation that exists between the optative and potential moods, I have shown that some of the phenomena of language may be resolved, by admitting the existence of an active and passive principle in Nature; and I could, if I chose it, prove that all the phenomena of material existence can be explained by the extension of the Newtonian principle of Centripetal and Centrifugal forces, or, as the ancients more correctly called them, Antagonist Powers. But this would lead me too far from my present purpose. Suffice it, therefore, to remark, that the knowledge of this principle will enable us to perceive why if REG-o means an active power, *I rule*, GER-o will mean a power not active, *I bear;* if KEN-O means *I know*, NEG-O will mean *I know not;* if GEN-O means *I beget*, NEC-O will mean *I destroy:* and thus in English, *I like*, is merely the antagonist idea to *I kill*, the very counterpart of the Empedoclean theory mentioned above, and preserved in the words ΔΙΟ and ΟΔΙ.

Before I conclude this article, written for the instruction of J. T. and other etymologists, of whom it may be said in the language of Payne Knight, that as they begin their researches at the wrong end, the farther they carry them on, the farther they are removed from truth, I will give a list of words derived from GER-O.

1. γερρα—*gerra*, a light shield.—2. *wherry*, a boat, made like a light shield.—3. *car*, a light waggon.—4. *carry*, I bear.—5. *guerra*,* contest—6. *war*.

Nor ought I to omit that as Rex comes from Regis, "thou rulest," so all the Latin nouns ending in x, as dux, fax, fæx, lux, nox, nux, and pax, are in fact derived from the 2d pers. sing. of verbs; and thus we destroy at once the absurd notion of Professor Lee, adopted by J. T. that "the *verb*

* This word, from which the French *guerre* is derived, is found in a MS. Latin translation of Æsop's Fables, of the 12th century, a portion of which has been printed in the editions of "Esopus Moralizatus," or "Cum bono Commento."

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is in its crude state nothing more than a *noun* in some form or another." But while I reject this theory, I do not mean to support the antagonist theory of Valckenaer, that all Greek words are derived from verbs. For the fact will be found to be, that, as all our ideas are not derived from active matter, but some of them obtained also from matter inactive, the origin of all words cannot be verbs, by which the properties of active matter are expressed, but must be nouns also, by which the properties of matter not active are expressed. For example, the Teutonic *Man*, the same as the Latin *Man-us*, (*man* being, as Aristotle and Helvetius truly said, the *handy animal*, *κατ' ἐξοχήν*,) is plainly a radical noun, because it expresses a property of inactive matter; while *Vir-es*, *strength*, expressing a property of active matter, may be derived from *Vir-es*, *thou art a man;* or from *Vires*, *thou art vigorous*, as a *spring* plant; or, since the first syllable of *Vires* is long, from *Vis* and *Res;* where not only is *Vis* the nominative of the noun, but also the 2d pers. sing. of the verb *Volo*, *Vis;* and in like manner *Res* is not only the nominative of the noun, but also the 2d pers. sing. of the verb *Reis* (Peις); and thus a connexion is shown to exist, referable to the doctrine of the antagonist properties of matter active and passive, and not, as Heraclitus supposed, to the principle that all things *flow*, nor, as the Pythagoreans asserted, to the principle that all things *stand;* doctrines that Plato has in the Cratylus endeavoured rather to ridicule than been able to refute; because he either did not see, or would not say, that the whole truth lies in the union of those very doctrines, and thus verifies the adage, *medio tutissimus ibis.* A. Ω.

Mr. URBAN,

THE smallest points in critical literature may happen to be so entwined with matters of essential moment, as to deserve some attention even from the profoundest scholars. And it is only because I view the following topics in that light, that I offer them to the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Ovid's Epistle of Penelope to Ulysses begins with the following distich:

Hanc tua Penelope lento tibi mittit, Ulysse:
Nil mihi rescribas: attamen ipse veni.

The second line has been the subject of doubt and of emendation. In Mr. Valpy's Delphin edition it stands thus:

Nil mihi rescribas ut tamen, ipse veni.

Can *ut tamen* be justified in a position so very peculiar? is one question. Can *Nil mihi rescribas*, as commonly edited, be justified in the sense of *Ne quid rescribas?* is another.

If the latter be answered in the affirmative, I should like to see some adequate and decisive authority brought forward in confirmation of it. The passage from Horace, book i. ode xxxviii.

Simplici myrto *nihil allabores*,
Sedulus curæ;

or in whatever way edited, labours itself too much under obscurity and unsettledness, to be adduced in evidence at all.

Nil agit exemplum, litem quod lite resolvit.

But supposing the difficulty to be got over as to *Nil* being used in the sense of *Ne quid*, a friend of mine has ingeniously suggested a very easy and very apt alteration:

Nil mihi rescribas, *tu* tamen ipse veni.

In Horace, book i. ode xii. the 21st line as usually read,

Præliis audax, neque te silebo,
Liber, et sævis inimica Virgo, &c.

certainly presents *neque* in a very disputable position; and by that awkwardness alone partly justifies the criticism of Dr. Bentley, who reads the whole passage thus:

Proximos illi tamen occupavit
Pallas honores,
Præliis audax. Neque te silebo,
Liber, et sævis, &c. &c.

Bentley's remark is this, after defending the *warlike* title of Pallas: Sed et illud vide, quanto venustius sententiam inchoet NEQUE, *Neque te silebo, Liber;* quam si, ut vulgo fit, in mediam orationem intrudatur, *Præliis audax neque te.* He has certainly hit the nail on the head: who will clinch it for him? or has that been done? and if so, where? Yours, &c.

8 *Sept.* Q. V.

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REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, by the late Charles Alfred Stothard, F.S.A. *Introduction and Descriptions to the same, by* Alfred John Kempe, F.S.A. 4to.

UPWARDS of ten years have elapsed since the accident which arrested Mr. C. Stothard's meritorious labours; and we confess that our patience has not been slightly proved in awaiting the tardy issue of the three numbers of plates from his original drawings, which have been brought out since that melancholy event. We are not disposed, however, after the proprietor Mrs. Bray's (late Mrs. C. Stothard) candid apology, to reject the reasons she has alleged for the delay of publication, but rather, under all the circumstances, to laud her perseverance; and we are glad to see this fine collection from Mr. Stothard's masterly pencil, at length in the form of a complete volume.

It was certainly fortunate that he left behind him drawings, more we believe than sufficient for the above purpose; but the spirit of his etching needle, as Mr. Kempe has well observed, could be transferred to no hand employed to succeed him in transferring them to the copper.

No. 10, published after his death, consisted principally of plates which he had himself executed; to these some were added, very closely resembling his style, by his brother Mr. Robert Stothard, and one very elaborately finished by Mr. Blore. Critically speaking, we prefer No. 11, etched by the late Mr. Bartholomew Howlett, to No. 12, by Mr. C. J. Smith. There is less of the neatness of finish in Mr. Howlett's etchings than in Mr. Smith's, but there is also less of the *mechanism* of the graphic art, and more of the feeling of Mr. Stothard's inimitable drawings. A certain hardness of manner is the defect which Mr. Smith has to correct; his hand is otherwise firm, decided, and capable of exquisite finish. Mr. Howlett's and Mr. Smith's plates, however, very respectably keep up the character of the work; and their number, 24, compared with the 118 etched by Mr. Stothard, is not sufficient to abstract from the spirit of the original undertaking. On the contrary, they fill up most desirably certain chasms which must have otherwise existed in the chronological series of monuments; and make it what the author purposed, a splendid illustration of costume, civil, ecclesiastical, and military, from the period of the Norman conquest to that of Henry VIII. There is great allowance also to be made for any other artist taking up Mr. Stothard's needle, in consideration of the favourable circumstances under which he employed it comparatively with themselves. Mr. Stothard's hand had been formed by a severe course of study in those only schools for correct drawing, the antique Greek sculpture, and the living model; he possessed a most discriminating taste, and adhered to a rigid principle of truth in all he drew. (See Mr. Kempe's Introduction, p. 1.) Yet even with all these advantages, those of practice in one particular line of drawing and etching are very evident in the successive plates executed by Mr. Stothard, and the first numbers of his publication were greatly exceeded in style of execution by those which followed. Of this Mr. Stothard himself was so conscious, that in one or two instances he re-etched his plates.

The perfect comprehension which Mr. Stothard has managed to convey of the armour, vestments, and ornaments of his monumental effigies, is one striking feature of his work. He gives front views and profiles of most of his effigies; and makes out in detail every strap, buckle, crown, helmet, or collar, which can convey information to the student in the archæology of costume.

Of the beautiful effigy of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, for instance, he made front, back, and two profile views. Three of these were etched by himself, in his best style. His etchings of King Henry II. front view, of King John, King Henry III. Eleanor Queen of Edward the First;

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of Wellysburne de Montfort, King Edward II. King Edward III. Edward the Black Prince, Henry IV. and his Queen Joan of Navarre, of Sir Oliver Ingham, Sir John Pechy, &c. &c. are unrivalled specimens of his skill in monumental delineation. The outline vignette elevations of the tombs are drawn in so pure and simple a style, conveying so much information to the lovers of our ancient architecture, that we regret whenever we turn the pages of the work, to observe that it could be illustrated with so few specimens according to his original plan.

We now approach Mr. Kempe's Introduction and letter-press descriptions, premising that he has a difficult task to perform, who takes up the subject of a defunct author with a view to its completion. Luckily, in this instance, the intercourse of intimate friendship and a congenial line of study gave Mr. Kempe some advantages for the task, which might have been wanting, had it been consigned to other hands. Mr. Kempe has made little allusion in his Introduction to the armour, costume, and modes of interment and commemoration of the dead in the classic ages; perhaps he considered that so deep and learned a view had been taken of those matters by the late Mr. Gough in his Sepulchral Monuments, that it would have the air of mere plagiarism to repeat it. Mr. Kempe has, however, contrived to infuse into his Introduction an air of originality, and to convey to his readers instruction and amusement. We extract the following from his account of the progress of armour from chain mail to plate:

"The military costume, from the military character of the Middle Ages, necessarily forms a most prominent feature in the Monumental Effigies of Great Britain. The rent of the tenant in capite was military service; and every great landholder therefore became a knight. The mail and the plate, in modern days, have been stripped from under the surcoat, or '*cote armure*,' of our Gentry, but they still retain the distinctive emblazonments with which the surcoat was wrought, as the badge of their noble descent, and thus have perpetuated the pride of chivalry: not indeed (speaking in a limited sense) reprehensible, for when associated, as it always assumed to be, with religion, it leads to actions '*sans peur et sans reproche*.' Ancient armour may be classed under three distinct periods. In the first, the outward defence of the body was chiefly composed of mail (to apply that as a general term for armour composed of minute pieces, and not strictly with a view to its derivation); that mail was either of small plates of metal like fish scales, of square or lozenge-shaped plates or rascles, or of rings, which perhaps were not at first interlinked or rivetted together, but sown down upon quilted cloth. Examples of all these will be seen by reference to the prints of the Bayeux tapestry, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, after Mr. Charles Stothard's original drawings.

"In the second period the mail was externally strengthened about the arms and legs with plates of iron. A helmet covering the head and face was introduced, or a moveable ventaille or bavière, was added for the same purpose to the scull-cup. The third period inclosed the body from head to foot in plate of steel, and the chain mail only makes its appearance at the aisselles or arm-pit joints of the armour, either as gussets, or worn underneath, as a haubergeon, or lighter shirt of mail. The camail (cap-mail) or gorget of mail, so called from its being attached by a lace to the basinet or cap, was, on account of the pliability which it afforded to the motion of the neck, at first retained, but was ultimately displaced by a gorget of plate. To the breast-plate the protuberant form of a pigeon's breast was given, particularly well calculated to glance off the thrust of a spear, and to prevent the body from being injured by blows causing deep indentations in the armour."—Introduction, p. 6.

The Memoirs of the persons representing the effigies delineated in Mr. Stothard's work, are necessarily brief. Mr. Kempe appears to have been desirous to condense within a small compass, as much authentic and material information relative to them as in his power. While he adheres to matter of fact, he contrives occasionally to throw over his Memoirs that colouring which belongs to the romance of history. Nor do we mean to hint that this is a false tone, for it really pervaded every object in the ages of chivalry.

The appropriation of a remarkably fine effigy in Hitchendon Church, Bucks, to Richard Wellysburne de Montfort, one of the sons of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who fled from the battle of Evesham, probably went to the Holy Land, and having changed his name to Wellysburne, died in retirement at Hitchendon, is a shrewd conjecture of Mr. Kempe, well supported by circumstantial evidence.—p. 36.

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When Mr. Kempe describes the death of King Edward the Second, he gives it a poetical version, and that our readers may judge how far he was justified in that mode, we shall enable them to parallel his account with the old Chronicle which he cites. On that Monarch resigning his crown to his son,

"The Queen and Mortimer saw that even from his miserable existence, if protracted, might accrue vengeance for their own heads. They therefore sent orders to Gournay and Maltravers for his death; a command too promptly and cruelly obeyed by those instruments of hell, who, in the absence of Lord Thomas Berkeley from his Castle, entered the King's chamber at dead of night, threw him on his bed, and introduced a red-hot iron through a horn into his body. The ancient walls of the castle, the neighbouring town of Berkeley, and the shores of the Severn sea, resounded with his dying shrieks. The peasant was aroused from the tranquil slumber so little known to the Royal couch, and uttered a prayer for the passing soul of his King.* Thus says the Poet, in allusion to this event,

'Mark the year, and mark the night,
When Severn shall re-echo with affright,
The shrieks of death through Berkeley's roofs that ring,
Shrieks of an agonizing king!
She wolf of France! with unrelenting fangs,
Thou tear'st the bowels of thy mangled mate.'"—p. 45.

Sir Oliver Ingham's effigy in Ingham Church, Norfolk, is a peculiarly interesting one. It lies, after the fashion of the fourteenth century, on an altar tomb, surmounted by a canopy.—Against the wall, which forms the back ground,

"A fyrest is represented, in which wild animals and beasts of prey are roaming at large; in one corner, an archer clothed in 'cote and hood of green,' winds his bugle; in the other, his companion is seen bending his bow. This would seem to indicate the extensive forests of the duchy of Guienne, over which Ingham was Seneschal, or his addiction to the chase. He reposes on a rock, or rather a bed of pebbles, mentioned by Weever, not improbably indicative of his martial hardihood, an idea that has not escaped Shakspeare,

——— 'The tyrant custom
Has made the flinty and steel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down.'"—p. 56.

Here Mr. Kempe appears to give a poetical turn to this singular distinction. It has been said by some that a bed of pebbles under a knight indicates that he had suffered shipwreck. Mr. Kempe is, however, probably in the right, for it does not appear that Sir Oliver Ingham was ever shipwrecked; and we recollect that at the siege of Caen, in 1417, the Duke of Gloucester is said to have lain reposing in his armour, with his head on a great stone for a pillow.†

A memoir of John Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury afforded too good an opportunity for Mr. Kempe to indulge in his favourite style of description, to be neglected. Accordingly he leaves the plain form of a sober catalogue raisonnée, and, like the barrister who with peculiar facility turned portions of the dry common law axioms into verse, he opens his description of Talbot's effigy in this way:

"What English spirit, even in these latter days, but rouses at the name of Talbot:
The cry of Talbot serving for a sword!
——— The scourge of France!
The Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers still'd their babes."

Mr. Kempe, after detailing various particulars of his hero's life, thus describes its termination before the castle of Chartillon, on the 7th of July, 1543, in consequence of an ambush laid for him by the Chevalier Jean Bureau, master of the French artillery:

"He (Talbot) halted for the infantry in his rear, about 4000, to come up, and ordered a pipe of wine to be broached to refresh his companions, fatigued with the weight of their armour and a rapid march. The French retired with affected precipitation within their intrenched post. The veteran Shrewsbury ordered his lances to dismount, and carry the place at once by storm.

* Holinshed's words in the page to which Mr. Kempe makes a marginal reference, are, "His crie did moove manie within the castell and towne of Berkley to compassion, plainely hearing him utter a wailefull noise as the tormentors were about to murther him, so that diverse being awakened therewith (as they themselves confessed), praied heartily to God to receive his soule, when they understood by his crie what the matter ment."—Holinshed, fol. edit. vol. ii. p. 341.

† Stow's Annals, 4to edit. p. 569.

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St. George's banner, the Royal banner of England, the banner of the Trinity, his own, and those of his noble companions, were advanced. The storming party marched forward with determined resolve to the entrance of the camp, when on a sudden the death-precursive suspense was broken by the vivid flash from dense and rolling columns of grey smoke, the thunder peal and bolts resistless (ploughing up the ground) from the 300 pieces of concealed artillery with which the lines appeared on the instant, as by some enchantment, to be bristled.

"The old chronicles relate an affecting scene between Talbot and Lord Lisle his son. They say, the net into which he had been drawn did not escape his experienced eye, and he counselled his son to a retreat, as he was but a young soldier, stranger to the honours of the field, while for him to turn his back would not only stain all his former laurels, but fill his companions in arms with dismay and despair. The son of Talbot, both in lineage and heroic soul, rejected at once this counsel, and they fell together. Thus Shakspeare—

'Thou antic Death, who laugh'st us here to scorn,
Anon from thy insulting tyranny
Two Talbots, winged, through the lither sky,
In thy despite shall scape mortality.'

"The particulars of the elder Talbot's end may be gathered from Hall and Monstrelet. A ball from a culverin killed the hobby on which he rode, and as he lay extended on the ground in the weakness of age, some base and cowardly hand shot him through the thigh with a hand-gun. He died on the field. His body was conveyed to England to his manor of Whitchurch in Shropshire, where it was buried in the parish church, under a monument erected in the chancel.....Speed tells us that, with characteristic bluntness, Talbot had caused these words to be engraven on the blade of his sword, 'Sum Talboti. Pro vincere inimicos meos.' A motto which it was the purpose of his life to verify in his country's cause. A profile and front view of the effigy, which has been sadly mutilated, are given. The face, as far as we can judge from its fractured condition, possessed fine character. This may be inferred from the front view; the wrinkled forehead, and sunk cheek of age, are ably expressed by the sculptor. The Earl wears the mantle of the Garter, of which he was a knight.....His feet rest upon a couchant talbot, or hound."

We could multiply examples of Mr. Kempe's descriptions in the heroic style, in illustration of Mr. Stothard's truly-splendid and elaborate undertaking. Certainly these biographical notices give an increased interest to the plates. The catalogue which has been compiled for their arrangement in chronological order, will be exceedingly useful.

In the "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain" has been attained what was wanting in former publications on similar subjects, accurate and tasteful delineation. "The Monumental Remains," by Mr. Blore, a work closely imitating Mr. Stothard's, which appeared immediately after his death, and reached its sixth number, was beautifully executed, as far as regarded the architecture and general effect of the tombs; but the figures which are attached to them will bear no comparison with those represented in Mr. Stothard's work. His firm, severe, but elegant outline is wanting. There are no details of ornamented parts. Above all, its editors greatly erred in causing the *slabs* on which the effigies repose, to be represented in the drawings, a circumstance which gives them a very heavy appearance, and which Mr. C. Stothard throughout his publication most judiciously avoided.

Ferral's *Rambles through North America.*

ALTHOUGH much has been written on North America, there is in fact little told to be depended on. For many years nothing would go down but direct abuse or impertinent sneers against the upstart vulgarity and conceited pretensions of the Yankies, as they were called, simply because the Row, taking their cue from the tone of the Quarterly Review, dared not publish a work in favour of the Americans, through fear of their high mightinesses of Albemarle-street. The time is however come at last, when people may speak what they think, without having their property and character destroyed by the rancour of party, and when even a lady, like Mrs. Trollope, finds the *sauce piquante*, prepared for John Bull's palate, voted to be *une peu trop forte;* although every allowance should be made for her chagrin in discovering that the *belles* of Cincinnati would not patronize her bazaar; a speculation that no reasonable being would have dreamt of succeeding in a town, whose population is only 25,000; for even the modern Babylon itself, with her million and half of people, cannot support more than

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one, and that too visited rather as a lounge to kill time in, than for the purposes of active trade.

As a specimen of Mr. Ferral's impartiality, who "nothing extenuates, nor sets down aught in malice," we will extract the following description of the *belles* of New York.

"The negroes and mulattos constitute a considerable portion of the population. It is impossible to imagine the extreme ugliness of some of the sooty gentry; a decent ourang-outang might, without presumption, vie with many of these people, even of the *fair sex*, and an impartial judge should certainly decide that the said ourang-outang was the handsomer animal. Many of them are wealthy, and dress remarkably well. The females, when their shins and misshapen feet are concealed by long gowns, appear to have good figures. A few days after my arrival, walking down 'Broadway' (the principal street) I was struck with the figure of a fashionably dressed woman, who was sauntering before me. After passing, I turned round, when—O angels and ministers of ugliness!—I beheld a face, as black as soot—a mouth that reached from ear to ear—a nose, like nothing human—and lips a full inch in diameter! On the following morning, whilst dressing at my bed-room window, I heard a squeaking sort of voice warbling forth, 'Love was once a little Boy,' and 'I'd be a Butterfly.' The strange *melody* and unusual intonations induced me to look out, when, to my astonishment, I found that the *fair* songstress was a most hideous-looking negress! Such are the scenes that constantly present themselves here, and remind a European that he is in a new region."

With this description of extreme ugliness in the descendants of the imported African, we may contrast his account of a native American tribe:

"The Huron or Wyandot Indians, though speaking a dialect of the Iroquois tongue, are more in connexion with the Delawares than with the Iroquois. The Wyandots are much esteemed by their white neighbours, for probity and good behaviour. They dress very tastefully—a handsome chintz shawl tied in the Moorish fashion about the head—leggings of blue cloth, reaching half way up the thigh, sewn at the outside, leaving a hem of about an inch deep—mocassins, or Indian boots, made of deer-skin, to fit the foot close, like a glove—a shirt or tunic of white calico—and a hunting shirt, or frock, made of strong blue-figured cotton or woollen cloth, with a small fringed cape, and long sleeves,—a tomahawk and scalping knife stuck in a broad leather belt. Accoutred in this manner, and mounted on a small hardy horse, called here an Indian pony, imagine a tall, athletic, brown man, with black hair and eyes—the hair generally plaited in front, and sometimes hanging in long wavy curls behind—acquiline nose, and fearless aspect, and you have a fair idea of the Wyandot and Cayuga Indian."

To this should be added the testimony of De Witt Clinton, for the intellectual character of the Irroquois, or five nations; "who," says he, "in dignity and eloquence, and all the characteristics of profound policy, surpassed in their national assembly the high bearing of the feudal barons, and were scarcely inferior to the great Amphictyonic council of Greece;" and yet these are the people whom Jackson, the present president of America, says, "retard the improvement of the States;" although it appears that the National debt of America has been in great part liquidated by the sale of lands, which these very Indians have brought into a state of cultivation, but which they are compelled to yield to their white neighbours for one tenth of their real value. Indeed, the whole history of the barefaced iniquities heaped on the Indians by the wily Americans, forms the most instructive and heart-touching portion of the book, although it merely repeats the sad tale of English usurpation in the East Indies over the unoffending natives, and what future historians will tell of the extirpation of the Aborigines of New Holland; so true is it that what God makes, man mars, and led on by the grasping spirit of avarice, under the cloak of civilization,

"Deems nothing won, while aught remains to seize."

On this subject Mr. Ferral writes *con amore*, in chap. ix. to which we refer the inquisitive reader; while for others, who look only for amusement and novelty, we will extract the following specimen of Indian wisdom and eloquence; the very counterpart of the celebrated speech of the Scythian Ambassadors to Alexander, as related by Quintus Curtius.

The speaker was Wandering Pawnee,* one of the deputies sent by the nations west of the Missisippi, a corruption, it appears, of the Indian *Meschacebe*, i. e. *old father of the waters;*

* This epithet brings to mind the *vagus Hercules* of Horace; an expression that till now seemed to us very like a *botch*.

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an expression similar to Virgil's *pater Eridanus,* and Gray's *father Thames;* although it may admit of question whether *Meschacebe* does not in fact mean "mixed water," the word itself being similar in sound to *mixta aqua,* and in meaning to the Homeric μισγάγκεια.

"Speaking of the Great Spirit, Pawnee said, 'We worship him not as you do. We differ from you in appearance, and manners, as well as in our customs; and we differ from you in our religion. We have no large houses, as you have, to worship the Great Spirit in: if we had them to-day, we should want others to-morrow; for we have not like you a fixed habitation—we have no settled home except our villages, where we remain but two months in twelve. We, like animals, rove through the country; whilst you whites reside between us and heaven. But still, my great Father,† we love the Great Spirit—we acknowledge his supreme power—our peace, our health, and our happiness depend upon him, and our lives belong to him—he made us, and he can destroy us.

"My great Father,—some of your good chiefs, as they are called (missionaries), have proposed to send some of their good people among us to change our habits, to make us work for them, and live like the white people. I will not tell a lie—I am going to tell the truth. You love your country—you love your people—you love the manner in which they live, and you think your people brave. I am like you, my great Father; I love my country—I love my people—I love the manner in which we live, and think myself and warriors brave.‡ Spare me then, my Father; let me enjoy my country, and pursue the buffalo and the beaver, and the other wild animals of our country, and I will trade their skins with your people. I have grown up and lived thus long without work—I am in hopes you will suffer me to die without it. We have plenty of buffalo, beaver, deer, and other wild animals—we have also an abundance of horses—we have every thing we want—we have plenty of land, *if you will keep your people off it.* My Father has a piece on which he lives (Council bluffs), and we wish him to enjoy it—we have enough without it—but we wish him to live near us, to give us good council—to keep our ears and eyes open, that we may continue to pursue the right road—the road to happiness. He settles all differences between us and the whites, between the red-skins themselves—he makes the whites do justice to the red-skins, and he makes the red-skins do justice to the whites. He saves the effusion of human blood, and restores peace and happiness in the land. You have already sent us a father (Major O'Fallon); it is enough—he knows us, and we know him: we keep our eye constantly upon him, and since we have heard *your* words, we will listen more attentively to *his.*

"It is too soon, my great Father, to send those good chiefs amongst us. *We are not starving yet*—we wish you to permit us to enjoy the chase until the game of our country is exhausted—until the wild animals become extinct. Let us exhaust our present resources before you make us toil and interrupt our happiness. Let me continue to live as I have done; and after I have passed to the good or evil spirit, from off the wilderness of my present life, the subsistence of my children may become so precarious as to need and embrace the assistance of those good people.

"There was a time when we did not know the whites—our wants were then fewer than they are now. They were always within our control—we had then seen nothing which we could not get. Before our intercourse with the whites (who have caused such a destruction in our game) we could lie down to sleep, and when we awoke we would find the buffalo feeding around our camp—but now we are killing them for their skins, and feeding the wolves with their flesh, to make our children cry over their bones.

"Here, my great Father, is a pipe which I present to you, as I am accustomed to present pipes to all the Red-skins in peace with us. It is filled with such tobacco as we were accustomed to smoke before we knew the white people. It is pleasant, and the spontaneous growth of the most remote parts of our country. I know that the robes, leggings, and mocassins, and bear-claws are of little value to *you;* but we wish you to have them deposited and preserved in some conspicuous part of your lodge, so that when we are gone, and the sod turned over our bones, if our children should visit this place, as we do now, they may see and recognize with pleasure the depositories of their fathers; and reflect on the times that are past."

† This is the usual title given by the Indians to the President of the United States.

‡ The attachment, which savages entertain for their mode of life, supersedes every allurement to change it; nor has a single instance occurred of such persons being able to reconcile themselves to a state of civilization. Even infants taken from the natives, and educated in France, where they could not form the smallest idea of the wilds of America, no sooner have found themselves at liberty, than they have torn their clothes in pieces, and went to traverse the forests in search of their countrymen, whose mode of life appeared to them far more agreeable than that which they had led among the French.—Heriot, p. 354.

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The Jesuit. 3 vols.

IT is now about twenty years since the appearance of "Waverley" produced an absolute revolution in the manufacture of Novels. Previous to that period the caterers for the public were compelled to draw on their imagination alone for the incidents of their tales; and as few people's brains are, like a spider's body, able to spin a thread at will, the Minerva-Press manufacturers could do little else than vamp up their old materials in apparently new forms. But just at the moment, when they were reduced to nearly a stand-still, appeared Sir Walter Scott, with a spick and span new pattern of many colours, picked out of the web of English history, and referring to times and scenes sufficiently distant, to permit the fire of Fiction to warm with the light of life and love the icy-cold marble figure of naked Truth.

Scarcely, however, had Sir Walter Scott begun to attract customers to his new concern, when rivals started up in every quarter; and though they could not compete with the original shop in the quality of their goods, they did, what the spirit of competition, whose praises are so loudly rung by the cheap economists, can alone do, so glut the market, as to destroy the very trade they fancied they were extending; insomuch that after the comparatively short period of twenty years we are brought back to the point from whence we started, merely because the ground, that if properly tilled, would still have yielded a rich harvest, has been worked so unmercifully, that every atom of its productive power has been completely exhausted; and even Scott himself has been compelled to be content with a stray bit of ore, found in the very mine he was first to lay open.

At length, unable to meet with a single shot over the open moor of history, a Cockney sportsman, more impudent than his fellows, began to poach in the preserves of private life. But here, as before, the success of one immediately produced a host of rivals, whose bungling hands have made even fashionable novels a bye-word, and almost led the Aristocracy to demand a revival of the obsolete act of *Scandalatum Magnatum*, with the view to put down all such evil-disposed persons as were *showing up*, à la John Bull, her Grace of A——, and the Countess of B——, and the Hon. Lady C——, to the gaze of the vulgar, and giving the *canaille* to understand that high life and low life were, as Buonaparte said of the Sublime and Ridiculous, separated but by one step.

To these remarks we have been led, by the perusal of the Jesuit; which strongly reminds us of the time when Mrs. Radcliffe's "Italian" was thought to do the anti-Catholic party good service, by painting a Monk as the very *fac-simile* of his Satanic majesty. But though we think it hardly fair to act the plagiarist on the High Priestess of Romance, as celebrated in her line as Sir Walter Scott is in his, yet we are fully disposed to thank the author of the Jesuit for a tale full of incidents and character, and still more to praise him for daring to desert the reigning school, and thus giving an earnest of future success, by showing that he is "a noun substantive, and can stand by himself."

Before, however, we part with him, and as an unfledged author he merits so much from our hands, we beg to hint to him that Montague-house, of which he has read in Novels, is the present British Museum; and though about sixty years ago, duels were fought at the back of it, no such rencontre could possibly have taken place in the year 1808, as the whole of the ground was then covered with houses. We beg also to inform him that 'the sacking of Deccan' is incorrect, because Deccan is the name of a district, not of a town; and lastly, that when he has next occasion to carry his hero from Rome to Paris, he will allow him a longer time than 48 hours to perform his journey, unless he puts him into an air-balloon.

With regard to the manner of handling his subject, we would recommend him to fix upon some more romantic spot than Sedbergh in the neighbourhood of Stainmoor, for the *local* of his story; nor let him make such a demand upon our credulity, as to convert the late Mr. Dawson, the well-known and worthy mathematical *crammer* at Sedbergh, into an elegant scholar, and fit for the instructor of a peer's grandson; nor should he have *transprosed* the poetical epitaph of Byron on his Newfoundland dog; nor lastly, have mystified his readers by printing the following fragment of blank verse as mere prose:

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" Before the cross pale superstition fled;
Unholy rites profaned no more the Capitol;
And though the thunders of the church had slept, [their charge,
Though careless shepherds had betrayed
And left their flocks to wander in the fields
Of heresy; though monarchs armed their hands
Against the patrimony of their apostle,
'Twas but a passing cloud; their faith, their hope, [all]†
Was grafted* on that rock, against which
The powers of darkness never could prevail."

Contarini Fleming. 4 vols.

THIS is a very curious and not unamusing work; for, though it speaks of Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Greece, the Levant, Palestine, and Egypt, it is evidently written by an author who has deemed it useless to leave his quiet fire-side, content to obtain his knowledge of these countries from the accounts of such lively and enthusiastic travellers as Clarke and Buckingham, whose pen and pencils never fail to give the reader a facsimile of the scenes they wish to portray. But though the work wants that nice attention to minute points, which ocular inspection can alone impart, it is sufficiently accurate in the general outline of the scenery thus painted second-hand and with a borrowed brush, not to offend the taste of the better informed. So let it pass.

With regard to the tale, it is of very slight texture indeed, and merely intended to serve as a peg for what the author calls "a Psychological Autobiography;" rather hard words to be used by one who "pities the poor Gothic victim of the Grammar and Lexicon;" but which, in plain English, means the history of a young man, the incidents of whose life are supposed to depend not on the accidental circumstances of birth and education, but on the feelings resulting from an hereditary organization of mind; a doctrine that seems to be a mixture of the Gall and Owen system, and nearly akin to the fatalism of the Mahometans, the destiny of the Greeks, and the materialism of modern Sceptics.

But though the work is lifeless as a tale, it is full of spirit as a satire upon all existing systems. We must, however, protest against the author's notions, expressed with so much *naïveté*, that "nothing is more idle or useless than what is called Moral Philosophy, the whole of which is a system of delusion, fit only for the play of sophistry in an age of physiological ignorance?" With far better aim has he levelled his shafts of ridicule, when sketching the life, feelings, and manners of the *corps diplomatique*, and the business of clerks in the office of a Secretary of State for the foreign department; while the amusing description of a conference of the Ambassadors of the five great European powers, ought to be read forthwith to Lord Palmerston, as a lesson to teach him how to end the farce of protocols now playing on the Belgic question.

With regard to the style and sentiments of the author, we never met with a work that shows so clearly the extent of the writer's memory and library united. For it is only necessary to open a page at random to be sure to find some imitation of Voltaire's Candide, Hope's Anastasius, and Essay on Man, Schiller's Robbers, Morier's Haji Baba, Chesterfield's Letters, not forgetting Gibbon, Byron, Shelley, Schlegel, Goethe, Kant, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, and other popular writers, and especially the Reviews of different Travels in the Quarterly, to which may be added, a slight sprinkling of the fashionable novels; in the perusal of which the author has merely put in practice what he supposes his hero to have done at the suggestion of his friend Winter; while the whole character of the work before us seems to have been so well hit off by the author himself, when speaking of Contarini's 'Marstein,' that we cannot do better than quote it as a proof that a writer is not always the worst judge of his own production. "It was on the whole rather unintelligible, but parts were favourites, and it was pronounced by the critics of the North as a remarkable compound of originality and dullness."

Before we part with the author, we beg to ask him whether he does not mean the following words for verse, although printed as prose:

" Like some lone Titan lurid and sublime,
His throne the mountains, and the clouds his crown,
The melancholy Mauritanian sits apart,
And gazes on the mistress he has lost."

* Quere? *planted.*

† This has been inserted *metri gratia.*

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Perhaps the author meant only to imitate Washington Irving, who has written about a dozen lines in blank verse, as a prose commencement to the 7th chapter of Knickerbokker's history of "New York;" a species of mystification which is more frequent than most readers are aware of.

We have been induced to pay a greater attention than ordinary to this novel, because we understand it is from the pen of Mr. D'Israeli, jun. and, though published by Mr. Murray, contains, after evident suppressions, sentiments at variance with the conservative press. So true it is that neither writers nor publishers can resist the general pressure of the times.

'H KAINH ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ. *The Greek Testament, with English Notes, critical, philological, and exegetical. By the Rev.* S. T. Bloomfield, *D.D. F.S.A.* 2 vols. 8vo. pp. xviii. 1195.

THE work before us, together with the Recensio Synoptica Annotationis Sacræ (reviewed in vol. XCVII. ii. p. 513) contains the results of Dr. Bloomfield's long-continued *Theological labours*, as his translation and edition of Thucydides exhibit the results of his *Classical* studies. The narrow limits necessarily allotted to the critical department of our journal, preclude us from entering into any lengthened remarks and discussions (which, after all, were needless to those who *will* peruse the editor's able preface) on the indispensable necessity of verbal criticism to ascertain the true interpretation of Scripture, and to keep out error; such being (as Bp. Middleton observes) the only sure barrier against heresy and schism. That an edition of the New Testament, formed with a due regard to the advanced state of Biblical science at the present day, and in other respects fitted for academical as well as general use, had long been a desideratum, no competent judge will deny. The older exegetical works of the English school (it is truly remarked by Dr. Bloomfield), are insufficient of themselves, for the purposes which they were originally intended to serve: and most of the later and elementary works are so modelled on the older ones, as to be little promotive of their professed object. This deficiency Dr. B. has undertaken to supply in the present work, the plan of which may be thus briefly expressed:

The TEXT of the Greek Testament is a new recension, formed most carefully on the basis of that published by Robert Stephens at Paris, in 1550, from which there is no deviation but on the fullest evidence: such alterations only have been introduced, as rest on the united authority of manuscripts, versions, fathers, and early printed editions; and which have been adopted in one or more of the justly celebrated critical editions of Wetstein, Griesbach, Matthæi, and Scholz. Nothing has been *omitted* which is found in the Stephanic text; such words only, as are by the almost universal consent of editors and critics regarded as interpolations, being placed within *distinctly marked brackets*, more or less inclusive, according to the degree of suspicion attached to the words. Nothing has been *inserted* but on the same weighty authority; and the insertions actually made are clearly indicated as such, by being printed in smaller characters. All altered readings (which are comparatively few, and are generally found in the invaluable Editio Princeps) have ASTERISKS prefixed, the *common* readings being indicated in the notes: and such readings as, though left untouched, are generally thought to need alteration, have an OBELISK prefixed. In all cases the reasons for any deviation from the Stephanic or common text are given. Thus, the reader possesses the advantage of having both texts placed before him; *viz.* the common and the corrected text, constituting, it is conceived, the true Greek Vulgate.

The PUNCTUATION has been most carefully corrected and adjusted, after a comparison of all the best editions, from the editio princeps to that of Dr. Scholz. To each verse is subjoined, in the outer margin, a select body of parallel references; the inner margin being appropriated to the numbers of the chapters and verses. The citations from the Old Testament, and the words of any speaker, are clearly indicated by a peculiar mode of printing.

Beneath the text are COPIOUS NOTES, closely but very clearly and beautifully printed; these are mostly original, but are also partly derived, with due acknowledgment, from the best commentators ancient and modern; and they

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comprize whatever respects the interpretation, or tends to establish the grammatical sense. In these notes the editor has successfully endeavoured to unite comprehensiveness with brevity, so as to form one consistent body, in epitome, of exegetical and philological annotation: of which the matter, very carefully digested, is in its general character elementary, and introductory to the larger commentaries, especially Dr. Bloomfield's Recensio Synoptica Novi Testamenti; and, further, systematically indicates the true interpretation of controverted passages.

Such is the plan of Dr. Bloomfield's edition of the New Testament, than which, we think, no better could have been devised. But for further details respecting the design of this work, we must refer our readers to the preface; in which, after tracing the rise and progress of Biblical interpretation, and considering the merits and defects of the principal commentators, ancient and modern, the editor evinces the necessity for a work of this nature, fully developes his plan, and states the principles of interpretation by which he has been guided, and the purposes which the work is intended to answer.

In order that we may occupy the brief space which our limits permit, in the manner best calculated to convey to our readers a just estimate of the present work, we shall now bring forward such specimens of the notes, both critical and philological (we regret the necessary paucity of their number), as may be most interesting to students; and which, while they will enable our readers to form a judgment of the work, will at the same time, we trust, fully justify the commendation we have felt it our duty to bestow.

Matt. xvi. 18, 19.—On this exceedingly difficult and very important passage relating to the power of the keys, Dr. B. decides in favour of the interpretation, which refers *πέτρα* to Peter personally, and expresses the sense of the clause thus: "Thou art by name ROCK, and suitable to that name shall be thy work and office; for upon thee (upon thy preaching as upon a rock) shall the foundation of my church be laid." In the words following, he refers *αὐτῆς* to *ἐκκλησίαν*, understanding thereby not the church properly so called (which is liable to objection), but, as the best commentators are agreed, the individual members of which the church, as a body of the faithful, is composed. The meaning therefore is, "that not even death itself shall prevail over the faithful members of Christ's church, but that they shall enjoy resurrection unto life and felicity."

Verse 19. Καὶ δώσω—οὐρανῶν. "These words are a continuation of the image, by which the church is compared to an edifice founded on a rock. They seem intended further to explain what is meant by founding the church upon Peter, as a foundation; and they figuratively denote that Peter should be the person by whose instrumentality the kingdom of heaven—the Gospel dispensation—should be opened, once for all, both to Jews and Gentiles: which was verified by the event. See Acts ii. 41, x. 44, compared with xv. 7. Moreover, the expression 'the keys,' may also refer to the power and authority for the said work; especially as a key was, anciently, a common symbol of authority: and presenting a person with a key was a form of investing with authority, which key was afterwards worn as a badge of office. See Isa. xxii. 22." —'Ο ἐὰν λύσης—δυρανοῖς is exegetical of the former. Yet it should seem that the image taken from the keys is not contained in these words, but that they are a fuller developement of the *trust* and *power* of which keys constitute a symbol. Even here, however, considerable diversity of interpretation exists; though there is little doubt but that the view taken by Lightfoot, Selden, Hammond, Whitby, and most recent commentators, is the true one. Δεῖν signifies to *forbid*, not only in the Rabbinical writings, but also in Dan. vi. 8, ix. 11, 16, as well as in the Chaldee paraphrase on Numb. xi. 28. And λύειν denotes to *pronounce lawful*, *concede*, *permit*, *direct*, *constitute*, &c. The sense therefore is: 'Whatsoever thou shalt forbid, or whatever thou shalt declare lawful, and constitute in the church, shall be ratified and hold good with God;' including all the measures necessary for the establishment and regulation of the Church."

Our critical readers will observe that this sense of the words δέειν and λύειν, is directly contrary to that which prevails among the classical writers, in which λύειν (*νόμον*) means to *abrogate*, &c., but no where perhaps does it occur in the sense of *concede* or *permit*, except in Diod. Sic. i. 27, ὅσα ἐγὼ δήσω, οὐδεὶς δύναται λύσαι (cited by Selden). But even that is the *literal* Greek version of an *oriental inscription*, and therefore is likely to follow the eastern idiom. The phrase δέειν

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νόμον has never been produced. Dr. Bloomfield, however, has "met with a passage which approaches to it in Soph. Antig. 40. *εἰ ταδ'—ἐγὼ λύουσ' ἄν ἢ φάπτουσα προσθείμην πλέον*: where the scholiast thus interprets *λύουσα τὸν νόμον, ἢ βεβαιοῦσα.*" Finally, it is clear that the powers thus conferred on Peter (which however were soon bestowed on all the Apostles, see Matt. xviii. 18, in such manner as to give no œcumenical superiority one over another), will by no means justify the assertion of any peculiar prerogative to the Roman Pontiff, nor affect the question at issue between Protestants and Romanists. Whatever foundation Peter might be to the church, it is clear that the image excludes all notion of a *succession* of persons similarly circumstanced. Nor, if Peter's superiority had been permanent, could it afford a shadow of reason for deducing from it the supremacy of Peter *in the persons of his successors.*"

Mark ii. 4. *ἀπεστέγασαν τὴν στέγην*, &c.] "In the interpretation of this passage there are some difficulties, which have appeared to many Commentators so formidable that they have endeavoured to remove them by resorting to various methods, almost all of them (as I have shown in Recens. Synop., and Fritz. in loc.) at variance with the meaning of the words *ἀπεστέγασαν, στέγην*, and *ἐξορύξαντες*. The interpretation of Lightf., Whitby, Kuin., and Winer is *least* liable to objection. This supposes that the bearers brought the paralytic to the flat roof of the house by the stairs on the outside, or along the top from an adjoining house; and then forced open the trap door which led to the inside, to the *ὑπερῷον*. But that *forcing open the trap-door* has nothing to countenance it; for, as Fritz. remarks, the words *ἀπεστέγασαν τὴν στέγην ὅπου ἦν* show that the bearers tore off the tiles in the very place under which they knew Jesus to be. The only view which the words will permit us to take is that which I brought forward in Recens. Synop.; namely, to suppose that, not able to approach Jesus in the room where he was, (whether on the ground-floor, or, as is more probable, an upper room), they ascended to the flat roof by the outer stairs, and uncovered the roofing, (whether tiles or thatching), and dug through the lathe and plaster, *about the place where they understood Jesus to be*, and let the couch down through the orifice. No *other* method could have effectually secured the *object*, namely, of bringing the litter to Jesus, without having to pass through the crowd. The passage through the *trap-door* would have been far too narrow, and not have admitted of being widened without doing more damage to the house than the method just adverted to."

On Luke xvi. 6. *Δέξαι σου τὸ γράμμα*, Dr. Bloomfield shows that the only tenable interpretation is that of Macknight and himself in his Recensio Synoptica. These *γράμματα* (he adds) were, it should seem, both *bonds* and *contracts*. Those who took land, we may suppose, were required, previously to occupancy, to execute and sign an *engagement* binding them to pay a certain portion of the produce to the proprietor, as rent. This, doubtless, was countersigned by the proprietor or by his steward with an *acceptance* thereof, of which a *copy* was given to the occupier for his security. Thus the writing in question, being both an engagement and a contract, was rightly styled a *γράμμα*, in whichever sense that word may be taken. This would be a lasting advantage to the tenants, and of course would entitle the steward to a proportionally *greater* degree of their gratitude.

Luke xvi. 9. *ποιήσατε ἑαυτοῖς φίλους —σκηνας*. This is an admirable note, but too long for us to copy. The sense of the words is thus expressed in paraphrase, by Dr. Bloomfield:—"Do ye [in like manner as the steward made friends with the tenants] make friends [with God] by means of those riches which are so often acquired or employed wrongly," viz. by their right distribution, in order that when ye fail [and your stewardship expires], the interest ye have thus acquired, may be a means of your being admitted to the eternal abodes [the mansions of the blessed]."

On the whole of Acts xxvii. there are *many* notes, illustrative of various interesting points of antiquity and ancient geography. On that very obscure passage, 2 Thess. ii. 3—10, concerning the "Man of Sin," there is also a succession of excellent notes, for which we must refer our readers to the work itself.

We shall be greatly deceived, if Dr. Bloomfield's work does not become a standard text-book in all our universities and colleges. It is especially adapted to the use of academical students, and to candidates for the sacred office; at the same time it is a most valuable manual edition for theologi-

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cal readers in general. No *well-selected* library can be considered complete without it.

An Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture. By J. C. Loudon. *Parts II. III. IV.* 8vo.

THE object of this work is to render architecture a popular study, that, divested of the dryness which has almost become proverbial, it may no longer be confined to the office of the man of business, but may be introduced as an amusing and instructive present into the library and the boudoir; in the words of the editor, to enable "young persons, and especially ladies, to educate themselves in architecture as an elegant art." With a view to this latter object, the work has been judiciously commenced with designs rather than with principles; "because," adds Mr. Loudon, in his introduction, "in the analytical and critical remarks with which we mean to accompany these designs, we intend to develop, as it were, incidentally and by little and little, all the principles of architecture, and also those of landscape gardening as connected with buildings." We admire this feature in the plan of the work. So difficult is it to lay down principles in matters of taste, that we feel certain, if the editor had attempted to do so, few of his readers would have had patience to accompany him through a dissertation to establish principles which, depending on the various tastes of individuals, could by no means become universal; but, following the present mode, an intelligent person can scarcely fail at arriving at something like correct principles, by attentively examining the subjects as they occur.

The portions of the work already published comprise 78 designs, illustrated by as many lithographic prints, and no less than 432 wood-cuts. The designs are accompanied with copious architectural descriptions and specifications, sufficiently technical for the use of the builder, and at the same time rendered intelligible to the non-professional reader by the explanations which are given of the terms of art, and the illustrative wood-cuts of the various details.

The designs show every variety of villa, cottage, and dwelling-house, in the Palladian, Swiss, Grecian, and Old English styles; each design is accompanied with a series of remarks under the following heads:—*Accommodation*, showing the arrangement of rooms, &c. *Construction*, setting out the materials, giving a general estimate, and in the instance of the design No. XXXII. a very particular specification of all the works. *Expression*, showing the character of the design, and concluding with some critical remarks by the Editor.

The Old English style offers great facilities to the erection of villas of all descriptions, and we hope to see the attention of the editor particularly directed to this mode of building. And when we speak of Old English houses, we refer not to the flimsy suburban villas which offend our eyes in every direction, in the style so appropriately known as Carpenter's Gothic; but to a superior class of structures, which we hope the prevalent taste for Tudor architecture will be the means of producing. The glaring defects which characterize the buildings of the Wyatt school, are found in the introduction of the features of monastic or ecclesiastical architecture, in a structure merely domestic; and, what is perhaps the most incongruous and reprehensible of any, in the modern castellated style, the large sash windows now absolutely requisite being so utterly inconsistent with the ancient towers and loopholes. These defects we hope to see in time banished entirely from our modern domestic buildings. We are not sorry to find that Mr. Loudon's views are agreeable to our own on this head. In his variations of the design No. IV. he shows how a cottage with an arched window, and the addition of a spire, may be mistaken for a chapel,—an excellent illustration of the necessity of attending to consistency in design. The design No. XI. however, possesses the above defect in a striking degree; the church windows and church porch, with the gables surmounted by crosses, belong entirely to ecclesiastical architecture, and the ensemble in consequence presents the appearance of a small monastic foundation altered to a dwelling.

The design of a cottage-dwelling in the Old English style, No. LXIX. is the most agreeable to our ideas, of any which Mr. Loudon has given; it possesses more the character of an an-

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cient building than many we have met with, and, at the same time, the plan shows that convenience and accommodation have not been sacrificed to effect. The porch and chimneys have a truly antique air, and the small unassuming bow window gives a character to the building. The editor judiciously observes upon it, "No one can mistake the expression of this design who has seen an English cottage. It pretends to be nothing more than what it is, and might be mistaken for a copy from nature." A volume of praise could not characterize the design better than this short sentence. It is a fault too prevalent in modern structures that they bespeak any thing rather than what the building really is. Mr. Loudon adds that "this design seems to want dignity;" this is in some measure caused by the introduction of the truncated gables, which are marked by a decided air of meanness, and are not warranted by ancient examples.

The design No. LXXI. is the very opposite of the last, and though tricked out with a display of meretricious ornament, would never attract so much admiration as our humble favourite. It possesses gables and crosses borrowed from the church, a chimney from the dwelling-house, accompanied with turrets and battlements of the modern castellated style, which we have just deprecated; and could not, if designed on purpose, have afforded a better illustration of our ideas of the architecture of Wyatt and his followers. The publication of Mr. Loudon's work will, we should hope, be the means of banishing this spurious taste from our land; and, if it does not display absolute purity in all the designs, it possesses this merit, that a contrast may be made between the good and the bad, the chaste and the flimsy, and being published in a periodical form, admit of improvement as the work proceeds to a close.

The cottage designs, adapted to low estimates, are not the least pleasing features of Mr. Loudon's collection. To ameliorate the situation of the poor man by rendering his dwelling agreeable and commodious, is an object worthy of the most serious attention. Give to the house of the labourer a degree of comfort, and he is raised in his own estimation; he feels a satisfaction in the reflection that he has a good roof over his head, and a pleasing dwelling with its smiling garden to gladden his Sabbath; but place him in a hovel, he becomes a degraded being; and misery, and vice, and filth, are the sure companions of his habitation.

It is with pleasure, therefore, that we see amongst others the designs of cottages erected by the Labourers' Friend Society, by W. Bardwell, Esq. architect. Extreme cheapness, with a degree of attention to architectural effect, are the characteristics of these humble dwellings, the expence of which is no more than 115*l.* per pair.

We shall recur to Mr. Loudon's work at a future opportunity. Taking the numbers already published as a fair sample, we have little doubt (when it is concluded) it will deserve its title of "An Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture."

Sketches of the approved Designs of a Chapel and Gateway entrances, intended to be erected at Kensal Green for the General Cemetery Company. By H. E. Kendall, *Architect.* Oblong 4to.

THE new Cemetery (mentioned in our last, p. 171) occupies a site of a triangular form, consisting of 54 acres; the area is already laid out in serpentine and other walks, and embellished with a plantation. It is bounded on one side by the Harrow road, and on the other by the Paddington Canal, from both of which there will be entrances; and towards the centre it is intended to erect the chapel, for the performance of the burial service, and the display of monuments. The Committee of the Society having offered a premium of 100 guineas for the best design for these buildings, have awarded the same to the production before us, which they selected from forty-six competitors. It is not, however, definitively settled whether Mr. Kendall's design shall be adopted.

The Chapel is cruciform in plan, and is designed with a view to picturesque effect; the pointed style has been adopted for the reason assigned in the preface.

"The Gothic style has here been adopted as being that which harmonizes best with the object for which the building is designed. The propriety of giving the preference to our own ecclesiastical architecture, on this occasion, will hardly be ques-

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tioned, as it is associated in the minds of all, with ideas of devotion and religious feeling; it has a sanctity attached to it peculiarly suitable to a place destined to be the last home of mortality, which should be impressive and solemn. A moment's reflection indeed, points out the Gothic style as best adapted to the purpose in view. When the Englishman wanders among the tombs of his forefathers; when his thoughts are fixed on the generations which have preceded him, he is little disposed at such a time

> With classic eye to trace
> Corinthian beauty or Ionic grace;

he cares not to have his attention called to other nations; he is then, in a peculiar sense, a denizen of the soil on which he stands, and his eye loves to dwell on such objects, and such only, as are in unison with the feelings of the moment."

The elevation shows a nave and transept in rather a florid style of architecture; but we cannot agree either in the propriety of the particular style adopted by the architect, or in the ornamental detail with which he has accompanied it. The slender proportions, as well as the number of Mr. Kendall's spires and pinnacles, seem to us to be at variance with the sepulchral character of the edifice; and when we contrast in our own mind the airy lightness of this highly decorated structure, with the solemn grandeur which characterizes the churches and cloisters of an earlier date, we cannot help arriving at the conclusion that the architecture of Henry the Third's time, or even an earlier period, would have suited the nature and destination of the intended chapel, better than a design formed in imitation of a period when the simplicity of the early works had given way to a luxuriant and elaborate display of embellishment. The place of the ailes is supplied by an open cloister. The principal front has a terrace, having an arched gateway at each end, which are united to the main structure by a continuation of the cloister, showing a façade of considerable extent. The object of this arrangement is to afford accommodation for a larger number of monuments. The chapel will be so placed that it may be seen from various parts of the ground, and with this view it is to be situated

> "On a gentle slope, about the centre of the cemetery ground, which indeed, on account of the elegant undulations of its surface, is capable by the aid of judicious planting, interspersed with tombs, of being converted into a scene highly picturesque and beautiful, to which it is imagined that the Gothic Chapel, which will be seen from every part, would contribute to give a chasteness at once appropriate and pleasing."

The interior is fitted up with a desk and seats, situated in the area formed by the intersection of the nave and transept, and the windows being placed high in the walls, a considerable space is afforded for a display of monumental sculpture. The sketch of the interior shows the chapel, enriched with a profusion of statues and niches in picturesque groups, as it may chance to appear at some future time.

The entrance lodge from the road is a gateway in the style of the well-known Abbey Gate at Canterbury. It is a pleasing imitation of the original, but we would recommend the artist to omit the group of sculpture in the niche above the entrance, and the inverted torches on the wings.

The water gate is in the same style of architecture; but Mr. Kendall will pardon us for recommending that when erected, the word "Cemetery" on the central panel should be inscribed in a character corresponding with the age of the architecture, instead of Roman capitals; and that, in lieu of the weeping females, if any sculpture is introduced, it should be in the style of our ancient works, rather than Grecian, which can only be incongruous when added to a structure in the pointed style.

We approve of the design of the cemetery; it will have the effect of preventing the accumulation of corpses in crowded neighbourhoods, and in point of taste will be far superior to the usual depositories of the dead, the church-yards and burying-grounds of the metropolis. A burying place can never be said to be a pleasing object, though embellished with all the aids of art; but, if the more disgusting mementos of mortality are kept out of sight, a serious and reflecting individual may indulge in a train of thought far from disagreeable, whilst he paces the verdant alleys of the enclosure; and when he enters the solemn chapel, with its numerous monuments gilded by the sun's rays, or viewed in mellowed light from the mullioned windows, set off by the rich tints of stained glass, though he may breathe a sigh for some departed friend whose remains repose in the vault beneath him, as a Christian, he seeks for consola-

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tion in "the sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life," and departs in that frame of mind which may, by improving the scene and the accompaniments to his own edification, render him a better Christian and a better man.

The Destinies of Man. By R. Millhouse. 12mo, pp. 38.

THERE never was an æra when there existed so much poetical talent —when, if not of the first class, at least, a second and third rate power of producing verses, and those not liable to any serious objection, in point of matter or measure—was diffused over a larger surface of society. Perhaps, we may add, there never was an æra when it was so little valued—when, in commercial phraseology, poetry has become so "complete a drug." To what is this disvaluation to be ascribed? Probably to the circumstance that all ambition at this epoch directs itself chiefly into the channel of scientific discoveries and "useful knowledge;" and consequently to the development of the cold precision of judgment at the expense of the brilliant but fallacious colouring of mere imagination. Will another hundred years of the same propagation of "useful knowledge," unpedestal the poets from their great niches in Fame's Temple? It is not improbable. Will poetry, as an art of amusement and ornament, be in future times exclusively consigned to females, while men pursue the sterner and more ambitious path of scientific acquisition? More wonderful things have come to pass than this; and it will not be forgotten that a sect of ancient philosophers of no slight influence and character, dismissed, with more severity than Mr. Owen has exhibited to music and quadrilles, the whole race of poets from their Utopian Commonwealth. They consigned Homer himself to Tartarus, for throwing the pernicious glow of *imaginative glory* round murderous and despotic acts, hostile to the progress of the species, and at war with the sedater conclusions of the judgment. This, if a true view, is not a favourable view for such poets as contemplate the "justifying suffrages of posterity." It may even defraud the greatest of their cherished dreams of "immortality."

But our present business is with existing poetry and the extant poet before us, Mr. Millhouse. He is an example of that facility of verse which we began by ascribing to almost all our educated society. The "Destinies of Man" are unfolded to us in the Spenserian measure; and, notwithstanding the danger of comparison with Byron, we are bound to say that it is a well written poem, of *discreet* length, which, if it never rises to the sublime, conveys ideas of correct taste and feeling, occasionally elevated by a noble morality, in verse the general structure of which is at once mellifluous and terse. The following address to Egyptian Thebes we give because it is new —(we have had apostrophes to Athens, Rome, "Fair Greece," &c. *usque ad nauseam*); and because it will recall the Byronian associations to which we have referred. A fifth canto of *Childe Harold*, on Egypt, and its sublime wonders, would have, indeed, been a desideratum. It would have been, like the fifth element of the Alchemists, the "crowning work" of that surpassing poetical creation.

"Spectre of ancient Thebes! whose temples vast
Clasp with colossal strides the banks of Nile;
Whose ruins strike the pilgrim's heart aghast,
As wandering he beholds each massy pile.
City of unknown times! what dark defile
Enfolds the wonderous details of thy fate?
Are yonder tombs their shrine? alas! meanwhile,
Perhaps some jackal, in the vault of state,
Sleeps o'er thy history, laws, catastrophe, and date.

"Perchance yon hieroglyphics may contain
Parts of thy laws, or records of thy kings,
Or priestly mysteries—but, all in vain,
Science attempts to explain those secret things.
Oblivion, with impenetrable wings,
Broods o'er thy glories of a thousand years!
Thy temples are a labyrinth that brings
To fearful meditations, and uprears
A vision of the past,—which doubt, and mockery bears.

"What wealth! what genius! what stupendous powers [ployed!
Have on these mighty structures been em-
What multitudes have braved the sultry hours,
By labour, and by tyranny annoyed;
And sure the subjects' welfare was destroyed,
When superstition grasped all human sway;
Leaving the commonwealth a nameless void—
While priests were leaders of the dire array,
And temples marked the date of liberty's decay.

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" O genius! hath it sometimes been thy will
To lead the strong to trample on the weak?
And, with a strange perversion, to fulfil
Deeds, that should wet with burning tears thy cheek?
For these vast monuments of art bespeak
A talent, bordering on ethereal mould:
Was it thy fear, lest freedom's orient streak,
Given to the mass should leave thy tale untold?
Alas! we seek in vain thy registers of old.

" What was his name, the architect who planned
Huge Carnac's congregated pile sublime?
Or who was he that shaped, with magic hand,
Yon lofty Memnon, to dispute with Time?
Who were the bards that framed the potent rhyme,
While Osymandius listened with delight?
Or great Sesostris?—when, in manhood's prime,
The dauntless chieftain, panting for the fight
Became the slave of fame—the plaything of his might!"

Santarem; or, Sketches of Society and Manners in the Interior of Portugal. 12*mo.* pp. 347.

WHEN we heard some time since of this as the forthcoming work of a medical writer of considerable eminence, who, besides filling prominent stations at home, had accompanied our army abroad, we anticipated in it, though perhaps but a prolusion, some new and more correct light on the present state of the Portuguese than we have been able to obtain from the numerous accounts received from time to time, in various forms, since the works of Murphy and Dr. Southey, down to that of Mr. Kinsey, of Trinity College, Cambridge. We are now proportionally disappointed; and such a work is still a desideratum.

Santarem, the *Sextalis* and *Præsidium Julium* of the Romans, of whom it has still many remains; the rich harvest of victories over the Moors; the prominent object of modern warfare, forming a delightful crescent on the Tagus, only sixteen leagues from Lisbon, with a respectable population in the town and neighbourhood (including a chapter of the order of Aviz), of fifty thousand souls; might certainly be expected to furnish an admirable volume of the present size; and this more particularly when we find the author drawing his matter from the period when Santarem was in possession of our troops, and the people in the highest degree of animation at the expulsion of the French; for our *Commissariat* had not then disaffected them by wrongs.

Instead of this, it is painful to see the most desultory and jejune remarks ushered in with much assumption and some affectation, but what is worse, with so much error as to create doubts of what may be really true. John the Seventh may be a typographic error, but *Padres* are not Dons nor Doms, as friars; Passion week does not *begin* on Wednesday before Easter. In it service is not kept up day and night, nor are jewels worn; Columbus is no recent navigator, nor did he discover Peru; there are secular churchmen, but there is no "secular *church*," and the holder of a benefice (*beneficiado*) is not necessarily "analogous to our curate." Even "the *only* occasion upon which the author ever was invited to the table of a *genuine Lusitanian*," we cannot admit, because such a person has not existed for very many centuries; nor can we admit his description of "the dinner (for instance) of a good and respectable Portuguese family." "The animal wants being provided for by eating, the palate is cooled by a *quart* draught of fair *water*; after which all heads go to sleep." But the author saves us the trouble of contradiction by a short time after stating, "In the *meantime* there was no want of *wine*." It is not correct to say that "the cookery is worse than coarse, while the garniture is any thing but elegant." All foreign culinary processes are repulsive to the *mere* eater of fine steaks at Dolly's or Sweeting's Alley; not so to the "genuine" traveller.

His host on the solitary occasion was a *Sarjento Mor*, an official person whose quality is not stated; but who is *wittily* described as mustering "strong [ly] indeed," in inviting his wife and brother to meet his visitor. All friends have access to a Portuguese table, which hence usually musters strongly. For *Senhora*, his wife, read *Mulher*. Something like the idea of animals that *had* been fed on the *ensuing* forty days being necessarily devoured on Shrove Tuesday, follows: however here is the pretended bill of fare: "An *ocean* of cabbage, beans, *oil*, *bacalhao* (salt fish), beef, bacon, pumkins (*q.* pompions?), tomatas *and water* boiled together, and presented in *a tureen*; lumps of *something* in oil *and* butter, a leash of rabbits, and a 'hopeful' kid baked entire." Of *none* of these could the author eat, and the other three devoured all! We will answer for it that the *soup*, *rabbits*, *and kid* would have suited the gastronomy of London. During this time came wine "from the worthy Sarjento's quinta or farm in the neighbourhood, which having been brought in the *skins of*

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the pigs whose bones, and ribs, and flesh, and features had been required to enrich the *pot-au-feu* (though not mentioned before) tasted like rhubarb!"

Now, it is worth while to observe, that doubtless the grapes grew, and the presses and casks stood within view of the very table where the wine was drunk; that the skins, the *bottles* mentioned in Scripture, are only used by small farmers for transporting wine to *a distance;* that previously to their being so used, they require pitching internally, and then remain to be purified; that therefore this gentleman had no necessity to bring his wine to table in them, from its proximity, nor could have done as described, if he had.

After this, the "large water-melons," void, *excepting* in saccharine liquor, *insipid* oranges (fresh gathered and from Chinese seed) by the bushel, and thick [skinned] grapes by the crop; the "huge, coarse, brown dish of some luscious composition, of which one spoonful was all I could *discuss*," are of little importance. Not so the water, which, the author says, followed, only to record an error most palpable—that "*full-grown horse-leeches are never-failing inhabitants* of the classical stone fountains." In the Gent. Mag. of April last, p. 296, is truly recorded the peculiar and magnificent care of the Portuguese to preserve water in its purity. There is not a sailor near the orange-mart of Thames-street, who cannot tell of the crystalline appearance, as well as cheering and wholesome quality of the very water hawked through the streets of Lisbon, for the athletic labourers (their ordinary beverage)!! The author then had to suffer while the company—Senhora and all—*snored!* Had he complained of the want of ceremony with which every one at his pleasure sits or rises from table, after refection, we should not have wondered; but this is, as the author has it, "to crown all;" and it shall be our "close" to the most despicable of all the English libels, and they are not a few, of the polite and naturally worthy natives of Portugal. The *Consolacaõ* of the Portuguese, as the *Siesta* of the Spaniards, is sufficiently known to be, in every class above the labourer, as domestic and private as an Englishman's bedchamber.

The conversations and adventures are of the same character. *Smelfungus* and *Mundungus* are but feeble types of these exercitations; the admitted pleasure from the music and incense of the churches is but a tissue of extravagance, disgusting to all who are acquainted with the country, and devoid of truth.

Letters from Continental Countries. By George Downes, *A.M.* 2 *vols. large* 12*mo. Dublin.*

WE are not so averse as many from even the ordinary class of tours, though we have been palled in our critical palate by several, and some with high names, from the adoption of a characteristical cant, veiling trifles as important, even blazoning falsehood, and often exhibiting sentiments, confidentially delivered, of persons abroad in a manner highly dangerous to them. We have always considered in tours, as in natural philosophy, the possible advantage of even an isolated fact; and do not often expect an approach to the dignity of Coxe or the taste of Addison.

Mr. Downes is respectably known for his previous writings on Switzerland, Savoy, Mecklenburg, and Holstein, as well as University Prize Poems, Spanish and German Ballads, &c. And though he here begins with an *Irish* motto (a language, by the way, we desire to see *judiciously* cultivated), and ends with a *German* exclamation, he has furnished nearly eleven hundred pages, whence we had no expectation that more than the units remained to be gleaned; yet from which number the most fastidious would desire small subtraction. They are altogether what in new-fashioned language may be called highly readable to the most accomplished sitter-at-home, while they cannot fail to be acceptable to those who shall hereafter take the whole or any part of the author's travel.

We can safely say that on most of those parts which we have visited, and those of which we have read, there is something new; and of all Mr. Downes has given his own account, as far as we can see, without borrowing of others, unless it be from local "Guides," and that in a very agreeable manner. We have learning without effort, and sentiment without sentimentality, corrections and emendations without pomp, wit without pretence, and description florid enough without turgidity. There is one peculiar point which ought to be pleasing to his countrymen in particular, as it is to us; his comparisons are drawn from Ireland.

We would now willingly accompany the author from Dublin to Dover, Boulogne, Paris, Champagne, Burgundy, Dijon, Franche Comté, Jura, through Vaud to Geneva; through Grindelwald, Brunnen, Lucerne, Zuric, Vevay, Lausanne; from Geneva, along the lake, to Domo d'Ossola, Como, Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Venice, Turin, Chamberry; the amount of the first volume; but where could we select?

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On commencing the second, we began to realize an idea that had been growing on us, which was neither more nor less than that we had been in incognito communication with the celebrated Prince Puckler Muskwa! His rapidity in change, almost ubiquity, general and *generally* accurate information, could hardly have a different origin; and then we read (p. 12), "I visited at her sweet abode, *Ballitore*, the angel-minded Mary Leadbeater. I once more sailed for *England*, with a *German* friend and some of his family, who had proposed accompanying us down *the Rhine*." Then the transitions so sudden; with recollections of every thing and every body, British and foreign; alternately antiquary, critic, linguist, poet, artist, and musician; with the *cutrée* every where; the immense variety and obvious tact in clever heading, and all that makes "a pretty book." Mr. Downes must certainly have some relation to the *princely* house.

This volume conducts us from Paris to Strasburg, Stuttguard, Heidelburg, Darmstadt, Frankfort on the Maine, Coblentz, Cologne, Bremen, Lubec, Hamburgh, Sleswick, Kiol, Brunswick, Goslar, Blankenburg, Nordhausen, Jena, Weimar, Gottingen, Cassel, Wesel, Nimeguen, Antwerp, Brussels, Calais; a fearful distance among so many nations, passed with no neglect, (as the contents amply show) and often with graphic skill.

Having pointed out the objects, and said what we have said of the book, whencesoever it has been made, we presume the reader will be inclined to take his own opinion of it, instead of ours.

It may show, however, that the writer notices things often neglected, to extract the following inscriptions cut on a huge mass of rock in the Alps, where some members of English nobility had reposed:

"D'un roc tout respire ici, Dieu, la paix, la verite, La Comtesse de Guilferd, Ladi Suson North, Ladj Giolgina Nort, La Lord Porchester. a Leur Retour de Ittalie, ont obtenu le 10 de Mai, 1821, Ce superbe Rocher, et ont erige cette tablette, votive pour commemorer de momens passes ici, Brillans mais passagers comme le rayons du soleil, qui illuminent les arbres de cette foret combien ce temps encor est cher notre memoire! May 10 1821. On ne me repond pas mais peutetre on mentand."

"Dunroc whe'ever We hatever fosee our heauts untervelled fendly tun to thee Lady Georgina North Lord Leucester Un their retourne from Italy Obtester May 10 1821 Thes Magnificent Reik end rested cher vetever Tablette le comemorente momenta pand 'here bright huts hteling ur the rup Of the everes sun Which gilded the branches of the Surrounding rhees Aand sure through mani à Varied seene unkingner neve came betwer May 10 1821 farwell à long farwell."

The author supposes that "the inscriptions, correctly but hastily written, were left at the mercy of some Alpine stonecutter." Another would have inclined to satire upon the subject.

Of Goethe, enjoying his green old age at Weimar, he says,

"Weiland is gone—Herder is gone—Schiller is gone! *He*, the admired of Byron, seems a link between the literature of the present and of by-gone days—a sun deserted by the system it was created to illumine, but suffered to shed its waning splendour upon this."

Alas! that sun is now set! At the Valkenhof at Nimeguen are two ancient temples, one supposed to be heathen, the other Christian. These, we think, present the author as a poet, in supposing "a voice" from each:

"*Heathen.*

"'Tis worship hour—let incense rise
From all your censers to the skies:
Produce the victim—bare the knife;
The gods expect a captive's life:
Then while your weapon drains his breast,
Loud be your vows to heaven addrest.

"*Christian.*

"'Tis worship hour—let incense rise
From all your bosoms to the skies:
Unsheath the steel—strike down! strike down!
And be the victim's breast your own:
The conscience-probe your weapon be—
(O who may bide its scrutiny?)
Such be the victim—such the knife;
Your loudest vows, a holy life."

There are better verses in the volume, but can be no better subject. There is nothing remarkable in the antiquity of the buildings.

We may mention that some mere incidents, and even allusions, appear too prominently in the table of contents; and that the commonest French expressions are unnecessarily translated, while the same attention is not paid to German quotations.

History Philosophically Illustrated, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution. By George Miller, *D.D. M.R.I.A.* 4 *vols.* 8vo.

THIS is a work of very considerable research, much philosophical acumen, and great utility, if it were only as a compendium of general history. Its foundation was a course of lectures delivered by Dr. Miller in the University of Dublin, in the preparation of which his theory of "a providential government of human

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affairs" arose, and is now extended by this regular publication. It is thus described in a sufficiently luminous Introduction (p. xlix.): "It represents the Almighty as preparing and directing the combinations of human affairs by his foreknowledge, without interfering with the freedom of his creatures."

Hence are accounted for, the rise and fall of states, the balance of power, effect of climates, changes of communities, migrations—in fact, all the phenomena, physical and moral, of the world: as all harmonizing with the Almighty will. The author professes to avoid equally the optimism of Leibnitz, and the perfectibility of Turgot and Condorcet. "That which Plato had taught of matter, Leibnitz applied also to the circumstances and agencies of reasonable creatures." It was, however, in opposition to Bayle and Manichéisme. Condorcet's speculations have been superseded by Malthus and Sadler. The causes of political events are reduced by Dr. Miller to six classes—universal, local, personal, adventitious, existing institutions, external compression. We shall only remark on the second, so far as relates to climate; the celebrated writers on which are contrasted, we think, erroneously, because those of the one side refer to *moral*, the other *physical* power. Nor do we think the principle of conquests proceeding from the north, quite tenable. The remainder has good sense and great interest.

The following application of war *as a benefit* is just in *more* respects than stated, but a class of readers will look towards a point omitted here, though afterwards noticed (vol. iv. 515), *Finance*, and say,

"Then comes the reckoning when the banquet's o'er,
The dreadful reckoning, and men smile no more!"

However, according to Dr. Miller's theory as well as others, this would awaken new energies in other respects, and even if they failed injuriously to the individual state, it would be still a component part of the great whole. Leaving to the greater leisure of philosophers to reason upon all the points minutely, we quote the passage, as being also no bad specimen of the author's style.

"War, however it may shock the feelings of humanity, is the great principle of social combination. The selfishness of individuals is suppressed in the anxiety to strengthen the united effort of a community for the general protection, and the public spirit of a nation, weak and inefficient while produced only by the kindly sympathies of our nature, is excited to the utmost energy when the necessity of resisting external enemies has combined with them the acrimonious dispositions of the heart. This principle is in the moral, that which repulsion is in the material world; and though the aggregation of a society is begun by the mutual attraction of the social qualities of men, yet to the repulsion of some other combinations of men must it be indebted for the consistency which gives it the unity of a people, and brings into activity the powers which it contains. In the period of national difficulty the general intellect of the community appears to dilate itself into a nobler magnitude. The hero and the statesman alone are called to conduct the defence of the country; but a sympathetic ardour is communicated from class to class, and the philosopher, with his eagle ken, penetrates into the secrets of nature, the poet with the glance of imagination catches bright visions of an ideal world, the artist infuses into matter the sensibility and the intelligence of moral existence."

The Preface does not describe the classification. We find it, however, to be an extension and improvement of that of Henry and Andrews, by which historical parallels are obtained almost with the same facility as from a chart, while an agreeable variation is afforded, as in passing from chivalry to commerce, from polite literature to theology, art to politics. In the early periods Dr. Miller evinces himself the scholar; in the latter, a sound politician and man of sense. His taste is every where apparent; and we owe to it the rare instance of an Irishman treating dispassionately the modern politics of Ireland, without any of the alloy which sullies even the brightest genius of the sister isle.

One important fact must be mentioned, because sanctioned by this intelligent native, a Doctor in Divinity of the Church of England, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. It is that of our having had, at the very commencement of the last century, and since, a full opportunity of spreading the reformed religion among the Irish catholics by means of *their own language;* after some success, which promised the greatest, it was neglected, and Catholicism increased! This success would naturally increase the diligence of papacy. The failure is accounted for by higher powers deeming it "necessary to the maintenance of the connexion with Great Britain to enforce the acquisition of the English tongue;" thus leaving the dependence of conversion "on political rather than evangelical means."

A preference of high rents to a thriving tenantry was then, as now, a bar against the temporal success of the Protestants.

But we must not extend this notice further, or we should be led into the

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English history of the last age: in fact, we know not where we should stop. We have passed with great pleasure through the various periods and states. If we were to point out defect of attention, we should mention the European peninsula. Whatever its minor faults, this cannot fail to be a useful and agreeable book from its facts and style, while its philosophy, utterly free from dogmatism, affords consolation and delight.

An application of the whole is made in the General Conclusion. As Newton contemplated his imperishable system of the planetary world, so does Dr. Miller the arrangement of empires and human societies. "It has been shown," he says, "that, diversified and complicated as the transactions of thirteen centuries have been, they all admit of being reduced to one great system of action, the unity of which must prove the control of a presiding Deity, as the combination of the planetary system glorifies its author."

Though the tables of contents prefixed to each volume are every thing that can be wished of them, and the subjects are so distinctly treated as to be easy of access, yet we think an index would have been useful to the general class of readers.

The Works of Lord Byron, as exquisitely displayed in the very perfect edition of Mr. Murray, have, we think, derived additional character from the last new volume. It certainly is one of the most favourable to the heart and mind of the noble author, as evincing the pathos which he eminently possessed, though the least remarked of all his literary qualities, and also bringing anew into consideration his talent as a critic on the modern language of Greece.

At a time when Greece is about to receive a monarch at the impulse of all Europe, so contrary to the spirit of the antient institutions, which have alone preserved her influence among nations, nothing can surely be more desirable than that acquaintance should be made with the only means of reconciling a people, the knowledge of their power of communication.

The remarks of Lord Byron, with his specimens and translations of the Romaic, we have always thought should receive more attention than they have done from the learned; we may be wrong, and in this hasty notice speak only under favour; but we would like that at least the Greeks and their new friends should understand one another.

For the curious in these things there are names instead of asterisks, and elucidatory notes on the satires. We are glad to find that the objections to the Life seem to vanish. Altogether the publisher has indisputably done the very best towards the public, as well as this Noble Child of his country.

A Farewell Address to the Inhabitants of Great Grimsby, by Rev. G. OLIVER, *late Curate*.—This is an interesting address from an excellent clergyman, the author of the History of Beverley, and other valuable works, and an esteemed correspondent to this Miscellany. Mr. Oliver performed all the parochial duties in the populous town of Grimsby for above sixteen years, but was removed from the curacy on the change of its vicar. He was, however, so strongly recommended to the Bishop of Lincoln by his parishioners, that the Bishop has since presented him with the Rectory of Scopwick, near Sleaford. Mr. Oliver long presided over the public school at Grimsby; but, on advancing in years, had retired from so laborious an office. In addition to the more important *religious* duties, it may be noticed to Mr. O.'s honour, that he caused the church, which was damp, dirty, and forlorn, to be cleansed and ventilated; the church-yard to be planted, at his own expense, and, what is more material, to be thoroughly drained; two full services to be performed every Sunday; an organ to be erected; and established a Dorcas charity, a Sunday school, and a district committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

The Christian Schoolmaster, or conversations on various subjects between a Village Schoolmaster and his Neighbours, by the Rev. SAMUEL HOBSON, LL.B. pp. 190. 18mo.—At the present crisis, when our holy religion is vigorously assailed by the forces of popery and infidelity, it is truly gratifying to find that defenders are not wanting to vindicate our Protestant faith against its adversaries. Mr. Hobson has conferred a favour on the conscientiously attached members of our church, by presenting to them a series of versations, in which the objections of papists and of various classes of dissenters, are perspicuously stated and satisfactorily refuted. Most of the objections which he has noticed (he informs us), are frequently brought by that humble class of persons for whose use he has expressly written. The subjects of his conversations are, Keeping Holy the Sabbath Day; Tithes; the Errors of the Church of Rome, and Separation from the Church of England. The conversations are well sustained, and we confidently recommend his volume to clergymen, as containing a valuable body of useful information in a small compass, which they may turn to good account,

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whenever they have to controvert the assertions of Papists and Sectaries.

The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; with a commentary consisting of Short Lectures for the Daily Use of Families, by the Rev. CHARLES GIRDLESTONE, M. A. Pt. I. containing the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark. pp. 352. 8vo.—The limited space necessarily allotted to our critical catalogue, and the pressure of other articles, must be an apology for not earlier introducing these Lectures to our readers. They are one hundred and seventy-five in number: each lecture, including a portion of the sacred text, is comprised within *two pages*, so that the attention cannot be wearied by their length. The author states that "he has endeavoured to write (we would say he has completely succeeded in writing), in the sacred faith of that church, in which he has been entrusted with the office of a minister." While he is not indifferent, either to the great essentials of Christian truth, or to those minor points of variance which so grievously divide our Christian community, he has carefully abstained from all such virulent or vain theological disputings as are justly considered to be the bane of our common Gospel. We consider Mr. Girdlestone's handsomely printed volume as one of the most valuable accessions to the Domestic Library which has appeared of late years; and we have much pleasure in announcing that a cheap edition for the poor will shortly be published in sixpenny numbers; which we hope will be recommended by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to form part of the village lending libraries.

Discourses and Sacramental Addresses to a Village Congregation, by the Rev. D. B. BAKER. pp. 231. 12mo.—"The subjects of the following addresses are chiefly suitable to the circumstances of a village-flock; that they are full of local and passing allusions will be expected; it will also be seen that the author's view of the dignity of the pastoral office is *high*, both as respects the responsibilities of the shepherd, and the obedience of the flock."

Such is the account which Mr. Baker has correctly given of his discourses; they are short, they are pious, and they are well written; and we have much pleasure in recommending them as a valuable accession to the country clergyman's library.

Nos. 31 and 32 of VALPY'S "*Classical Library*" consist of Duncan's translation of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, taken from the celebrated edition of the late Dr. Clarke, printed for I. Tonson in 1712. Duncan was Professor of Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen, and his translation of Cæsar, first published in 1752, has been generally allowed to be the most correct and perspicuous extant. Besides the seven books of the Gallic War, and the three of the Civil, the Supplements of Hirtius are inserted, consisting of one additional book to the Gallic War, and three books of the Alexandrian, African, and Spanish Wars.—No. 33 of the same series, is *Sophocles*, as translated, in 1759, by Dr. Franklin, the eminent Greek professor in the University of Cambridge.

Dr. Forster has published a small work entitled "*Medicina Simplex, or The Pilgrim's Way Book*, or *a Guide to a healthy life and happy old age.*"—The work contains numerous household prescriptions, and a remarkable essay on the connection between the state of the mind and the bodily health.

In Mr. Saunders's *Advice on the Care of the Teeth*, a subject of universal importance is handled with great conciseness and skill, and the opinions backed by indisputable authorities. We recommend it to every family, to whom its information may prove eminently useful.

FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of Modern Sculpture, No. I. imp. 4to.—This is the first portion of a series of engravings, executed in the stipple or chalk style, a style which perhaps represents the delicacy of marble better than it does any other substance. The literary accompaniments have been written with greater care than is generally displayed in picture-books. The muse of Poetry, under the priesthood of Mr. T. K. Hervey, is summoned to adorn the productions of her sister Sculpture. The best is, that we do not look in vain, as is so often the case in the Annuals, for some description and history of the work of art. The engravings contained in each part will be three, two from works of native artists, and one of a foreigner. The first part opens with, The Happy Mother, by Westmacott, R.A. This is one of a pair, of which the other, The Distressed Mother, has been carved in marble by Mr. Westmacott no less than three times, having been originally designed for the monument of Mrs. Warren (widow of the Bishop of Bangor) in Westminster Abbey, and copies having been purchased by the Marquis of Lansdowne, for his mansion at Bowood, and by Mrs. Ferguson, at Beal in Scotland. The Happy Mo-

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ther has not been so successful; indeed, it has remained for seven years unpurchased in the sculptor's gallery. On the whole we are not surprised at this; for, although there is great sweetness of expression in the mother's face, and a happiness in the idea of her pressing her infant's head to her own, yet her attitude is forced, and the drapery too heavy, whilst the boy has majesty rather than loveliness, and seems to be inappropriately transferred from the arms of a Madonna. The second subject is, The Dancing Girl, Reposing, by Canova; one of three companions designed by that great artist. The critics generally dispute, with reason, the correctness of its title; and certainly it must be a very temporary repose that could be taken in the position of this figure. The girl hardly touches the ground with the point of her left foot; whilst the right is evidently prepared to strike out again into the mazes of the dance. The attitude of the head bespeaks attention to the measure; and the whole arrangement of the upper part of the figure is truly elegant. The third subject is a bas-relief of Mercury and Pandora, one of Flaxman's thirty-six designs from Hesiod, of which this alone has been modelled, and not one has been executed in marble. Although the designs of Flaxman can seldom come amiss, yet we think it would be a good rule for this publication that none but executed works should be admitted, and those principally selected from subjects not before published. We can give unqualified praise to the beauty with which the engravings are executed by Messrs. P. W. Tomkins, W. Finden, and W. T. Fry. We have given Mr. Hervey credit for his prose descriptions; the absence of the poetry would, we think, be no loss. We have noticed continually in the Annuals, that the muse of Poetry is an unfaithful attendant on that of Design; she runs wild into paths of her own; she is not content to translate, but must invent. The poetical version of the Dancing Girl "reposing," with her "*folded* frame," "*reclining* apart," &c. &c. could only apply to a posture very different.

The pictures engraved in the *Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours*, Part IV. are, 1. The Cross-gartering Scene in Twelfth Night, painted for the work by J. M. Wright; it is too close a copy of Smirke's style, and the lady's head is an old acquaintance; 2. Evening, by G. Barret, engraved by W. Radclyffe, a beautifully serene river piece, with Italian palaces; 3. Yarmouth Roads, by J. S. Cotman, engraved by A. R. Freebairn, being a Danish merchantman unlading in deep water. The two last reflect great credit on their respective artists.

The Second Part of the *Byron Gallery*, in 8vo, contains five designs, well conceived by H. Richter.

The Portraits of the Principal Female Characters in the Waverley Novels are more acceptable to us by themselves, than they were last month, when associated with the more veritable landscapes. It cannot be difficult to paint after the vivid descriptions of Sir Walter Scott; yet the talents of Chalon and Leslie, both R.A. are here called in; and they, as well as Messrs. B. R. Faulkner and E. Prentis, have very faithfully embodied the features as described by the northern magician.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Capt. HEAD's Overland Journey from India, with elegant Plates illustrative of Indian, Arabian, and Egyptian Scenery.

The Scripture Manual; or, a Guide to the proper Study and Elucidation of the Holy Scriptures.

The Third Part of the Byron Gallery, with Engravings by Wm. Finden, Bacon, Goodyear, &c.

The Book of the Constitution, with the Reform Bills abridged. By Mr. STEPHEN, Author of the History of the Reformation.

A Description of the Chanonry, Cathedral, and King's College of Old Aberdeen, in the years 1724-5, illustrated with Plates.

Legends of the Library at Lilies. By Lord and Lady NUGENT.

A Life of Cowper, containing a more complete view of the Poet's religious character than has hitherto been given to the public. By Mr. TAYLOR.

No. I. of the Parent's Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction, forming a monthly series.

A New Edition of Mr. Lodge's Peerage, corrected by the latest data from the communications of the Nobility.

Records of my Life, by the late JOHN TAYLOR, Esq. author of "Monsieur Tonson."

Our Island, comprising two tales, entitled Forgery and the Lunatic, intended to illustrate some striking defects in our criminal jurisprudence.

The Lives and Exploits of celebrated Banditti and Robbers in all Parts of the World. By CHARLES MACFARLANE, Esq.

The Siege of Maynooth, or Romance in Ireland.

The Court of France, in Memoirs of the late King Louis XVIII. written by Himself.

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Historical and Antiquarian Notices of Crosby Hall, London. By E. I. Carlos, Esq.

In monthly volumes, a cheap series of Original Novels and Romances, by the most popular authors of Europe and America, conducted by Leitch Richie and Thomas Roscoe.

A Treatise on Inflammations, containing their Pathology, Causes, Consequences, and Treatment, by Mr. George Rogerson.

A new Novel, by the author of The Usurer's Daughter, entitled "The Puritan's Grave."

A Novel, from the pen of a Lady, entitled, "Tales from the Boudoir."

The Annuals for 1833.

The oldest of our Annuals, the Forget Me Not, is in forwardness. The names of the artists, including Martin, Leslie, Prout, Rolls, Carter, &c. vouch for the high character of the embellishments.

Friendship's Offering (the oldest but one of the English Annuals) has this season added the talent and interest of the Winter's Wreath to its other attractions—the latter work being now combined with it. The Comic Offering, edited by Miss Sheridan, will be published at the same time, embellished with upwards of sixty most humorous designs by various Comic Artists.

The Continental Annual is in a state of forwardness.

The Landscape Annual for 1833, with twenty-six engravings from drawings by J. D. Harding, and descriptions by T. Roscoe, forming the fourth and concluding volume of the Tourist in Italy.

Heath's Picturesque Annual, containing 26 beautifully finished Plates, executed under the direction of Mr. Charles Heath; from drawings by Clarkson Stanfield, Esq. with Sketches on the Rhine, Belgium, and Holland, by L. Ritchie, Esq.

The Keepsake.

The Literary Souvenir. By Alair A. Watts.

The New Year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir, by Mrs. Alaric A. Watts.

The Biblical Annual, uniform with the Geographical Annual, comprising finely executed engravings of all the Tribes and Countries mentioned in Sacred History.

The Geographical Annual for 1833, will include all the new discoveries in various parts of the world, and a new map of Great Britain.

A New Annual entitled Christmas Tales, illustrated with engravings executed by Charles Heath, Bacon, Engleheart, and Rolls. By Mr. Harrison, author of Tales of a Physician, the Humourist, &c.

BEAUMARIS EISTEDDFOD.

Aug. 28. The Rev. J. Blackwell opened the business of the Eisteddfod, by reading the usual proclamation in Welsh, followed by Mr. A. Pughe, who repeated it in English, after which Sir R. W. B. Bulkeley addressed the meeting. Several bards were then introduced upon the stage, each of whom respectively recited in Welsh his composition in honour of the meeting.

1. The first subject for competition was the best six stanzas on Menai-bridge, a premium of 7*l.* and a medal of the value of 2*l.* William Edwards, of Ysceiviog, was invested in due form with the medal by Lady Mostyn.

2. A premium of 15*l.* and a medal of the value of 5*l.* for the best essay in English on the history of the island of Anglesey, with biographical sketches of eminent men it produced; and a premium of 7*l.* 10*s.* for the second-best essay. The best of the productions offered for this premium bore the signature of "Bronwen" (the mother of Caractacus), and it was announced that Miss Angharad Llwyd was the authoress; and that the Rev. John Jones, Precentor of Christ Church, Oxon, was the author of the second best production.

3. A premium of 10*l.* and a medal of the value of 3*l.* for the best Elegy, in Welsh blank verse, on "Ifor Ceri" (the late Rev. J. Jenkins, Kerry); and a premium of 5*l.* for the second best. For this prize there were eight candidates; four of the productions were reported to be excellent, but that deemed to deserve the first prize was by Thomas Lloyd Jones, of Holywell, and the second by the Rev. John Jones, of Oxford.

4. The premium for the best ode on the coming of age of Pyers Mostyn, Esq.

5. A premium of 20*l.* and a medal of the value of 5*l.* for the best Ode on the wreck of the Rothsay Castle, and a premium of 10*l.* for the second best. For this there were nine candidates; the first prize was awarded to the Rev. Wm. Williams, of Carnarvon, and the second to Griffith Williams, a labouring man in the slate-quarries at Llandegai, who had been very near gaining a principal prize at the last three or four Eistedfodau.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria promised to visit Beaumaris the following day, but in the morning there was incessant rain, and the royal party was prevented from visiting the town. Their Royal Highnesses received the bards at Baronhill, and honoured them with the investiture of extra medals. The following premiums were also distributed.

1. For the best six englynion on Adam

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and Eve in Paradise, premium awarded to Robert Owens, London.

2. Best stanzas on the honour conferred by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria, at our national festival, to the bard of Nantglyn.

3. Stanzas on the marriage of Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart. awarded to the Rev. J. Blackwell, Holywell.

4. Best essay on Agriculture, Aneurin Pughe, Esq.

5. The best essay on Welsh Grammar, to Hugh Jones, of Chester, and the Rev. J. C. Williams, Llangadfan; the former being represented by Mr. E. Parry, of Chester.

6. Best poem on David playing on the harp before Saul, awarded to the bard of Nantglyn.

7. The Silver Harp, after a severe contest between seven candidates, was awarded to Mr. John Williams, of Oswestry.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

An article has lately appeared in the *Semeur*, (a French journal,) on the attack of M. Klaproth on Morrison's Chinese Dictionary. This elaborate work, which comprises six quarto volumes, is said to have cost the East India Company the sum of 15,000*l.* M. Klaproth, who has never been in China, has latterly taken every opportunity of depreciating the Dictionary, as well as of throwing ridicule and blame on the translations of the Bible into Asiatic languages, in the daily prints of Paris, particularly in the *Journal Asiatique*. It is easy, no doubt, to find matter for criticism in a large dictionary, the first we believe of the kind, and to fit one's remarks for the public papers; but in scientific concerns their suffrage is not paramount. M. Gutzlaff, who has published an account of a voyage to Siam in the *Semeur*, and who therefore is qualified to judge, has already signified his dissent from M. Klaproth's ungenerous aspersions. He has addressed a letter from Macao in China, to the Asiatic Journal of London, which appeared in the number for June. He states, that by using Dr. Morrison's Dictionary he has not only acquired a knowledge of the Chinese language, but by following his rules of pronunciation is able to speak it; that many learned Chinese hold it in the highest estimation, who at first would scarcely believe that a *barbarian* could produce so exact a work; that the objections of his countryman M. Klaproth are futile, and that he ought to produce a better work than the one he has underrated, as he seems to think he can do so.

A little work, by the Rev. Mr. Medhurst of Batavia, entitled *Tung se she ke*, i. e. *Parallel between the history of the East and the West*, has greatly astonished the Chinese.

We are obliged to the editors of the *Semeur* for taking up the cause of our countryman, and appreciate fully their laudable object of promoting religion by means of literary and philosophical essays. It is but just to say, that this work (a weekly Journal) evinces considerable talent, sincerity, and judgment. Among the contributors are MM. Dehault, Felice of Bolbec in Normandy, Adolphe Monod, Merle d'Aubigné, and the various supporters of the *Archives du Christianisme*.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The administration of posts at Berlin has published some statistics, by which it appears that there are at present at least 1013 political, literary, or commercial journals, of which 667 are German, 177 French, 72 English, 29 Italian, 23 Dutch, 15 Polish, 6 Danish, 5 Swedish, 3 Hungarian, 2 Bohemian, 1 Spanish, 1 Latin, 1 in modern Greek, and 11 published in Russia. (From the *Semeur*.)

FRENCH LITERATURE.

The booksellers of Paris are very quick in sending such books as do not sell, to the stalls on the quays and Boulevards; besides which, they dispatch a great many copies through the country by means of hawkers, (*colporteurs*,) who sell them on commission in the different provincial towns. Thus the walls of the *Place* are frequently to be seen lined with volumes of tolerably recent publications, quite clean and uncut, and calculated to tempt the passer by their neatness and cheapness. Octavos are generally sold at two francs, duodecimos at one franc, and smaller sizes at fifteen sous. Englishmen, however, must be cautioned against boasting of their acquisitions too soon, as it will generally be found that the works contain errors which diminish their value materially. Thus the *Elémens d'histoire générale*, by Martin, although puffed in the journals, is erroneous and incomplete. The Latin editions of Vosgien's Geographical Dictionary (which is but an enlargement of our Echard), have found their way to the hawker's basket for the same reason. The historical volumes which compose the *Bibliothèque du dix-neuvième Siècle*, are very incorrectly printed, nor is the chronological volume better, which omits (as well as Martin) the battle of Sellasia, B. C. 223. Travellers are to be warned against buying these books for cheap presents to their friends, except in the case of standard works, which have been sent into the country to be thus disposed of, in consequence of the impression being too large; such as La Harpe's

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Course of Literature, Voltaire's Age of Louis XIV., Anquetil's History of France, Cardinal Maury on Pulpit Eloquence, Baume's History of the Campaign in Russia, which is now thrust a little back by Segur's. Books connected with religion have sunk in price since the fall of a zealous dynasty; thus Tabaraud's *Histoire des projets pour la Réunion des communions Chrétiennes*, may now be had cheap, as well as a variety of works on the subject of *Jesuitism*, and, what we must not omit, Nodier's *Bibliothèque Sacrée*, which contains a bibliographical account of the editions of the Scriptures and the Fathers, and is worth buying at the stall price, though dear at the original one of nine francs. The History of the Abbey of La Trappe has found its way to the same quarter. Jahn's (not the Biblical Critic) *Essai sur l'Allemagne*, is a curious picture of manners and literature, but too eccentric to become a standard work. The *Résumés* are seldom to be met with. Napoleon's Campaigns, by Mortonval, may be had separate. One thing must be always kept in mind by purchasers, that the volumes thus exposed to sale are frequently defective in the plates and maps, and, in fact, are sold cheap on account of that defect; they had therefore better consider such books as to be bought for immediate reading, than to increase one's library.

WORKS OF WILLIAM ROBSON, ESQ.

The MS. theological and miscellaneous works of the late William Robson, Esq. artist, son of the late Rev. Wm. Robson, rector of Morden, Surrey, comprising a series of treatises in eighty-nine volumes, were sold in one lot, Aug. 4, by Messrs. Sotheby and Son. The following is a slight list of them:—To Myself; Aims; I pour out my Heart, &c.; Thoughts, 3 vols; Sayings, 3 vols; Simplicity; Sunday Evenings, 3 vols.; Texts; Permanent Grace; Meditations on the Gospels; Gifts; The Heart; Eternity; Hope of Heaven; Mercies, 5 vols.; Letters written in Rhyme; Living to Live; Prayers; Pursuits; Our Privileges; Meditations on Epistles; Notes; Mementos; Ideas; A Pocket Book; Eternal Life; Family Lessons; Fragments; Expressions; Lessons, 2 vols; Exercises; Translations; Perceptions; Solicitations of the Soul; Pleasures of Piety; Positions; Reasonings of a Recluse; Sermons, 8 vols.; Comfort; Mind's Dissections of the Heart; Wild Flowers of Poesy, 3 vols, &c. The whole were purchased by Mr. Bridges for 4*l.* 4*s.*

COPY OF CICERO.

A copy of Cicero, with large margins, has been found in a library at Orleans, with more than 4000 MS. emendations by the celebrated Henry Stephens, and by another philologist, whose hand-writing cannot be identified. This copy of Cicero was very probably intended to serve as the basis of the new edition of the complete works of Cicero, of which Stephens speaks in the preface to his book entitled *Castigationes in quamplurimos locos Ciceronis*, but which never saw the light. Fifteen hundred francs have been offered for the copy, but the proprietor asks 2400, of which he intends to present 200 to the hospital of Lyons, where Stephens ended his days.

LADY CHAPEL, SOUTHWARK.

In a previous notice relative to the Lady Chapel, it has been stated that a contract was entered into for the necessary works, for the sum of 2,500*l.*, at which time the subscriptions did not amount to that sum; still the Committee determined on proceeding with the work, feeling that the public looked up with confidence to them, to see the furtherance of the object of the subscription speedily carried into effect. Through the very disinterested and spirited conduct of Mr. Saunders, evinced in his postponing until the grand object of the Committee had been accomplished, the payment of the very heavy debt due to him for expenses incurred in the course of the contest, the restoration is placed out of question. With the assistance of Mr. Gwilt, and from the respectability of the contractor, Mr. Hartley, of Southwark, there cannot be the least doubt that, when complete, the work will surpass even the most sanguine wishes of its warmest friends. The Committee having done so much towards the fulfilment of it, the public will not fail, it is to be hoped, to evince the liberality by which our countrymen have ever been distinguished; and when it witnesses the determination with which the Committee is proceeding to accomplish the ends of its formation, will pour into its treasury a sum sufficient to enable it to close its career with credit and efficiency.

On the 28th July last, the first stone of the restoration was laid; but in consequence of this circumstance having taken place rather unexpectedly, no arrangement had been made for the ceremony, and it was therefore thought expedient, that a cavity should be left behind the stone for the reception of any deposit, and that the work should proceed. It was not until the 24th of Aug. that the several matters to be particularized, were placed within a stone. By the favour of Mr. Gwilt, we can add a detailed account

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of the contents of the aperture, which will perhaps be interesting to those who may chance to be concerned in a similar undertaking.

The inscription is on a plate of copper, 6 in. by 6¼, and the following is a correct copy.

After a lapse
of more than five hundred years
from its original foundation,
the first stone for the restoration
of the Ladye Chapel
was laid, July 28th, 1832,
by the concurring hands of
John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq. M.P.
Georgiana-Matilda and Adeline
daughters of
George Gwilt, F.S.A. Architect.

To rescue from impending destruction,
and to preserve the venerable fabric,
a contribution among private individuals
was successfully promoted
during the Wardenship
of William Davis, Esq. by
Thomas Saunders, F.S.A.

Deo favente,
Rege Gulielmo quarto,
Wintoniæ Carolo Ricardo Episcopo
munificentissimè adjuvante.

The plate, containing the inscription, was bent in a cylindrical form, and placed in a glass bottle, containing, in addition, the following articles. At the bottom were fixed in regular succession, a twopenny piece of 1831, a threepenny piece of 1832, a sixpence of 1831, his present Majesty's coronation medal (reverse forward) all in silver. A sovereign of 1832 (obverse forward), a fourpenny piece 1832, and a penny of silver; a copper plate print of the east end of the Church, prior to the restoration of the choir, published 1 July, 1823, with letterpress description; two impressions of the inscription taken from the plate; a tastefully printed bill of the fancy fair at Vauxhall; and a card inscribed, "Deposited August 24, 1832. George Gwilt."

The bottle, with its contents, was placed under the receiver of an air pump, and the air being exhausted, the stopper was let down into its place by means of a collar of leather, and secured by a coating of sealing wax. When the bottle was placed in the cavity, a Morning Herald of the day was also deposited, with some other articles of less note by the bystanders, and also an ill natured hand bill circulated very silently about the parish, the last effusion of the malignity which has characterized the opposition to the measure, and which has thus attained an immortalization it scarce deserved. The cavity was then filled with dry sand and finally closed.

The works have proceeded with much rapidity, and though a great portion of the south aile was under the necessity of being rebuilt, the new facing of flints and ashlar has risen nearly to the first splay of the buttresses. We shall have occasion at a future time, to speak of the works when they have attained a further degree of perfection; at present we have only to add, that the friends of the restoration have a sure earnest of the fulfilment of their most ardent hopes, and a sample of workmanship has been displayed, which will be an honour to the present age. E. I. C.

SELECT POETRY.

SAILORS.

From an unpublished Poem, entitled, "Aneurin in Cambria."

ALL hands aboard, at anchor riding,
Off Spithead our vessel lies;
Now the wished for wind betiding
Toward the west her streamer flies.
Then to the capstan run,
Weigh, and stand off to sea;
Our gallant ship
Demands the deep,
And struggles to be free.
'Tis done, 'tis done!
Haste, and unfurl your sails
To catch the rising gales,
And let your cannon roar
The last salute to Britain's shore;
While not a sigh escapes to tell
How bleed our hearts at this farewell;
For when our country's cause alarms,
Away with love, and welcome arms.
With heart of oak and cheerly brow,
O'er the wild waves we go, we go.

From clime to clime our vessel flies,
From winter's realm to burning skies;
Nor tongue can speak, nor thought pourtray
The varied wonders of our way.
Giant danger beckons forth
To the drear regions of the north;
Slow climbing toward the Arctic pole
Where iron seas forget to roll;
Where Hecla spouts her floods of fire,
Where Greenland's icy hills aspire;
Where the Lapland wizard binds
The sea, and traffics in the winds:
Or we starve on Zembla's shore,
Or hear the gulfs of Maelstrom roar,
While all along the dismal coast
Are wrecks of shattered navies tost.

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There the whale, a floating plain,
The kraken, cumbering the main,
The serpent of the deep (his size
Scarce half revealed to mortal eyes)
With ten thousand monsters round,
Lords of the nethermost profound,
Flounder in turbulent delight,
While horror rules the long long night.
But when the sun and summer wind
Ocean's torpid arms unbind,
Bursting adrift with dreadful sound
Frozen mountains close us round;
While the high-o'ershadowing brow
Of towering ice and nodding snow,
Rears o'er our mast its arched height,
Blotting out the mid-day light.
Buried deep we pant beneath
In jaws of darkness and of death;
But patient, calm, undaunted, still
The seaman's heart shall fear no ill.
Trusting in Him whose aid we crave,
The swift to hear, and strong to save;
Danger around, aloft, alow,
O'er the wild waves we go, we go.

Heaven be praised, we 're safe, we 're free,
Gracious Heaven, all thanks to thee;
Now the dangerous cruize is o'er,
Farewell, thou cruel shore.
Duty calls, and we obey,
Through the night and through the day,
O'er the salt foam our good ship springs
On indefatigable wings,
Till beneath the scorching line
We thirst, we labour, and we pine.
'Tis a dead calm, our water gone,
Far off the shore, and vertical the sun;
Yet now, ev'n now, while flames the sky,
Seas boil, and not a sail is nigh,
While the sickly pangs we bear
Of hope deferred, and hopeless care,
While the thirst and fever drain
Each ebbing vein,
While we wait all faint, forlorn,
From morn to night, from night to morn,
Even now we watch with steady eye,
Prepared to live, prepared to die—
And surely we may hope to find
A milder death; for lo, the wind
Rolls on in heaps the clouds, and rides
Swiftly o'er the blackening tides.
Storm stay-sails set, look all be fast;
It blows, it blows, stand by the mast.
The sea runs high, the whirlwinds rise,
Mingle, mingle seas and skies;
Lightnings flash, on roaring billows
His head the cloud of thunder pillows;
But the British tars stand fast
By the rattling shrouds and quivering mast.
With the storm we cannot strive,
Before the tempest let her drive;
From the yard our canvass blown,
All pumps at work, the bowsprit gone;
Thunder above, and death below,
O'er the wild waves we go, we go.
The storm o'erspent, with easy sail
We scud before a favouring gale,
And anchoring on the British shore,
Refit, and put to sea once more.
Renewed in warlike pride,
With many a noble ship beside;
Wide we scour the Atlantic brine,
Receive our orders, spread our line,
Till from mast-head the hawk-eyed tar
Kens remote the coming war,
And soon from deck we view our prize,
Soon for chase the signal flies.
Silent and dark as night
Bear we down to thickest fight,
And the cannon's deep-voiced breath
Tells aloud the work of death.
Sounds of woe and horror rise,
Exulting and expiring cries,
Many and many a league around,
The depths of sea and air resound.
Aghast old Ocean drinks the roar,
His azure kingdom foams with gore;
Meanwhile with signal-book in hand
Our Admiral gives command,
And guides, as from triumphal car,
The whirlwind of the war.
Where the central fires combine,
Thundering he breaks the hostile line;
Gallant chief, we follow thee
Through blood and flame to victory.
Gaul and the haughty Spaniard weep,
Holland yields the well-fought deep,
As scattering wide the baffled foe,
O'er the wild waves we go, we go.

Pause, ye victorious strains!
A mournful tribute yet remains;
Hapless antagonist in fight,
Too true our aim, too fierce our might.
Where is the stately tower that late
Poured o'er our deck the floods of fate?
Deep she lies beneath the wave,
Sigh, Britons, o'er her watery grave!
The sigh is heaved, the tribute paid,
Grateful to a warrior's shade;
Each wreck now cleared, hushed every fire,
All prizes safe, to rest retire.
Each to his welcome hammock goes,
And bathes tir'd nature in repose.
Sweet is the sea-boy's well-earn'd sleep,
Sweet the praises we shall reap,
When as a comet blazing far,
To France denouncing British war,
While nations gaze, and cannons roar,
(Joy's noblest harmony) from sea and shore,
Leading the captive war in tow,
O'er the wild waves we go, we go.

Sweet is a sailor's life at sea:
Gallant, generous, blithe, and free,
Cheered with the joke and frequent song,
In peril calm, in labour strong;
Through all weathers, foul or fair,
At mercy of the seas and air;
If breeze, if gale, if tempest blow,
O'er the wild waves we go, we go.

Overton. C. H.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French papers contain accounts of reported changes in the Ministry, and of a determination to dissolve the Chambers, for the purpose of making an appeal to the country in favour of the existing administration. A prosecution of the Duchess of Berri has been decided upon, but the judges of Poitiers have refused to act.—Duke Charles of Brunswick was arrested on the morning of the 18th, and sent out of Paris (for Switzerland, it was said,) under an escort of gend'armes.—La Vendee continued to be the theatre of increased violence on the part of the Chouans, and a general rising in that department and the Morbihan was apprehended.

In consequence of the state of affairs in Belgium, Marshal Gerard left Paris Sept. 21, for Valenciennes, to take the command of a French army of 25,000 men, which would enter Belgium on the first invitation from King Leopold. Another army of equal force was ordered to be collected to support it. The *Journal des Debats* states that the ports of Holland are to be blockaded by the combined fleets of France and England. Admiral Ducrest de Villeneuve has been appointed to the command of the French squadron to be employed in conjunction with the English.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Intelligence from the Hague, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam, concur in announcing that the King of Holland has finally refused the last conditions sent him for his approval; and that he now also refuses to enter into any private treaty whatever with the King or Government of Belgium.—The Dutch papers lately contained a correspondence between General Chasse, the Dutch Governor of the citadel of Antwerp, and the Belgic Commandant of its town and port. The old General told the Belgic Commander that he would play upon the new works with the guns of the citadel on an hour's notice, if the works were continued. Notwithstanding this threat, the workmen of the artillery went to Fort Montbello, and finished the embrasures of some forty-eight pounders directed towards the half-moon of St. Laurence. The men were at their guns with lighted matches.

PORTUGAL.

Since our last some severe skirmishing has taken place between the hostile forces of Don Miguel and Pedro, in the vicinity of Oporto. It was on 8th of Sept. that active hostilities commenced. For several days, if not weeks, previous, a great bustle had been observed amongst Don Miguel's troops, and it was known that large pieces of artillery and accessional forces had been received by them from Lisbon. About eight o'clock on the morning a general movement in advance was made by 5,000 Miguelites, under the command of Sir John Campbell, from the cantonments south of the river Douro, which had the effect of clearing the suburb of Villa Nova, the forces of Don Pedro retreating before the assailants, and drawing their boats after them to the other side. The brunt of their attack was then directed against the fortified convent of the Serra, where about nine hundred men, principally militia and volunteers, had been placed, and where, notwithstanding repeated attacks, they met with a decided repulse. Upon this occasion the troops on both sides are said to have behaved with praiseworthy gallantry. The attack was renewed upon the 9th and 10th, but with the same ill-success, and the firing from the opposite side of the river and sorties from the convent had nearly cleared the suburb of the invaders, and recovered that lost ground for the cause of Don Pedro.—On the 11th Don Miguel's fleet left the Tagus, for the purpose of attempting the blockade of Oporto. One of his steam-boats foundered whilst in the act of towing a brig dismasted, at the time she was heavily laden with artillery for the squadron. She had then on board, including artillerymen, about 190 men, all of whom perished.

TURKEY.

The continued successes of Ibrahim, son of the Pacha of Egypt, seem to leave the road open to his victorious army even to the gates of Constantinople. After some bloody conflicts between the army of Ibrahim Pacha and the Turks under Hussein Pacha, between the 13th and 17th of July, the latter retired, and the Egyptians took possession of Aleppo. In consequence of the state of affairs in Syria, the people are alarmed and unquiet. It is said that the Turkish army of 60,000 men no longer exists, and that the General in-Chief has been obliged to fly to Alexandretta with only 500 men.

POLAND.

An extraordinary Ukase of the military Governor of the Polish province of Wilna, Prince Dolgorowcki, has forbidden all political discussion within the range of his jurisdiction, and orders the inferior authorities who may detect the inhabitants in such amusements to denounce them, and threatening the culprits, on their conviction, with the knout, imprisonment, and Siberia. Another decree forbids the use of the Polish language in all the tribunals of Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine — provinces comprising the greater part of the ancient kingdom of Poland.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Report of the Bank Evidence (consisting of 1200 pages) has been published. The Committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of renewing the charter of the Bank of England, and into the system on which banks of issue in England and Wales are conducted; the petition of certain directors of Joint Stock Banking Companies in England was referred to them; and they were empowered to report the minutes of evidence taken before them. The abstract of the Report concludes with the following satisfactory observations:—"Of the ample means of the Bank of England to meet all its engagements, and of the high credit which it has always possessed, and which it continues to deserve, no man who reads the evidence taken before this Committee can for a moment doubt; for it appears that, in addition to the surplus interest in the hands of the Bank itself, amounting to 2,800,000*l.*, the capital on which interest is paid to the proprietors, and for which the state is debtor to the Bank, amounts to 14,553,000*l.*; making no less a sum than 17,433,000*l.* over and above all its liabilities."

Forty-three clergymen of Northumberland and of the diocese of Durham, have signed memorials to the King and the Bishop, praying for a "restoration to the Church of England of its Convocation in an active and efficient form, so as to afford a fair and full representation of the sentiments of the Clergy." The intent of these memorials is to show that the subscribers are sensible of the necessity for an extensive reform of the Church of England as respects its distribution of property and of duty, and the anxiety that such reform should take place. They desire the Church itself to meet frankly the demands of the country for its reform; they condemn pluralities; the inequality of clerical revenues, as regards both Bishops and Incumbents; and express a wish for a fair commutation of tithes.

Government has at last determined to preserve that ancient and beautiful ruin, *Tynemouth Priory*. Independently of its architectural grandeur, it is a most valuable sea-mark; and little doubt remains, that many a brave tar has escaped a watery grave by catching a glimpse of it. The masons are now employed on the main ruin, and we hope it may yet stand for many generations.

Aug. 10. St. James's Church, on *Devizes* Green, was re-opened, having (with the exception of the tower) been recently re-built. It exhibits much neatness of appearance, and contains ample accommodation for all classes of its congregation.

Aug. 27. Trinity Church, *Reading*, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, in the presence of a very large congregation.

Aug. 28. The ceremony of consecrating the new church at *Theale* took place. The Communion service was read by the Bishop of Salisbury and his Chaplain.

The church of *Wybunbury*, near Nantwich, having sunk very much on the north side, it has been considered necessary to take down the nave entirely, but the tower (which has declined five feet eleven inches from the perpendicular), being a fine one, Mr. Trubshaw, the architect, has engaged to set it straight without disturbing the structure, and the following ingenious though somewhat hazardous plan has been adopted:—An iron girder has been passed through the steeple from north to south, and has been secured by strong iron plates at each end; the earth has been removed from the inside to the depth of several feet below the foundation, which has been laid bare on the outside, and such stones as might bind the base on the north have been broken. Under the foundation on the south side a row of holes in an horizontal line have been bored under the foundation from within by a screw auger, which, it is expected, will cause the foundation on that side to sink; and by repeating this operation, it is considered that a sufficient quantity of earth may be gradually removed, so as to allow the tower to right itself without damaging the fabric It is understood that the whole building will be restored about March 1834.

Sept. 3. The ceremony of laying the first stone of the new tower of *Canterbury* Cathedral took place; which tower, when finished, will render the cathedral the first in point of beauty, as it is in point of precedence, in the kingdom.

Exeter, Sept. 8. The old church of St. Edmund's on the Bridge, in this city, is now in progress of demolition, preparatory to the erection of a more suitable edifice for that parish.

Sept. 10. The Wigan and Newton Railway was opened. Its length is seven miles. The Leeds, Liverpool, and Manchester canals are crossed by two iron bridges. There is no perceptible change from the level throughout the line. The average time required to perform the distance with four carriages and twenty-three passengers is fifteen minutes.

Sept. 18. The ex-King of France, and a numerous suite, left Leith for Hamburg, on Tuesday morning last, in the United Kingdom steam-ship, Captain Turner. It is understood that their future residence will be at Gratz, in Stiria.

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PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Aug. 1. Knighted: Lt.-Col. Michael Creagh, C. H.

Aug. 10. James Craig Somerville, esq. M.D. to be Inspector of Anatomy in Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey, and City of London; and David Cragie, esq. M.D. in the county and city of Edinburgh.

Aug. 24. Knighted: Major-Gen. Wm. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius; John Deas Thomson, esq. K.C.H. late Commissioner and Accountant-gen. of the Navy.

Aug. 31. 3d Foot Guards—Lt.-Capt. Chas. Hornby to be Capt. and Lt.-Col. Brevet—To be Majors, Capt. E. Goate, 35th Foot; Capt. Arch. Smith, 24th.

Knighted: Francis Palgrave, esq. C.H.

Fifeshire Militia—Lieut.-Col. J. T. Hope, to be Col.; Major John Dalyell, to be Lieut.-Col.

Sept. 5. Benj. Collins Brodie, esq. to be Serjeant Surgeon to his Majesty.

Knighted: Fred. Adair Roe, esq. Chief Magistrate of Bow-street.

Sept. 7. Hon. John Duncan Bligh to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburgh.

7th Foot—Major Fred. Farquharson, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. Hutchison to be Major.

Sept. 8. Anna-Louisa, wife of John Thomas Burgh, Dean of Cloyne; Catherine-Henrietta, wife of Thomas Bernard, esq. Colonel in King's co. Militia; Charlotta-Sophia, wife of Richard Wolfe, clerk; and Louisa, wife of Francis Synge Hutchinson, esq. sisters of John now Earl of Donoughmore; and his brothers, Lieut.-Col. Henry, Coote (Capt. R.N.), George, and Richard, to have the same precedence as if their father had succeeded to the dignity of Earl.

Sept. 12. Capt. Horace Seymour, to be Equerry to his Majesty.——Robert Keate, esq. to be Surgeon to his Majesty's Person.——David Davies, esq. Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty's Household.

Knighted: Geo. Jackson, esq. K.C.H. Commissary Judge at Rio de Janeiro.

Sept. 14. 27th Foot—Major George Doherty, to be Major.——Staff—Lieut.-Col. John Eden, to be Dep-Adj.-gen. to the Forces in Canada; Major Edm. H. Bridgeman, to be Dep. Adj.-general to the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

Sept. 18. The Hon. Wm. Temple, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony.

Sept. 21. 3d Foot Guards—Capt. the Hon. Henry Montagu, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. E. Berens, Archdeacon of Berks.
Rev. L. Clarke, Canon of Sarum Cath.
Rev. G. G. Stonestreet, Preb. of Lincoln.
Rev. R. J. C. Alderson, Baconsthorpe R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Arden, Bassingham R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Beauchamp, Sherborne V. Oxon.
Rev. C. E. Birch, Weston V. Suffolk.
Rev. J. W. Charters, Ballyhuskand P. C. co. Wexford.
Rev. W. Chennery, Sturston R. Suffolk.
Rev. H. B. Chinn, Carsington R. Derbyshire.
Rev. J. W. Darby, Shottisham R. Suffolk.
Rev. M. B. Darby, Wicklewood V. Norfolk.
Rev. J. T. Day, Bletsoe R. co. Beds.
Rev. S. Ferguson, Moyne Cashel R. co. Tipperary.
Rev. R. Gee, Paington V. Devon.
Rev. R. Grier, Walpole P. C. Suffolk.
Rev. R. Gordon, Elsfield V. Oxford.
Rev. C. G. Hutchinson, Hawkhurst V. Kent.
Rev. H. G. Liddell, Easington R. co. Durham.
Rev. T. Pickthall, Wormley R. Herts.
Rev. W. Pratt, Harpley R. Norfolk.
Rev. F. H. Rowney, Ashchurch P. C. co. Gloucester.
Rev. R. Shuckburgh, Aldborough R. Norfolk.
Rev. F. A. Sterky, N. Otterington V. co. York.
Rev. J. H. Stone, Eye P. C. Peterborough, co. Northampton.
Rev. W. H. Fletcher, Chap. to E.I.C.
Rev. J. D. Glennie, Chap. to Earl of Darnley.
Rev. J. R. Wood, Chap. to Duke of Cambridge.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. W. J. Bussell, Master of Chard Grammar School.
Rev. J. Harling, Master of Chipping Campden Grammar School, co. Glouc.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 9. At Minesteed Lodge, Lady Catharine Buckley, a dau.——24. At Brighton, Lady Garvagh, a son.——25. The wife of the Rev. H. Hare, of Curtisknowle, Devon, a dau.——27. Mrs. E. Baldwin, of New Bridge-street, a son.——29. At Buckland, Berkshire, the wife of Robt. Geo. Throckmorton, esq., M.P. a dau.——30. At Leigh Court, Somersetshire, the wife of P. J. Miles, esq. M.P. a son.——At Brighton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. G. Deane, a dau.

Sept. 1. At Rossall Hall, the wife of T. T. Knowlys, esq., of Heysham, Lancashire, a dau.——The wife of Capt. F.

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E. Vernon Harcourt, R.N., a son (since dead).——5. In Bedford-place, the wife of W. T. Jemmett, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.——6. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Eliz. Trefusis, a dau.——10. At Fairfield, Somerset, the wife of Sir Peregrine Palmer Acland, Bart, a dau.——11. At Old Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Every, a dau.——15. The wife of Major Percy Cunningham, Madras Army, a dau.——17. At the Forbury, Reading, the wife of the Rev. F. Valpy, a son.——20. The wife of the Rev. T. Grinfield, Clifton, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 31. At Trinidad, his Excellency Major-Gen. Sir Lewis Grant, Governor of the island, to Isabella-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late A. Grant, esq. of Tullochgriban, N. B.

Aug. 15. At Awliscombe, the Rev. Sydenham Pidsley, Rector of Uplowman, Devon, to Mary-Ann-Eliz. eldest dau. of Harry Baines Lott, esq. of Tracey House, M.P. for Honiton.——At Dunsford, Devon, the Rev. Dacres Adams, Vicar of Pinhoe, to Anne, eldest dau. of Col. Fulford, of Great Fulford-park.——At Southampton, Beauchamp, third son of the late Lord Charles Beauchamp Kerr, to Caroline-Eliza, youngest dau. of the late James Irwin, esq. E.I.C.——At Buckland, near Dover, Miles Charles Seton, esq. 85th reg. eldest son of Lieut. Col. Seton, to Ann-Maria, only child of the late Josias Cocke, esq. of Cambourne, Cornwall.——At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Captain Carpenter, Madras army, to Eliza-Margaret, fifth dau. of the late K. F. Mackenzie, esq. of Montagu-street, Portman-square.——16. At Penkridge, Staffordshire, Lord Newark, eldest son of Earl Manvers, to Emily, second dau. of E. J. Littleton, esq. M.P.——At Oxford, Edw. Thos. Foley, esq. of Stoke Edith-park, Herefordshire, M.P. to Lady Emily Graham, dau. to the Duke of Montrose.——At Charlton Mackrell, Somerset, W. Lewis, esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-sq. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late T. Livie, esq.——18. At Edinburgh, Alexander Campbell, esq. E.I.C. to Elizabeth-Charlotte-Henrietta Murray Staveley, only daughter of John Francis Staveley, esq.——At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Wm. Harry Surman, esq. M.A. to Ellen, dau. of J. G. Donne, of Gloucester-street, Portman-square.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Henry Howard, eldest son of Lord Howard of Effingham, to Eliza, only dau. of Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B.——At Mary-le-bone Church, W. Goodenough Hayter, esq. barrister-at-law, to Ann, eldest dau. of W. Pulsford, esq. of Wimpole-street.——20. At Ilfracombe, Devon, the Rev. S. O. Attlay, to Catherine, dau. of the Rev. J. Robinson, Rector of Hockliffe, Bedfordshire.——21. At Twickenham, Charles Tubbs, esq. to Lucy, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Coningham.——At Pilton, Wm. Clerk, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, to Maria, third dau. of the late Major Thos. Clerk, of Westholme-house, Somerset.——At Dover, the Rev. J. Clarke Russell, of New Romney, Kent, nephew of Sir H. Russell, Bart. to Mary, eldest dau. of H. L. Rose, esq. of Bath——At Ippollits, Herts, Lieut.-Col. Walton, only son of dowager Lady Strachan, to Harriet Lucy, dau. of P. Harvey Lovell, esq. of Cole-park, Wiltshire.——22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, E. Bacon, esq. eldest son of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. of Raveningham-hall, Norfolk, to Louisa, third dau. of the late W. Richson, esq. of Rich-hill, Armagh.——At Tooting, W. H. Pattisson, jun. esq. barrister-at-law, to Sarah-Frances, only dau. of the late Rees Goring Thomas, esq. of Tooting-lodge, Surrey.——At Loughton, Essex, the Rev. W. Selwyn, Rector of Braunston, Leicestershire, to Juliana-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of G. Cooke, esq. of Carr-house, Doncaster.——At Holland, co. Lancaster, Capt. Hunter Ward, to Harriet-Jane, second dau. of J. A. Hodson, esq. of Holland-grove.——23. Wm. Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. M.P. to Emma, third dau. of the late Joseph Halsey, esq. of Gaddesden-park, Herts.——24. At Huntingdon, the Rev. F. Reade, to Emily, sixth dau. of W. Margetts, esq.——25. At Paris, James Brogden, esq. to Ernestine-Matilda-Sophia, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. W. Perks.——27. Arthur Fane, esq. son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Fane, to Lucy, eldest dau. of John Benett, esq. of Pythouse, M.P. for Wilts.——At Benson, the Rev. Jas. Edwards, Rector of Newington, Oxfordshire, to Jane-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. Ballard, Vicar of Chalgrave.——28. At Beaumaris, T. Holdsworth, esq. of Wakefield, to Miss Eliz.-Jane Jones, dau. of the late Rev. Mr. Jones, Vicar of Llanbadrig, Anglesea.——At Bromley, in Kent, J. Browne, esq. M.P. to Esther, eldest dau. of J. Wells, esq. of Bickley-park.——29. At Trinity Church, St. Mary-le-bone, the Rev. M. J. Taylor, Vicar of Harrold, Bedfordshire, to Louisa-Ann, fifth dau. of Sir W. Curtis, Bart. of Portland-place.——30. The Rev. W. J. Bussell, Master of the Grammar School, Chard, to Anne, third dau. of late Rev. Cradock Nowell, Rector of Llanwigan, Breconshire.——At St. Mary-le-bone Church, A. W. Torrens, son of the late Maj.-gen. Sir H. Torrens, Adj.-gen., to Maria-Jane, dau. of the late Gen. Murray.

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Sept. 3. At Kirkowan, Galloway, R. Fred. Gower, esq. of London, nephew of the late Adm. Sir Erasmus Gower, to Lillias, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Stewart. ——Rev. Wm. Norris, Rector of Warblington, Hants, to Emily, eldest dau. of Chas. Short, esq. of Woodlands.——4. The Rev. Jonathan Glyde, to Eliz. Hull, eldest dau. of the late John Terrell, esq. ——At Stretton, co. Derby, W. Booth, esq. of Beighton, (late Major of the 15th Hussars), to Harriett, only dau. of Sir Wm. Cave Browne Cave, Bart.——C. W. Popham, of Trevarno, esq to Harriett Eliz. dau. of the late Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Bart.——At Curry Mallett, Anne, dau. of the Rev. J. H. Cardew, to the Rev. J. S. Stockwell, Rector of Wilton, and Preb. of Newington, Wilts.——At Ackworth, Yorkshire, the Rev. Chas. Green, Rector of Burgh Castle, Suffolk, to Eliz. only dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Maddison.——The Rev. John Culling Evans, of Stoke Poges, Bucks, to Marianne-Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Day, Rector of North Tuddenham, Norfolk.——4. At Everton, Thomas, eldest son of T. Quintin, esq. of Hatley-park, Cambridgeshire, to Louisa, third dau. of W. Thornton Astell, esq. M.P. of Everton House, Bedfordshire. —— At Saint George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. T. O. Goodchild, Perpetual Curate of South Malling, Sussex, to Ellen, dau. of P. Perring, esq. of Torrington-square.——At South Hackney, the Rev. T. Sewell, of Harleston, Norfolk, to Louisa-Caroline, third dau. of J. Pulley, esq. Hackney.——At Lexden, W. Wilson, esq. to Hester-Ann, dau. of J. F. Mills, esq. of Lexden-park, Essex.——5. At Lowestoft, the Rev. Wm. Hubert Chapman, to Eliz. only dau. of the late Porter Bringloe, esq. of Hingham, Norfolk.——At Wilton, W. G. Gold, Capt. 53d reg. to Eliz. Mary, only dau. of the late John Nayler, of Hartford-hill, near Northwich, Cheshire.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Evan Nepean, son of the late Sir Evan Nepean, of Loder, Dorset, Bart. to Ann, dau. of Sir Herbert Jenner, Knt.——6. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Edw. Berwick Harwood, esq. youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Lichfield, to Maria-Frances, only dau. of Henry Jadis, esq. of Bryanston-sq. niece of the Viscountess Goderich, and grandniece of John the last Lord Delaval.——6. At Sampford, Somerset, the Rev. G. Bellett, to Eliz. second dau. of the late Sir E. Denny, Bart. of Tralee Castle, Kerry. ——8. At Newton Valence, R. Henley Payne, esq. second son of Sir Peter Payne, Bart. M.P. of Knuston-hall, co. Northampton, to Louisa, youngest dau. of Henry Chawner, esq. of Newton Manor-house, Hants. ——11. At St. James's, J. W. Braine, esq. of St. James's-square, to Frances-Amelia, second dau. of the late Ollyett Woodhouse, esq. Advocate-general of Bombay. ——At Chilton, Joseph, son of the Rev. John Savill, of Halstead, Essex, to Susan, dau. of Col. Addison, of Chilton-hall, Suffolk.——At St. Margaret's, Westminster, John Robt. Thomson, esq. to Emma, fifth dau. of R. E. Cresswell, esq. of Pinkney-park, Wilts. —— At Chepstow, Monmouthshire, Robert Gun Cunningham, esq. of Newland-park, Gloucestershire, to the Hon. Arrabella-Eliza Perry, eldest dau. of Visc. Glentworth. ——At Barnstable, Edw. R. Roberts, esq. Collector of the Customs, to Anne, relict of Mark R. Glaze, esq. late Major in the R. M.——At Newton, the Rev. J. Babb, of Sandford, to Ann, dau. of the late Wm. Flamank, esq.——At Whitchurch, Chas. T. Gaskell, esq. of Stanmore, Middlesex, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Gen. Bruce, of Elstree, Herts. ——12. At Rochester, the Rev. Geo. Davies, Vicar of Grain, Kent, to Mary, dau. of Wm. Nicholson, esq.——At Holywell, John Price, esq. of the Bristol College, to Henrietta-Sophia, dau. of J. Oldfield, esq. of Farm, near Abergele. ——At Hampstead, the Rev. G. G. Harvey, Rector of Horton, in Staffordshire, to Sarah-Frances, eldest dau. of T. Shephard, esq.——At Wiveliscombe, Maria-Hamilton, eldest dau. of Dr. Sully, Surgeon to the Duke of Cumberland, Oakhills, to Siras Wood Norman, esq. of Upton, Somerset.——At Lambeth, Robert Scott, esq. of Upper Stamford-street, to Isabella, eldest dau. of Joseph Prestwich, esq. of South Lambeth.——13. At Prestbury, Cheshire, the Rev. Thomas Cæsar Owen, to Catherine, only dau. of S. Stone, esq. of Macclesfield. ——At Linchmere, Sussex, the Rev. R. H. Baker, Rector of Linchmere, Berkshire, to Miss Bowles.——14. At Allsouls, Marylebone, the Rev. R. C. Wolfe, to Lucy-Margaret, dau. of the late J. Graves Russell, esq. of Clifton. ——At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Rev. R. Allan Scott, to Cordelia, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. White.——18. At Oxford, the Rev. Joseph Burrows, rector of Steeple Aston, to Sarah-Emma, dau. of the late John Shorter, esq. of Bloxham.——At Harrogate, John Bayldon, esq. of York, to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. F. Lundy, rector of Lockington.——At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Lieut.-Gen. White, to Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Alex. Davison, esq. of Swarland-park, Northumberland; and also Captain S. E. Cook, R.N., to Dorothy Davison, youngest dau. of the above. ——At Aylsham, Norfolk, J. W. Flavell, esq. to Eliz. dau. of the late Rev. Horace Suckling, rector of Barsham, Suffolk.

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OBITUARY.

EARL OF DONOUGHMORE.

July 6. At his seat, Knocklofty, co. Tipperary, aged 75, the Right Hon. John Hely-Hutchinson, (second) Earl of Donoughmore (1800), Viscount Suirdale (1797), and Baron Donoughmore, of Knocklofty (1783), in the peerage of Ireland; Viscount Hutchinson (1821), and (first) Baron Hutchinson, of Alexandria and Knocklofty, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; Lord Lieutenant of the County of Tipperary; a General in the army, Colonel of the 18th Foot, Governor of Stirling Castle; G. C. B. and K. C.

This distinguished military commander was born May 15, 1757, the second son of the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Secretary of State for Ireland, by Christiana, created Baroness Donoughmore in 1783. She was the daughter of Lorenzo Nixon, of Murny, co. Wicklow, esq. and niece and heiress to Richard Hutchinson, esq. of Knocklofty.

After being educated at Eton, where Dean Bond was his private tutor, he repaired to the college of Dublin, of which his father had been Provost.

In 1774 he was appointed Cornet in the 18th Dragoons; and in 1775 a Lieutenant; in 1776, he was promoted to a Company in the 67th.

In 1777 Captain Hutchinson was elected to the Irish Parliament for Cork, and distinguished himself as a speaker.

In 1781 he obtained a Majority; and in 1783 a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 77th. Having studied tactics at Strasburgh, he now visited the continent with the enlarged views of one to whom fortune seemed to promise extensive public employment. At the commencement of the French revolution, he found no difficulty in obtaining access to the French camp at its most interesting period, and witnessed la Fayette compelled to abandon his troops and fly for safety. Having scrutinized the state of French army, he then had the fortunate opportunity to examine that which was marching to oppose it, under the gallant Duke of Brunswick, and to calculate upon the result.

At the commencement of our hostilities with France, his brother Lord Donoughmore raised a regiment; and Lieut.-Colonel Hutchinson having also raised one, he obtained, in 1794, the rank of Colonel. He served the campaign in Flanders as extra Aid-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in which capacity, from his acquaintance with the continent and his accomplished education, he could not fail of being a valuable acquisition to his General. He subsequently served in the Irish rebellion, and was second in command in the battle of Castlebar. Having held the command in the Connaught district, the inhabitants presented him with a valuable sword, in acknowledgment of their gratitude and esteem.

In 1796 he obtained the rank of Major-General; and in 1799 served as such in the expedition to the Helder. Lord Cavan being disabled, Major.-Gen. Hutchinson led on his brigade in a gallant style against the enemy, was wounded, and mentioned in an honourable manner in the despatches.

In the expedition to Egypt, Major-Gen. Hutchinson was appointed second in command to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, upon the particular and earnest recommendation of that gallant officer; and on the death of Sir Ralph, he succeeded to the command of an army, which, in the language of Parliament, sustained the honour of their Sovereign, and promoted the glory of their country. The despatch containing the account of the battle of Alexandria was written by General Hutchinson, and its perspicuity and eloquence were equally honourable to his genius and his feelings.

After the battle of Alexandria, fought on the 21st of March, 1801, the French withdrew to a favourable position in front of that place. Major-Gen. Hutchinson did not deem himself sufficiently strong to attack them on this post; he expected, moreover, some reinforcements from India, and the Ottoman army was on its march. He still, however, maintained a war of posts. Colonel Spencer was despatched, in April, to attack Rosetta, which commanded the navigation of the Nile. The English batteries opened on the 16th, and the French withdrew on the 19th to the opposite bank: the town and river thus came into the possession of the British. The greater part of the French force in Egypt now fell back upon Cairo, whither they were followed by Major-Gen. Hutchinson, who, quitting his camp in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, occupied on the 7th May that of El Aft, which the French had just evacuated. He continued his march

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towards Cairo, having the double purpose of covering the Ottoman army, which had now advanced, and of meeting a detachment hourly expected from India.

Having taken the fort of Rahmanie by an advanced corps, the Major-General pursued his march, and on the 17th reached Alham, where he intercepted a large convoy on its way to join the French; and, as the superiority of the British arms was now manifest, the Mamelukes, following the ensign of fortune, came over to him. At this period, a despatch was received from Lieut.-Colonel (the late Lieut.-General Sir John) Murray, stating that he had arrived at Corsira with the Bombay detachment; and that the gallant General Baird was in his rear, and daily expected. The French army in the mean time gradually fell back; and, having reached Cairo, formed entrenchments, and seemed to resolve on a desperate resistance. Major-Gen. Hutchinson, having cleared the country as he marched, reached Gizah, a town on the opposite side of the river to Cairo, on the 21st of June. In the mean time, the Grand Vizier moved on the opposite side of the river, and seeing the success of the British, took up a position within cannon shot of Cairo. On the following day the enemy sent out a flag of truce, and offered to surrender the town and forts. The capitulation was accepted, and the expedition terminated by the agreement of the French to evacuate Egypt. For his gallant and able services in this most glorious campaign, Major-Gen. Hutchinson twice received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, passed March 21, and Nov. 12, 1801; was nominated a Knight of the Bath, on the 30th of May; and raised to the peerage as Baron Hutchinson of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary, by patent dated Dec. 16 in the same year, with an annual pension of 2000*l.* attached to the title.

His Lordship's subsequent services were those of a diplomatist. In Nov. 1806 he was sent on an extraordinary mission to the Prussian and Russian armies; afterwards to the Court of St. Petersburgh; and, at a later period of his life, to meet Queen Caroline at St. Omer's, as the personal friend of the late King, who, many years before, had appointed him one of his counsel as Prince of Wales. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1803; in 1811 appointed Colonel of the 18th foot; and in 1813 became a full General. On the 22d of August 1825, he succeeded his brother in the titles of Earl of Donoughmore, Viscount Suirdale, and Baron Donoughmore, in Ireland, and Viscount Hutchinson in the peerage of the United Kingdom, which had all been conferred with remainder to the descendants of his mother Christiana Baroness Hutchinson. As he was never married, they are now inherited by his nephew, John Hely Hutchinson, esq. late Knight in Parliament for Tipperary, who has also been appointed to succeed his uncle as Lord Lieutenant of that county. He is the same Capt. Hutchinson, who with Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce was instrumental in effecting the escape of Lavalette.—The barony conferred in 1801 has become extinct.

A portrait of Lord Hutchinson, by T. Phillips, R.A. was published in Cadell's Contemporary Portraits, engraved by R. Mackensie.

SIR S. H. CLARKE, BART.

Aug. 28. At his seat, Oak-hill, Hertfordshire, Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, the ninth Baronet, of Salford, co. Warwick (1617).

He was the younger son of Sir Simon the seventh Baronet, by Anne, daughter and coheiress of Philip Haughton, of Jamaica, esq.; and succeeded to the title on the death of his brother Sir Philip Haughton Clarke, May 12, 1798.

Sir Simon married April 9, 1814, Catharine, second daughter of John Haughton James, of Jamaica, esq. and had issue two daughters and three sons: 1. Catherine-Haughton; 2. Mary-Haughton; 3. Sir Simon-Haughton Clarke, born in 1818, who has succeeded to the title; 4. Philip-Haughton; and 5. John-Haughton.

SIR WALTER STIRLING, BART.

Aug. 26. In the Albany, aged 74, Sir Walter Stirling, of Faskine, co. Lanark, Bart. a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Kent, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

Sir Walter Stirling was descended from an ancient Scotish family, four branches of which have at various times been elevated to the title of Baronet.

He was born June 24, 1758, the elder son of Sir Walter Stirling, Knt. Capt. R.N. by Dorothy, daughter of Charles Willing, of Philadelphia, esq. His younger brother is the present Vice-Adm. Stirling.

He was brought up to commercial pursuits, and was for many years a partner in the banking-house of Hodsoll and Stirling in the Strand; which stopped payment at the panic in 1825. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Nov. 4, 1800.

In April 1798 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Gatton, for which he sat until the dissolution in 1802. In the latter year he was a candidate for Seaford, when he polled 47 votes, but

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was outnumbered by the candidates of the Ellis interest, who polled 69.

In the Parliament of 1807-12 he sat for St. Ive's. In 1804 he served Sheriff for Kent; in which county his seat was at Shoreham.

Sir Walter Stirling married, April 28, 1794, Susannah, daughter and sole heiress of George Trenchard Goodenough, esq. F.R.S. and by that lady, who died in childbed June 8, 1806, he had issue an only son and four daughters: 1. Mary-Jane, married in 1816 to James, only son of Alderman Sir Charles Flower, Bart.; 2. Dorothy-Anne, married in 1814 to John Barrett Lennard, esq. second son of Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart.; 3. Matilda-Georgiana, married in 1816 to Henry-Dawkins Milligen, esq.; 4. Sir Walter-George Stirling, born in 1802, who has succeeded to the title; and 5. Susannah-Maria, who died an infant in 1806.

Sir John Tyrell, Bart.

Aug. 3. At Boreham house, near Chelmsford, aged 70, Sir John Tyrell, Bart.

Sir John Tyrell was lineally descended from the Sir Walter Tyrell, who accidentally slew King William Rufus; and whose descendants for fifteen generations uniformly received the grade of Knighthood. He was born July 20, 1762, the only son of John Tyrell, of Hatfield Peverel in Essex, esq. by his second wife, Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Master. His father became possessed of the estate at Boreham, in right of his first wife, Sarah, daughter and coheiress of John Higham, esq. of that place. Sir John was created a Baronet, by patent dated Sept. 28, 1809.

Sir John Tyrell was in the Commission of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Essex, for upwards of forty-five years. As Chairman of the Chelmsford Petty Sessions, at which he presided for the last twenty years, his decisions were uniformly directed to individual security, the tranquillity of society, and the public good. He was an unaffected country gentleman, whose good-nature was habitual and permanent, and one whose actions proved his honest mind. As a social and convivial companion, it was a happiness to live and converse with him, and his benevolence particularly displayed itself by his readiness to perform kind offices to those whose only return could be that of a grateful feeling.

Sir John Tyrell married, Nov. 29, 1791, Sarah, only daughter and heiress of William Tyssen, of Waltham-house in Hertfordshire, esq. and by that lady, who died Dec. 19, 1825, had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Anna-Maria, married in 1811 to John Roberts Spencer Philips, of Riffham-lodge in Essex, esq.; 2. Sir John-Tyssen Tyrell, born in 1795, has succeeded to the title; he represented the county of Essex in the Parliament of 1830, and is again a candidate for that honour; 3. Mary; and 4. Charles-Tyssen.

Sir Albert Pell.

Sept. 7. In Harley-street, Sir Albert Pell, D. C. L. one of the Judges of the Bankruptcy Court.

Sir Albert Pell was educated at Merchant-taylors' school, whence he was elected a Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1786, and graduated B. C. L. 1793, D. C. L. 1798. At an early period of life, he betook himself to the profession of the law, and for many years he appeared as Counsel in a great number of important causes brought into the Court of Common Pleas. He was also a leading Counsel on the Western Circuit, where he acquired both fame and fortune, was called to the degree of Sergeant about 1810, and retired with a handsome competency from the active practice of his profession about seven years back. He was latterly an active and intelligent Magistrate for the county of Middlesex; and, possessing considerable powers of eloquence, he was always a prominent and able speaker. His political opinions were those of the present Administration, and at the close of last year, being then King's Sergeant, the Lord Chancellor appointed him one of the Judges of his new Court of Bankruptcy. Sir Albert thereupon received the honour of knighthood, on the 7th of December.

Sir Albert Pell married, April 20, 1813, the Hon. Margaret-Letitia-Matilda St. John, third daughter of Henry-Beauchamp 12th Lord St. John, and sister to the first wife of the present Mr. Baron Vaughan. His lady survives him, with a numerous family. Until Sir Albert's appointment to the Bankruptcy Court, he chiefly resided at his pleasant villa on Pinner Hill.

Charles Calvert, Esq. M. P.

Sept. 8. At the house of his brother-in-law, Leiston, Suffolk, Charles Calvert, esq. of Ockley Court in Surrey, M. P. for the borough of Southwark in six parliaments.

Mr. Calvert was a younger brother of Nicolson Calvert, esq. the present Knight in Parliament for Hertfordshire; being the fourth son of Felix Calvert, esq. of Portland-place, who died in 1802, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Ladbroke, Lord Mayor in 1747.

He first appeared as a candidate for Southwark at the general election in 1807, was first returned in 1812, and

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rechosen in 1818, 1820, and 1826. In the last named year he stood a contest, when the numbers were:

Charles Calvert, esq. . .	1807
Sir R. T. Wilson . . .	1712
J. Polhill, esq.	1342

At the general election in 1830 he was defeated by J. R. Harris, esq.; but, that gentleman dying before Parliament met, Mr. Calvert was restored to his seat, and rechosen in 1831.

Mr. Calvert married March 31, 1823, Jane, sixth and youngest daughter of Sir William Rowley, Bart. late M. P. for Suffolk.

He was out shooting the day before his death, which has been attributed to cholera.

ADMIRAL DRURY.

Sept. 5. At Bruges, Thomas Drury, esq. Admiral of the Red.

He was a son of the Rev. George Drury, Rector of Claydon, Suffolk.

An officer of this name (and we believe the same) was the commander of the Cameleon of 14 guns, which on the 14th of August 1781, engaged a Dutch vessel of 18 guns, and the latter, after a desperate conflict of half an hour, blew up, and all on board perished. The Cameleon was much damaged, and had twelve men wounded.

Capt. Drury attained post rank March 21, 1782, and commanded the Myrmidon 20, on the home station, during remainder of the French war. With that vessel he escorted a beautiful yacht sent as a present to the Crown Prince of Denmark. At the commencement of the war with the French republic, he was employed in the Fox frigate, at Newfoundland, and subsequently in the Flora 36, on Channel service. In 1795 he was appointed to the Alfred 74, in which he served at the reduction of St. Lucia, and in which he captured two of the enemy's ships of war, la Renommée 44, and la Favourite 22. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1804, Vice-Admiral in 1808, and Admiral in 1814.

His only son, Charles, died at Jamaica, Aug. 24, 1822, aged 22 years.

CAPT. HOPKINS, R.N.

Aug. . . At Alresford, aged 57, after an illness of only two days, Captain Harry Hopkins, R.N.

Capt. Hopkins entered the navy under the auspices of Capt. Wm. H. Ricketts, nephew to Earl St. Vincent, with whom he served in the Bonette sloop, on the West India station, from 1787 to 1790. During the Spanish armament, he served in the Canada 74, commanded by the late Lord Hugh Spencer; and subsequently in the Inconstant and Nigel frigates, Capts. G. Wilson and R. G. Keats. At the commencement of the French revolutionary war, he again joined his friend Lord Hugh, then commanding the Leviathan 74, in which ship he was present at the occupation of Toulon, by Lord Hood, Aug. 28, 1793.

In May 1794, Mr. Hopkins was received on board the Queen Charlotte, bearing the flag of Earl Howe, under whom he had the honour of assisting at the defeat of the republican fleet, on the glorious first of June. His promotion to the rank of Lieutenant took place in December following, when he was appointed to the Comet fire-vessel, Capt. Edward Codrington.

In Feb. 1797 Mr. Hopkins, as Lieutenant of the Lively frigate, witnessed the discomfiture of the Spanish fleet, off Cape St. Vincent. On the 28th of May in the same year, he commanded a boat belonging to that ship, and "gallantly supported" Lieut. T. M. Hardy, in "a most resolute attack" on la Mutine French brig of 14 guns, the capture of which received from its gallantry the warm praises of Earl St. Vincent. Lieut. Hopkins continued to serve in the Lively until she was wrecked near Cadiz in 1798. His subsequent appointments were to the Magnificent 74, and Prince of Wales 98, in the latter of which he assisted at the capture of San Rafael and El Firme, Spanish two-deckers, July 22, 1805. His commission as Commander bore date Jan. 22, 1806; and about the same time he was appointed to the Satellite 16, which was actively employed on the Boulogne station. In June 1810 he was appointed to the Helicon 10, on the Plymouth station, where he remained until advanced to post rank, June 7, 1814. Among other prizes taken by him, during that period, were la Zulma and la Revenant, French privateers, the latter a schooner mounting fourteen guns, with a complement of 77 men; he also drove on shore a privateer, name unknown, near St. Maloes, and assisted at the capture of le Venus schooner, of 14 guns and 67 men.

LIEUT.-COL. FETHERSTONE.

Aug. 13. At Portsmouth, aged 78, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Fetherstone, of the Bengal establishment.

This officer was appointed a cadet in 1782, Ensign in 1783, Lieutenant 1788, Captain 1796, brevet Major 1808, of a regiment 1811, and Lieut.-Colonel 1814. In the course of his long service, including Lord Lake's campaigns, he was present at the battles of Rohilcund, Laswarree, town and fort of Agra, the storming of

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Sasnee (at two different periods), Deeg fort, Bejighur, Catchoura, and at the two storms of Burtpoor. He also served with Brig.-Gen. Monson, during the whole of his retreat, from Dowsah to Agra, a period of fifty-four days, in July and August 1804. In 1812 he visited Europe on furlough; and, having returned to India in 1814, he was actively engaged during the continuance of the war. He finally retired from the service in May 1823.

CHARLES BUTLER, Esq.

June 2. In Great Ormond-street, aged 82, Charles Butler, esq. King's Counsel.

This voluminous author was of a Roman Catholic family, and was nephew to the Rev. Alban Butler, author of the Lives of the Saints. He was educated at the Roman Catholic academy at Hammersmith, and at the English college of Douay, where he acquired a warm attachment to the beauties of classical literature. Having entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and closely pursued a course of legal study, he first appeared before the public in 1773, in an anonymous Essay on Houses of Industry. It was written at the request of Sir Harbord Harbord (afterwards Lord Suffield) and Mr. Chad, in reply to a pamphlet recommending the Houses of Industry, the production of Mr. Potter the editor of Æschylus; and had particular reference to the county of Norfolk.

His next publication was an Essay on the Legality of Impressing Seamen, 1778, which was undertaken at the request of Mr. Astle, who had been desired by Lord North to procure such a defence of the system of impressment. It was favourably received, and went through two editions; some pages in the second edition were written by the Earl of Sandwich, then First Lord of the Admiralty. It was dedicated to Lord Loughborough, then Solicitor-general; whose friendship it procured for Mr. Butler; but the arguments being principally taken from a speech of Sir Michael Foster, Mr. Butler did not include it in the collection of his works, edited about 1823.

In 1779 Mr. Butler was entrusted by the Earl of Sandwich with his defence against the attack of the Duke of Richmond in the House of Lords; and he prepared the speech which his Lordship delivered on that occasion.

About the same time, Mr. Butler amused himself, in conjunction with his friend the celebrated Mr. Wilkes, in an enquiry on the authorship of Junius; and having communicated the result in a letter to a friend, it was inserted, without his knowledge, in the Anti-jacobin Review. It is reprinted with additional remarks, in his Reminiscences, vol. i. pp. 75-114, vol. ii. pp. 120-126.

His next literary exertion was of a professional nature, the continuation and completion of Mr. Hargrave's edition of Coke upon Littleton. Mr. Hargrave had been employed on this work for eleven years, and about half the task was executed, when it was confided to Mr. Butler, on the condition of his completing it during the ensuing four terms. This he performed in 1788. The long annotation on feuds which was inserted in it, was an enlargement of the first literary composition he had ever sat down seriously to compose,—a History of the Feudal Law, a succinct outline of which had been completed in manuscript before the year 1772.

In 1797 Mr. Butler first printed his "Horæ Biblicæ." It is divided into two parts; the first of which contains an historical and literary account of the original text, early versions, and printed editions of the Old and New Testament: the second of the Koran, Zeud-Avesta, Kings, and Edda, the works accounted sacred by the Mahometans, Parsees, Hindûs, Chinese, and Scandinavian nations. There have been five editions of the Horæ Biblicæ; and it forms the first volume of Mr. Butler's collected Works. It has also been translated into French.

In 1804 Mr. Butler published his "Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ; being a connected series of notes respecting the Geography, Chronology, and Literary History of the principal codes and original documents of the Grecian, Roman, Feudal, and Canon Laws." This valuable work was reprinted in 1807, and is included in the second volume of Mr Butler's Works.

In 1806, when the Emperor of Austria publicly renounced the empire of Germany, a question arose on its territorial extent. This led Mr. Butler to investigations, which produced his "Succinct History of the geographical and political revolutions of the Empire of Germany, or the principal states which composed the empire of Charlemagne, from his coronation in 800 to its dissolution in 1806, with some account of the Imperial house of Hapsburgh, and of the six secular Electors of Germany; and of Roman, German, French, and English nobility." Of this work there were three editions; and it forms part of the second volume of Mr. Butler's collected Works.

In 1809 Mr. Butler edited the sixth edition of Fearne's "Essay on Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises;" the study of which profound and useful work he greatly facilitated by his clear arrangement and intelligent notes.

Another of Mr. Butler's legal compo-

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sitions (as he himself styles it) was a short Essay on the character of Lord Mansfield, written at the request of Mr. Seward, for insertion in his "Anecdotes."

Mr. Butler was a constant advocate of his own religious community; although he was in some respects so opposed to the more rigid portion of it, that Bishop Milner, on one occasion, angrily spoke of him as "a decided enemy to the hierarchy of his church." His earliest writings connected with his religious party, were in the three Blue Books, privately circulated among the Roman Catholics in 1790-1792, and which were jointly written by Mr. Joseph Wilkes, a Benedictine Monk, and Mr. Butler. An historical account of the Laws respecting Roman Catholics, was published by Mr. Butler in 1795; A Letter to an Irish Nobleman on a proposed Repeal of the Penal Laws against the Irish Catholics; and A Letter to a Nobleman on the Coronation Oath, both in 1801; A Letter to a Catholic Gentleman on Bonaparte's projected Invasion, 1803; and A Letter to an Irish Gentleman on the fifth resolution of the English Catholics, at their meeting, Jan. 31, 1810.

In 1813, when a vigorous effort was made for the removal of the restrictive laws, Mr. Butler published an Appeal to the Protestants of Great Britain and Ireland; several thousands of which were sold or circulated. The author, in his Reminiscences, says that "it gave universal satisfaction to the Catholics, and did not offend Protestants. A tolerable crop of answers to it appeared; but none obtained much public attention. The ablest was published by a society of gentlemen, who styled themselves 'The Protestant Association:' the late worthy and learned Mr. Granville Sharpe was their president. It expressed some of the prejudices of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but was written with temper and moderation."

In 1815 Mr. Butler delivered an Inaugural Oration, on occasion of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the London Institution; it was published at the request of the managers, and he had the honour of being appointed standing Counsel to the establishment. He subsequently drew up the Act of Parliament which secured its prosperity.

He soon after published his Historical Memoirs of the Church of France, in the reigns of Lewis the fourteenth, Lewis the fifteenth, Lewis the sixteenth, and the French Revolution, in one volume octavo. The same studies led him to several biographical works, which were published in the following order:

The Life of Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray; to which are added the Lives of St. Vincent of Paul, and Henri-Marie de Boudon: a letter on Ancient and Modern Music; and historical minutes of the Society of Jesus. 1810, 8vo.

The Life and Writings of J. B. Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux. 1812.

The Lives of Dom. Armand-Jean Le Bonthillier de Rancé, of the monastery of La Trappe; and of Thomas a Kempis. With some account of the principal religious and military orders of the Roman Catholic Church. 1814, 8vo.

Biographical Account of the Chancellor l'Hôpital and of the Chancellor d'Agueseau, with a short historical notice of the Missisippi scheme. 1814.

Mr. Butler's subsequent works were:

An historical and literary account of the Formularies, Confessions of Faith, or Symbolic Books of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and principal Protestant Churches. 1816, 8vo. Appended to this were Four Essays: 1. an Historical Account of the Monastic Orders of the Church of Rome, respecting the general perusal of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue by the laity; 3. on the Work intituled, 'Roman Catholic principles in reference to God and the King,' published in 1680; 4. an Essay on the Reunion of Christians; which essay exposed him to some severe animadversions from the violent of all parties. In a letter to Dr. Parr he says, "The chief aim of all my writings has been to put Catholic and Protestant into good humour with one another, and Catholics into good humour with themselves."—"I never had any notion that the reunion of Christians was practicable."

Historical Memorials respecting the English, Irish, and Scottish Catholics, from the Reformation to the Present Time. 1819, two vols 8vo.

Dissertation on Mystical Devotion. 1820. (see Reminiscences, ii. 148-186.)

An Inquiry whether the Declaration against Transubstantiation, contained in Act 30 Charles II. could be conscientiously taken by a sincere Protestant. 1822.

Reminiscences of Charles Butler, esq. of Lincoln's Inn [chiefly consisting of the history of his literary labours, from which the present memoir has been derived, and additional reflections on the same subjects.] 1822, second volume 1827.

A Continuation of the Rev. Alban Butler's Lives of the Saints to the present time, with some biographical accounts of the Holy Family, Pope Pius the Sixth, Cardinal Ximenes, Cardinal Bellarmine, Bartholomew de Martyribus, and St. Vincent of Paul: with a republication of his Historical Memoirs of the Society of Jesus. 1823.

The Book of the Roman Catholic

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Church; in a series of Letters addressed to Robert Southey, esq. on his "Book of the Church." 1825, 8vo.

Mr. Butler, in the second volume of his Reminiscences, p. 59, enumerates ten replies which were elicited by this work; to which he rejoined in the two following publications:

A Letter to the Right Rev. C. J. Blomfield, Bishop of Chester in vindication of a passage in the "Book of the Roman Catholic Church," censured in a letter addressed to the author by his Lordship. 1825.

Vindication of the "Book of the Roman Catholic Church," against the Rev. George Townsend's "Accusations of History against the Church of Rome," with notice of some charges brought against The Book of the Roman Catholic Church in the publications of Dr. Phillpotts, the Rev. J. Todd, the Rev. J. B. White, and in some anonymous publications; with copies of Dr. Phillpott's Fourth Letter to Mr. Butler, containing a charge against Dr. Lingard; and a Letter of Dr. Lingard to Mr. Butler, in reply to the charge. 1826, 8vo.

After the appearance of the Vindication, six additional replies were published by the writers on the Protestant side of the question (see Butler's Reminiscences, vol. ii. p. 62) in reference to which Mr. Butler published an Appendix to his Vindication.

We proceed with our list of Mr. Butler's works:

The Life of Erasmus; with historical remarks on the state of literature between the Tenth and Sixteenth centuries. 1825.

The Life of Hugo Grotius; with brief minutes of the civil, ecclesiastical, and literary history of the Netherlands. 1826.

Reply to the Quarterly Review on the Revelations of la Sœur Nativité. 1826.

A Letter on the Coronation Oath: with a notice of the recently published letters of the late King to Lord Kenyon, and his Lordship's answers; and letters of Mr. Pitt to the King, and his Answers, 1827, 8vo.

A short Reply to Dr. Phillpott's Answer (in his "Letters to a Layman") to Mr. Butler's Letters on the Coronation Oath. 1828, 8vo.

A Memoir of the Catholic Relief Bill passed in 1829, being a sequel and conclusion of the "Historical Memoirs of the English, Irish, and Scottish Catholics." 1829, 8vo.

Memoir of the Life of Henry-Francis D'Aguesseau: with an account of the Roman and Canon Law. 1830, 8vo.

Two works which Mr. Butler commenced and left unfinished, were a Life of Christ, or paraphrastic harmony of the Gospels; and a History of the Binomial Theorem. He mentions in his Reminiscences that some of his happiest hours of study were those devoted to mathematics; but that he divorced himself from them because he found that they interfered with his professional duties. M. Pelisson, in his account of M. Huet the celebrated Bishop of Avranches, observes of that prelate that from his earliest years he gave himself to study; that, at his rising, his going to bed, and during his meals, he was reading, or had others to read to him; that neither the fire of youth, the interruption of business, the variety of his employments, the society of his friends, nor the bustle of the world, could ever moderate his ardour for study. These expressions Mr. Butler applied to his uncle Mr. Alban Butler, the author of "The Lives of the Saints," and "he believes that, with some justice at least, he may also apply them to himself;" adding, however, that his love of literature never seduced him from his professional duties. "Very early rising, a systematic division of his time, abstinence from all company and from all diversions not likely to amuse him highly,—from reading, writing, or even thinking on modern party politics,—and, above all, never permitting a bit or scrap of time to be unemployed,—have supplied him with an abundance of literary hours. His literary acquisitions are principally owing to the rigid observance of four rules: to direct his attention to one literary object only at a time; to read the best book upon it, consulting others as little as possible; when the subject was contentious, to read the best book on each side; to find out men of information, and, when in their society, to listen, not to talk."

Some letters of Mr. Butler to Dr. Parr are printed in Parr's Life and Works, vol. viii. pp. 505-512; followed by a long letter from Dr. Parr to Mr. Butler, full of a variety of remarks on his "Reminiscences." The correspondence was also published in the second volume of the Reminiscences, pp. 188-262, where some variations may be observed in Mr. Butler's letters, and there are some letters of Dr. Parr not in his Works.

Mr. Butler was in extensive practice as a conveyancer. The bar was inhibited to Roman Catholics until the passing of the relief act of 1791. He was afterwards the first barrister of his communion that has in modern days been called to the rank of King's Counsel.

Mr. Butler was married in early life; but has left no male issue. His daughter is married to Andrew H. Lynch, esq. a native of Ireland, but a barrister at the English Chancery bar.

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REV. ADAM CLARKE, LL.D.

Aug. 26. At Bayswater, aged 72, the Rev. Adam Clarke, LL.D., F.S.A., and M.R.I.A.

Adam Clarke was born at Magherafelt, about thirty miles from Londonderry; but his parents were natives of Great Britain. His father, a schoolmaster, was the descendant of an English family of respectability; and his mother a Scotchwoman, whose maiden name was Maclean. They had at least one other son, who settled as a surgeon in England, but has been dead many years; and two daughters, one married to Mr. Thomas Exley, a mathematician of eminence, in Bristol, and the other to Dr. W. M. Johnson, a Cornish clergyman.

Through the pious example and instructions of his parents, but especially of his mother, the mind of young Clarke was impressed, at an early period, with a sense of the importance of religion, which was cultivated under the ministry of Mr. Breedon, one of Mr. Wesley's earliest coadjutors. His father appears to have been engaged at this time in the culture of a small farm; and, though his son Adam received from him the rudiments of a classical education, it seems that some part of his time was occupied in assisting in field labour. About the age of fourteen he was sent to a Mr. Bennet, a manufacturer of linen, for the purpose of learning that business; but, whether from disgust, or from a strong predilection for the pursuit of knowledge, he shortly obtained permission to return home. It is certain that his dissatisfaction was irrespective of his master, for whom, in the character of a friend, he retained a sincere and lasting esteem.

Through a preacher in connexion with John Wesley, but whose name is not remembered, the existence of Adam Clarke, as a youth of promise, was made known to the founder of Methodism; who, without seeing him, invited him to become a pupil in Kingswood School, then recently established. With the consent of his parents, he accepted the proposal; but his reception was not in accordance with the kindness of the invitation. He bore the inhospitality of his reluctant entertainer with the patience of a stout spirit, and sedulously applied himself to his books. His diligence and rapid progress changed at length the tone of feeling towards him, and commanded the admiration and respect of his master and his fellow students. Whilst here, he purchased out of his scanty pocket money, and of his own accord, a Hebrew grammar, the study of which laid the foundation of his stupendous acquirements in Oriental learning. It is evident, that the course of study prescribed by the rules of the school was not sufficient to satisfy his thirst for knowledge. "At an early age," he himself informs us, he took for his motto, "Through desire, a man, having separated himself, seeketh and intermeddleth with all wisdom;" and no man ever more fully exemplified the adage.

It was not long before Mr. Wesley visited Kingswood, and made the acquaintance of his unknown protegé. Adam Clarke was called up in compliance with the wish of the venerable man, who questioned him concerning his doctrinal views, his personal experience, his plan of preaching, and various other points; and, being satisfied with his replies, requested him to sit down. A profound silence, for a short time, ensued. Mr. Wesley then asked him if he was willing to become an itinerant preacher! The answer was, "I should be willing, if you thought me worthy." The remainder of the scene Dr. Clarke thus described: "We all sat in profound silence; but my eye was fixed on Mr. Wesley, who appeared motionless with his eyes closed; but a heavenly smile played on his countenance, which seemed to furnish indications of something more than human. At length, awakening from his enraptured meditation, he arose from his seat, and came to the place where I was sitting. Then, with a solemnity which I can never forget, he laid his hand on my head, while he uttered these memorable words, 'May God Almighty out of heaven bless thee, my dear lad, and make thee useful in thy day and generation! Hold thyself in readiness, and in a few weeks I hope to appoint thee to a circuit.'" Such is Dr. Clarke's own account of his introduction to the itinerant ministry, in the connexion in which he spent the whole of the subsequent part of his protracted life. This event occurred in the year 1782, his first circuit being Bradford, Wilts; consequently, when the subject of our memoir was but 19 years of age.

His youth attracted great numbers of hearers wherever he preached; but those who were drawn by curiosity were retained by admiration, finding that, though young, he was well qualified, both by the gifts of nature and the fruits of study, to discharge the holy office which he had undertaken. In fact, at the commencement, as at the close, of his ministerial career, he was exceedingly popular, and even in his first circuit, his preaching brought multitudes to the Chapels who seldom entered them on other occasions. Yet he did not escape from the persecution which raged against Mr. Wesley and his early coadjutors. In one of the Nor-

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man Isles* he was rudely treated by the mob, who, putting a halter round his neck, drummed him out of the town, and threatened him with nothing short of death, should he renew his attempt to preach among them; but, nothing daunted, he redeemed his pledge to do so, when, pleased with his courage, the leaders of the people declared that no one should molest him.

Mr. Clarke continued to travel in various circuits until 1805, after which he remained in London for several years, and devoted a great portion of his time to literature and bibliography. His first publication was a Dissertation on the use and abuse of Tobacco, printed in 1797; his next, an undertaking of much more laborious character, was, "A Bibliographical Dictionary, containing a Chronological Account of the most curious books in all departments of literature, from the infancy of printing to the beginning of the nineteenth century; to which are added, an Essay on Bibliography, and an Account of the best English translations of each Greek and Latin classic. 1802. 6 vols. 12mo & 8vo.—The Bibliographical Miscellany, or a Supplement to the Bibliographical Dictionary, down to 1806. 2 vols. 12mo & 8vo. About this period he became Honorary Librarian to the Surrey Institution, where his literary studies were greatly facilitated. In London he also made the acquaintance of several dignitaries of the Church and other men of learning and distinction, who had heard of his fame as a scholar, or who came into contact with him when engaged in translations for the Bible Society. The earliest mark of public distinction which was conferred upon him, was his election to be a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; in 1805 he received the honorary degree of M.A., and in the following year that of LL.D., from the University of St. Andrew's (the latter being conferred unexpectedly and in the most handsome manner), and he was subsequently chosen to be a Member of the Royal Irish Academy. He was, besides, a Member of some American Literary Associations, and was enrolled among the members of several other learned bodies, whose journals contain some of his communications. He was also honoured with the notice of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, whose valuable collection of books, connected with ancient learning, and particularly with biblical science, was enriched by the contributions of Dr. Clarke, and Dr. C. was sometimes a guest at Kensington Palace. On one, at least, of these occasions, a particular mark of distinction was conferred upon him—the royal carriage being sent to fetch him.

During the several years of his residence in London, Dr. Clarke was closely engaged upon his Commentary to the Bible, but, at the same time, he fulfilled the duties of his station as a preacher, and took a part in the management of various associations for literary, scientific, and benevolent purposes. He also edited several other literary works, of which an imperfect list is subjoined. Baxter's Christian Directory abridged. 1804. 2 vols. 8vo.—Claude Fleury's History of the Ancient Israelites, their Manners, Customs, &c. with a Life of the author, 1805. 12mo.—The Succession of Sacred Literature, in a chronological arrangement of authors and their works, from the invention of alphabetical characters to the year of our Lord 345. 1807. 12mo. and 8vo. vol. 1st. (A second edition of which has recently been published, continued down to A.D. 1300, by his youngest son, the Rev. Joseph B. Clarke.)—Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World connected, including Bishop Clayton's Strictures on the work, with maps. 1808. 4 vols. 8vo.—Narrative of the last illness and death of Richard Porson.—Sturm's Reflections, 4 vols. 12mo.—Harmer's Observations, with his life. 4 vols. 8vo, 1816.—Clavis Biblica; or, a Compendium of Scripture Knowledge. 8vo, 1820.—Memoirs of the Wesley Family, 8vo.—Three volumes of Sermons, besides several single discourses and detached pieces; and many anonymous articles published in the Classical Journal, in some early numbers of the Eclectic Review, and in various other respectable journals.

In the year 1807, Dr. Clarke was appointed one of the sub-commissioners of the public records. Having been recommended on account of his extensive learning and indefatigable industry as a fit person to revise and form a Supplement and Continuation to Rymer's Fœdera, he was desired by the Commissioners of the Re-

* The following postscript of a letter which Mr. Clarke wrote to his friend and fellow-preacher, Mr. King, while at Guernsey, shows with what ardour he was at this time engaged in his ministerial labours. It is dated, "La Terres, 25th December, 1786:—I am determined, by the grace of God, to *conquer and die*, and have taken the subsequent for a motto, and have it placed before me on the mantel-piece:

Στηθ' ἰδαιος ως ακμων τυπτομενος, καλου γαρ Αθλητου διρισθαι και νικαν.

"Stand thou as a beaten anvil to the stroke, for it is the property of a *good* warrior to be *flead alive*, and yet conquer."

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cords to prepare an essay or report on the best method of executing such an undertaking. Accordingly, in the beginning of the year 1808, he prepared a long and luminous Report on the subject, in which he gave a history of the origin and progress of that great national work, Rymer's Fœdera, and suggested a plan as to the best mode of selecting, arranging, and editing the materials necessary for its projected Supplement and Continuation. This Report was approved by the Commissioners, and orders were given to obtain admission for Dr. Clarke into all the public offices, libraries, and repositories, which it might be necessary for him to consult.

In the following year the Commissioners were informed that Dr. Clarke had been diligently employed since the month of March 1808, in collecting materials at the British Museum, the Tower, the Rolls' Chapel, the Privy Council Office, &c. and in comparing them with the contents of Rymer's printed work; whereupon he was requested to prepare a further report upon the particulars of Rymer's plan, and upon the best mode of forming a Supplement and Continuation. In less than a month the Doctor produced a second and longer report. This was followed, after some time, by a third and fourth report; all of which abound with curious and interesting particulars, illustrative of the early periods of English history. After a consideration of these several reports, the Commissioners came to the extravagant and unfortunate resolution that the work would be best executed by a consolidation of all the old and new materials in a chronological series; and Dr. Clarke received directions to prepare materials for a first volume of a new edition. In this great undertaking he was assisted by his eldest son, Mr. J. W. Clarke, and Mr. Holbrooke; but only three volumes of the new edition have been published, during a period in which several of valuable addenda might have been prepared. Dr. Clarke saw the first and part of the second through the press.

But his learned Commentary on the Bible is the monument which will preserve the fame of Dr. Clarke to the latest times. It appeared under this title: "The Holy Scriptures, &c. &c. with the marginal readings, a collection of parallel texts, and copious summaries to each chapter; with a Commentary and Critical Notes, designed as a help to the better understanding of the Sacred Writings, 8 vols. 4to, 1810-26." The work was twice laid aside from indisposition, and once on account of a sudden rise in the price of paper. When he was ready to proceed with the publication, another Commentary by his friend Mr. Benson was announced, and Dr. Clarke withheld his own, not willing that the attention of the public should be divided between the two works. At length, however, the part of Genesis by Dr. Clarke was brought out; and at length, notwithstanding many fears that he would not live to complete it, or at least to carry the whole of it through the press, it was entirely published. The following is the Doctor's own account of his commentatory labours: "In this arduous labour I have had no assistants; not even a single week's help from an *amanuensis;* no person to look for common places, or refer to an ancient author; to find out the place and transcribe a passage of Greek, Latin, or any other language, which my memory had generally recalled, or to verify a quotation;—the help excepted which I received in the chronological department from my own nephew. I have laboured alone for nearly twenty-five years previously to the work being sent to press; and fifteen years have been employed in bringing it through the press to the public; and thus about forty years of my life have been consumed."

It has been reported that the Doctor made large gains by his Commentary; but, though this and all his works had an extensive sale, his profit was small compared with the expense of time and labour which they had cost him. It is stated that he offered the copyright, which he bought back from Mr. Butterworth's executors, to Mr. Tegg, the bookseller, for 2,000*l.* Dr. Clarke was engaged in revising the Commentary for a second edition at the time of his death. In his Lives of the Wesley Family, Dr. Clarke refers to the history of his own life, which he had then written (and probably he continued it to a very recent date), and which, it was announced, will speedily be published. In the preface to one of his volumes of sermons he also intimated an intention of making a distinction among his papers previous to his death, for the guidance of his executors as to which portion of them should be published amongst his posthumous Works. In doing this he appears to have been actuated by a dread of his sermons being published in an imperfect shape from the notes of shorthand writers, for whom, he says, he spoke too quickly, though with sufficient distinctness. It seems that, when he was preparing for the press the volume in which he thus speaks, several of his sermons were sent to him in the form in which they had been reported; and he found that they contained so little of what he had said, in his own words, or in its perfect shape, that he could make no use of them whatever.

In 1815, Dr. Clarke was persuaded by

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some of his friends, who had observed with solicitude the decline of his health, to relinquish, for a time, all public pursuits, and retire into the country. By their munificence, an estate was purchased for him at Millbrook, in Lancashire, towards which Mr. Jonas Nuttal presented 1000*l.* and Mr. Henry Fisher, the proprietor of the Caxton Printing Office in Liverpool, 300*l.* Here he continued his Commentary, and brought it nearly to a close. The land which surrounded his house, and which consisted of several acres, is represented as having been highly cultivated under the immediate direction of the Doctor, who found recreation in the intervals of study in making agricultural experiments. He also amused himself occasionally by the study of natural and experimental philosophy and of astronomy, for prosecuting each of which he had a choice apparatus. The location of so celebrated an individual among them attracted the visits of the neighbouring gentry, with whom an excursion to Millbrook to inspect the library and museum was a favourite pastime.

It was in 1818, the third year of his residence at Millbrook, that, at the request of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, and of Sir Alexander Johnston, he received into his house two Budhist priests, whom that gentleman, at their own request, brought over from Ceylon, that they might be instructed in the principles of Christianity. His earnest desire for the due instruction of his two pupils caused him to compile his Clavis Biblica, which was published in 1820. During twenty months the priests were carefully instructed by him in the English language and in the evidences of our holy religion; at the end of which time, being "fully convinced that they were sincere converts, at their own earnest request he admitted them publicly into the church of Christ by baptism," conferring upon one of them his own name. No one doubted the sincerity of these supposed converts; but on returning to Ceylon, they resumed the functions of Teerunanxies, or high priests. It is said, however, that one of these persons is now acting as interpreter to the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ceylon, and that from the other Dr. Clarke last year received a letter, thanking him for the care and instruction he had bestowed upon him, and for having enlightened his mind on the subject of Christian verities.

In 1822, in compliance with the suggestion of Dr. Clarke, the Methodist Conference resolved to establish a Mission in the Shetland Isles; and, as this was done during the presidency of the Doctor, it became a part of his official duty to correspond with the Missionaries sent out, and to give them such directions as he might deem requisite. The Missionaries met with considerable opposition; but, according to the Minutes of Conference just published, no less than 1,413 of the islanders are now members of the Methodist Society. In this portion of the vineyard, of which he may be considered the apostle, Dr. Clarke always took the most lively interest; and, at the request of the Conference, he continued from year to year to correspond with the Missionaries stationed there. He also visited Shetland in the summer of 1826.

In 1823, Dr. Clarke disposed of his residence at Millbrook, and came to reside in London; but he found that his health required the nourishment of country air; and accordingly he purchased a mansion called Haydon Hall, in the parish of Ruslip, about seventeen miles from London. In this abode he concluded his Commentary, on the 17th of April 1826; and he occupied it till the time of his death. While here, as indeed for some time before he came hither, he did not often preach, his strength being no longer equal to the great physical exertion necessary in the delivery of one of his sermons in his manner. For many years the sermons he has preached have not exceeded the average of two or three weekly, and of late he has found it quite impossible to get through the effort of more than one on a Sabbath. The local preachers of the Windsor circuit were in the habit of preaching in a barn which the Doctor had fitted up as a chapel; and many of them relate with grateful recollection the fatherly counsels which he gave them when afterwards dining at his table.

In 1831, he was set down in the stations as a supernumerary; when he had travelled but one year short of half a century.

The last of his many great acts was the establishment in the spring of 1831, of some schools in the province of Ulster, which, though thickly peopled, he found to a great extent without means of instruction. Such was the poverty of the inhabitants, that, out of 700 children, not one, male or female, had either shoes or stockings. The schools now contain multitudes of children, for several of whom Doctor Clarke provided clothing, and procured money to pay the teachers and other current expenses. It was for the purpose of visiting these seminaries that he went over to his native island a few months since, and he was obliged to return soon after landing, in consequence of an attack of illness. It has been stated that at this time he was rather sceptical as to the existence of cholera in a malignant form; but when he was in

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Liverpool attending at the late Conference, his opinion seems to have been changed. It is certain that the Doctor left Liverpool before the Conference had closed its sittings. From thence he proceeded to Frome on a visit to his son Joseph, a clergyman of the Established Church; and joined in the proceedings of a meeting convened for the purpose of promoting temperance, sobriety, and industry among the poorer inhabitants, at which the Bishop of the diocese and several of the resident nobility and gentry assisted; on which occasion he spoke with great power and feeling. From Frome he repaired to Bristol, and preached his *last* sermon at Westbury, near that city. On the 20th of August, he left Bristol on his way to the metropolis, and was met at Kensington by his friend Mr. Hobbs, who brought him to his house in Bayswater, where he slept. On the day following he rode to Stoke Newington, and afterwards returned home to Haydon-hall. At this period, Mr. Clarke (his nephew, and a surgeon in the navy) advised him to take castor oil, owing to the state of his bowels; and it was finally arranged, that Mr. Hobbs should fetch him on the ensuing Saturday to his house at Bayswater, where he had engaged to preach an anniversary sermon on Sunday the 26th. Mr. Hobbs repaired to Haydon Hall, according to agreement, when Dr. Clarke complained that his bowels were disordered, but said he hoped the complaint would speedily subside. They left Haydon Hall, and hastened to Bayswater. Towards evening the Doctor grew rather worse; but no apprehensions of danger were then entertained. Before five, however, on the morning of Sunday, Dr. Clarke had risen, and, still suffering from his malady, had dressed himself, and with his hat, bag, and cane in readiness, was waiting to leave the house. Mr. Hobbs found him thus equipped in the parlour; he stated that he was very ill, and requested to be taken immediately to his own home. A carriage was accordingly sought, but, prior to this, a medical gentleman was called in, who pronounced his case to be one of cholera. Other medical gentlemen attended, and various remedies tried, but to no purpose. Mrs. Clarke arrived, to witness the companion of her life on the verge of an eternal world, and unable to address her. His sons, Theodoret and John, were also present. Soon after eleven at night he breathed his last. His funeral took place at the Wesleyan Chapel, City Road, on Wednesday, the 29th of August. The hearse, containing the body, followed by three mourning coaches, left the house of Mr. Hobbs, at Bayswater, where he died, about twelve o'clock, and reached the chapel at one. Although the day was exceedingly wet, and one disappointment had already been experienced, great numbers of persons had assembled, waiting the arrival of the mournful procession, notwithstanding arrangements had been made to render the funeral strictly private.

The body, which had been closely soldered in a coffin of lead, was carried into the chapel, and rested near the door on supporters placed there to receive it. Accompanied by all the preachers present, the corpse was met by the Rev. Mr. Entwisle, who began the solemn service with, "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord;" and read impressively that part of the awful form appointed for the occasion. When drawing towards the close, the reverend gentleman paused for a few moments, to impress upon all present the interesting solemnity of the scene before them, and then resumed his reading.

Three verses were then sung of the well-known hymn, commencing,

"Hark! a voice divides the sky,
Happy are the faithful dead."

Mr. Entwisle then addressed a few words to those present. He need not, he said, say to any of them, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" They well knew this. For himself he acknowledged that he felt a kind of melancholy satisfaction in taking a part in the solemn services of the day, having been acquainted with his dear friend and brother, Dr. Adam Clarke, for nearly forty-five years. It was not his intention to deliver such an address as ought on such occasions to be delivered; in due time an improvement would be made of the awful event —awful, not to him who had departed this life, and who now rested from his labours, but awful to them as a religious body, to the bereaved members of his family, and to a large circle of beloved friends. He expressed his earnest desire that, when it should please God to say to him, or to any one present, "Give an account of thy stewardship!" they might give that account with joy, and not with grief. Mr. Entwisle then concluded that portion of the services with an extempore prayer, in which he solemnly and affectionately commended the bereaved family to the protection and consolation of Almighty God, and prayed that the awful and mysterious dispensation of Providence might be duly improved by the family—by the religious body with whom the deceased had been so long connected—and by all who had assembled to witness the solemnities, or to pay their last tribute of respect to one by whose labours they had been so greatly benefited.

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The friends and preachers now accompanied the body to the grave, where the service was resumed by the Rev. George Marsden, amidst the sighs and tears of nearly all that were assembled; and never, perhaps, was there a more attentive and serious audience.

The grave in which Dr. Clarke's remains are interred, is next to the vault in which the ashes of Mr. Wesley moulder in repose. He often expressed his wish to be buried near to his spiritual father. When the body was consigned to the ground, all the relatives of the deceased were greatly affected; but none more so than Mr. John Wesley Clarke, his eldest son.

Dr. Clarke presided on three several occasions in the English Conference, and an equal number of times in the Irish Conference.

It is no small proof of his greatness in the pulpit, that no man perhaps ever drew congregations so large or of so mixed a character; wherever he went, he was eagerly followed by all classes. He brought his learning to bear upon his subject without any parade, and in the most instructive form; and his native fervour, joined with the clearness of his conceptions and the vastness of his resources, never failed to elevate and inform his hearers.

His style of writing was unstudied. He wrote as he thought, and his thoughts were not about the graces of speech. Like Wesley, he sacrificed all mere ornament to plainness and intelligibility—the desire to shine to the wish to be useful; but this mode of proceeding was adopted by him at an earlier period of life than Wesley. The latter had well studied the belles lettres, and was a man of polite literature, as well as of solid learning. Dr. Clarke began his literary career as he finished it, studious of one thing only, and that was to convey the most information in the fewest and the plainest words. The consequence was, that, though both equally unpretending in their styles, they wrote differently. However plain and sententious, Wesley's words convey exactly the meaning which it is evident he wished them to convey; and, according to his system of pointing, not a comma could be shifted or obliterated without impairing the punctuation. Dr. Clarke's style wants that evenness and precision. The redeeming qualities of his style consisted in its pregnancy and force, in a sterling and plentiful vocabulary, and in the dextrous management of iteration; and on practical subjects he wrote, as well as spoke, with the unction and the energy which spring out of acute sensibility and intimate experience.

As a friend, Dr. Clarke was always distinguished for his undeviating constancy. Free, affable, and communicative, he was at all times easy of access. In company, he was cheerful and familiar, without displaying any parade of learning, except when particular occasions called for a momentary emanation from his ample stores. His conversation abounded with anecdote and incident, sometimes derived from foreign sources, but more generally drawn from his own observations on men and manners, collected during his journey through life, and treasured up in a highly retentive memory. That his reputation, as a man of learning, had not made him proud, is shown by the fact, that, though he had numerous opportunities of making the acquaintance of persons of distinction, all his intimate friends were chosen from among the quiet, the simple, and the unpretending. His disinterestedness was a remarkable trait in his character. At a time when he had the opportunity of reaping considerable emolument for his labours under Government, and he was asked what they could do for him, he replied, "Oh, nothing; I dwell among my own people." He was strongly attached to the body of Christians which owed so much to him, though he imagined that the obligation was all on the other side; for he has been heard to say, "I belong to the Methodists, body and soul, blood and sinews; this coat (seizing hold of his own sleeve) is theirs." But, though he refused to take any thing for himself, he used his influence to procure the advancement of others, among whom may be mentioned the Rev. Hartwell Horne; and, notwithstanding he might doubtless have been rich, had the accumulation of money been one of his objects, he died poor.

He had twelve children, of whom six, three sons and three daughters, survive. The maiden name of his widow was Cooke. She was born at Trowbridge, in Wiltshire; and had two sisters, one of whom was married to the late Jos. Butterworth, esq. M.P. Dr. Clarke has disposed, by will, of his effects. The chief part of his property, it is believed, consists in his valuable library. It comprises some thousands of volumes in various languages, among which are many that are very ancient, scarce, and valuable. These, having been arranged under his own eye, are in such exquisite order, that he could at all times put his hand on a given volume, at a minute's notice. Of manuscripts, both ancient and Oriental, he has left a large and valuable collection, and a museum of natural and other curiosities.

FRANCIS WERRY, ESQ.

July 27. At Boudgea, near Smyrna, in his 88th year, after a few days' illness,

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Francis Werry, Esq. late His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Smyrna.

Mr. Werry in the first American war commanded armed letters of marque; and in 1779 was appointed, by the Reprisal Association of the city of London, to the command of the private ship of war King George, when on the 2d of August, 1779, he fell in with the French frigate La Concorde, and after a severe and obstinate resistance of near two hours, the King George had 42 men killed and wounded, and on a Spanish ship of the line bearing down, she was obliged to surrender to her opponent, which was four times her size and weight of metal, and had double her number of men.

He afterwards served his country 34 years as Consul at Smyrna. He discharged his magisterial and judicial duties (attributes peculiarly appertaining to the Consuls in the Levant) with independence and uprightness, to the satisfaction of his superiors and of the public; and in all the events during the French revolutionary war, and the critical position of Smyrna in 1797, and during the insurrection of the Greeks, he rendered essential service to His Majesty's subjects, to the Europeans in general, and to the Christian population of Smyrna. By his firmness and experience, and his personal influence in treating with the chiefs of the local Government during the power of the Janissaries, he more than once prevented the European quarter of the town being a scene of fire and bloodshed. During the successive rapid military, naval, and political events in the Mediterranean and Levant, from the commencement of the war with France to the close of the same (1814), the various political intelligence which he caused to be conveyed to the Admirals Earl St. Vincent, Lord Nelson, Lord Keith, Sir Sidney Smith, and Lord Collingwood, and to His Majesty's respective Ambassadors residing at the Porte, was highly valued by them, proof of which is to be seen in their autograph letters to him. For this long course of zealous and faithful service to his country, His Majesty George IV. was graciously pleased to grant him a retiring pension equal to his full salary.

C. H. COULTHURST, ESQ.

April 15. On board the Agnes, bound from the old Calabar river to Fernando Po, Conrade Henry Coulthurst, esq. another victim to the long catalogue of those who have fallen a sacrifice to their enthusiasm for African discovery.

He was the son of a gentleman resident at Sandyway, near Northwich, in Cheshire; was educated at Eton and Oxford, at which university he took a very honourable degree, and was afterwards called to the bar, as a member of the Middle Temple; but had from his boyhood imbibed a love of enterprise and geographical discovery, particularly for that part of the world where his life has now fallen a sacrifice. He had a companion, Mr. Tyrwhitt, also a member of the legal profession. Through the introduction of the Geographical Society, they were furnished by Government with some valuable scientific instruments, with letters to the Governors on the coast, &c. &c. The plan of their expedition was to land at Benin on the western coast, and prosecute from thence the route to Funda; from that place to proceed in a north-easterly direction, until they should meet with the Bahr el Abiad, and to follow the course of that river from its rise to its termination, a route which would have comprised 1200 miles of terra incognita.

MR. WILLIAM LAING.

April 10. At Lauriston, near Edinburgh, in his 68th year, Mr. William Laing, bookseller.

Mr. Laing may be ranked among the well-known and respectable citizens of Edinburgh, who have reflected honour and credit upon their native city. For the long period of nearly fifty years, he followed his useful and honourable profession, and at the time of his death was the oldest bookseller in Edinburgh engaged in actual business.

He was born in that city July 20, 1764, and at the usual age was sent to the Grammar High School of Canongate. Having fixed on the business of a printer, he served an apprenticeship for six years, but abandoned this employment, as his eye-sight was somewhat delicate; and a favourable opportunity presenting itself, he commenced business on his own account, as a bookseller in the Canongate, in 1785. A few years afterwards he removed from his first situation lower down the street to Chessel's Buildings, where he remained till 1803, when he removed to the South Bridge; having, from the year 1786, continued to issue an almost annual succession of catalogues. The members of the trade at that time in Edinburgh, were highly respectable gentlemen; and the names of John Balfour, John Bell, William Creech, Charles Elliot, and others then engaged in it, would have added reputation to any profession.

Mr. Laing was modest and unassuming in his manners, and in the general tone of his temper. Few surpassed him in acquaintance with particular editions of antient authors. He knew which were

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scarce, and was well informed of the price that was put upon them, not merely in in this country, but likewise on the continent.

At a very critical period, in 1793, he first visited Paris, chiefly with the design of extending his knowledge of that particular department of business, in which he had now become eminent; for when any scarce or valuable work was wanted, his shop was known as the place where it was most likely to be found. After the peace of Amiens, and on several successive occasions, he visited France and Holland for a similar purpose. At a still earlier period, being informed that his Majesty Christian VII. King of Denmark, had been advised to dispose of the numerous duplicates which were in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, he resolved to undertake a voyage to Denmark. This he accordingly did in 1790, chiefly at the instigation of the late professor Niebuhr (the distinguished investigator of Roman History), who was then a student in the University of Edinburgh. After remaining some time at Copenhagen, he concluded an arrangement with Dr. Moldenhawer, the King's librarian, which proved satisfactory to both parties.

During the late war, and when there was hardly any communication with the Continent, Mr. Laing commenced the publication of the Greek Historians. Nothing of the kind had ever been attempted in Edinburgh, or even in Scotland, excepting by the Foulis, the celebrated printers at Glasgow. Edinburgh has never been much distinguished for issuing from the press accurate editions of the classics; if we except Ruddiman's Livy, and Cunningham's Virgil, by Messrs. Hamilton and Balfour, there is nothing else worth mentioning.

In 1804, he published, in six small 8vo volumes, the works of Thucydides in Greek, accompanied with a Latin translation. Its title is, "Thucydides, Græcè et Latinè. Accedunt Indices, ex Editione Wassii et Dukeri;" and the editor was the Rev. Peter Elmsley, the eminent Greek critic. Respecting this edition the late Professor Dalzel thus expresses himself in his Collectanea Græca Majora: "Nitidissimè, et, quantum observavi, accuratissimè expressa est."

In 1806 appeared in small 8vo, in seven volumes,—"Herodotus, Græcè et Latinè. Accedunt Annotationes selectæ, necnon Index Latinus, ex Editionibus Wesselingii et Reizii." It is much to be regretted, that Professor Porson, whom Mr. Laing had prevailed upon to undertake the task of editor, only proceeded to the beginning of the second book. He then applied to Professor Dunbar, who acquitted himself with singular ability.

Xenophon was next published by Mr. Laing—"Xenophontis quæ exstant Opera, Græcè et Latinè, ex Editionibus Schneideri et Zeunii. Accedit Index Latinus." This appeared in 1811, in ten volumes, of the same size and type with the editions of Thucydides and Herodotus already mentioned. Mr. Adam Dickenson, an unassuming but accurate Greek scholar, superintended this edition. His care, diligence, and skill in discharging the duties of the office in which he had engaged, deserve the grateful recollection of every lover of Greek literature.

Mr. Laing's exertions for the promotion of Greek learning in Edinburgh, will be long remembered on account of the elegant, accurate, and commodious editions which he published. It was chiefly owing to the difficulty of obtaining efficient aid in superintending the press that the Historians were not followed by the publication, in a similar form, of the Works of Plato and Demosthenes.

Although Mr. Laing continued to be attentive to business till within three days of his death, much of his time was latterly devoted to the Commercial Bank of Scotland; an institution which has proved of essential benefit to mercantile business in that country, and of which he was one of the original promoters, and for some years one of the Ordinary Directors. He has left a widow and nine surviving children, one of whom, since the year 1821, has been in partnership with him in business.

MR. THOMAS BOURN.

Aug. 20. At his house, Mare-street, Hackney, in his 62nd year, Mr. Thomas Bourn, Teacher of Writing and Geography, and Author of a well-known Gazetteer of the most remarkable places in the World.

Mr. Bourn was born at Hackney, April 19, 1771, and educated at a school kept in Well-street, by Mr. Naudin, a very strict disciplinarian, whose precepts probably tended to impress upon his pupil those habits of industry and punctuality for which he was afterwards remarkable. On leaving Mr. Naudin's, Mr. Bourn engaged as teacher in the school of the Rev. S. Palmer, and there by his diligence and perseverance, attracted the attention, and secured the esteem and friendship of Mr. Wm. Butler, the author of Exercises on the Globes, and various other works for the instruction of the young (a memoir of whom will be found in our vol. XCII. ii. 279). Mr. Bourn continued at Mr. Palmer's till the year 1791, at which period he commenced teaching writing

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and geography in ladies' schools in conjunction with Mr. Butler, to whose eldest daughter he was married in 1796. In her he found the inestimable treasure of a devoted wife, whose constant affection and tender sympathy, enhanced the joys, and mitigated the sorrows, incident to the chequered scenes of six and thirty years. Of the esteem in which Mr. Bourn held his excellent father-in-law, he has recorded a testimony in the dedication to his Gazetteer (published in 1808) where he expresses his gratitude to him as "the instructor of his childhood, the adviser of his youth, and the friend of his maturer years."

In the important and laborious occupation of teaching, Mr. Bourn pre-eminently excelled; his information was varied and extensive, and a diligent employment of the small intervals of time between his numerous engagements, enabled him to add continually to the stores of knowledge already acquired, and thus to secure the attention of his pupils by subjects ever new. His lessons were not confined to the mere mechanism of writing, and a dry detail of names of places, but combined a variety of historical and biographical knowledge, amusing anecdotes, and moral precepts. His mode of communicating instruction was very pleasing; his kind and gentle manners peculiarly fitted him to engage the attention of the young, and many are those who recollect with gratitude his patient assiduity in endeavouring to elucidate any difficulty, and to smooth the path to knowledge. His pupils not only valued him as an excellent master, but respected and loved him as a kind friend. Home, however, was the scene where Mr. Bourn appeared to the greatest advantage, for there, surrounded by the objects of his tenderest affection, he received while he imparted happiness. He possessed the rare art of securing deference without the least appearance of harshness; for

"His authority when most severe
Was but the sterner countenance of love."

Most truly may it be said of him.

"He was all goodness, ever mild,
Compassionate and gentle to his friends,
Filled with domestic tenderness; the best,
The kindest father."

Mr. Bourn's health had been declining about two years; but within the two months preceding his decease, he appeared to have gained renewed strength and energy, so that his family cherished the hope that his life would be spared to them for some years: but Providence had decreed otherwise. On Saturday the 18th, Mr. Bourn engaged in his usual avocation, but in the course of the day was attacked by diarrhœa which resisted every effort to arrest it, and on the following Monday he expired.

Mr. Bourn had eleven children, eight of whom survive him.

REV. J. L. DAYRELL.

Aug. 9. At Lillingston Dayrell, Bucks, aged 76, the Rev. John Langham Dayrell, for fifty-one years rector of that parish, and vicar of Stowe.

The family of the Dayrells is one of the most ancient and respectable in the kingdom; the name appears in Battle Abbey Roll spelt as it originally was, D'Airel or D'Ayrel, from a small town of Normandy; Lillingston-Dayrell has been distinguished by that name, as the residence of the head of the family for centuries. The gentleman lately deceased was the fourth and youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Dayrell of Lillingston-Dayrell, Bucks, by Anne, daughter of Sir James Langham, Bart. of Cottesbrook, co. Northampt. whose mother was Maria, daughter of Sir Richard Temple of Stowe and sister to Lord Cobham. He was the last of the males in a direct line, except one, his nephew, the present lord of the manor; in the event of whose death without children, the estate will devolve to a very distant relation, bearing the name; and in default of his male issue, passes to the Dayrells of Shudy Camps, and Darells of Cale Hill, both these latter families being connected to the parent stock.

Mr. Dayrell was a member of Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1781. He was instituted to the rectory of Lillingston Dayrell in the same year, and presented to the vicarage of Stowe in 1783 by the late Marquis of Buckingham. He was for some time before his death the senior magistrate of the county, in which capacity he was impartial and humane, ever espousing the cause of the poor. In his clerical duties he was exemplary and assiduous, as long as his health permitted: as a husband, master, and friend, none could excel him; the extreme kindness and amiable tenderness of his character and manners, never failed to excite the affection of all who had the happiness of knowing him; his generosity was great and without ostentation; he possessed that meekness of spirit which characterises the true christian, and literally did to all as he would they should do unto him.

Mr. Dayrell was twice married: with the amiable and excellent lady who survives him, he had lived forty years of unalloyed happiness, and his memory will long be cherished with veneration.

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CLERGY DECEASED.

Lately. At Burton Latimer, aged 35, the Rev. *Thomas Durham*, late Fellow of Catherine hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as eighth Wrangler 1820, M.A. 1823.

At the house of the Rev. *J. Bennett Goodwin*, Curate of Lower Brixham.

The Rev. *W. Greenside*, Minister of St. Mary's, Ayton, Yorkshire.

The Rev. *John Langton Leech*, M.A. Vicar of Askham, and Brigham, Cumberland. He was of Pembroke coll. Camb. M.A. 1787; was presented to Askham in 1795 by Edward Bolton, Esq. and to Brigham by the Earl of Lonsdale in 1814.

In Horsham Gaol, where he was confined for debt, the Rev. *James Millner*, Rector of Middleton, Sussex, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1819. His daughter, whose age is 17, has since run off from a school near Great Marlow, to the protection of the brother of a Baronet, who, although advanced in years, has publicly, at Bow-street Police-office, expressed his intention of marrying her.

Of cholera, after an illness of 24 hours, in his 75th year, and the 50th of his ministry, Dr. *Robertson*, one of the ministers of South Leith.

The Rev. *Joseph Selkirk*, Perpetual Curate of Ashworth, Lancashire, and Chaplain to the Earl of Dunmore.

At Portsmouth, the Rev. *John Taylor*, Chaplain of his Majesty's ship Excellent.

The Rev. *John Thomas*, Vicar of St. Donat's with Monknash, co. Glamorgan, to which he was presented in 1805 by J. T. Drake, Esq.

The Rev. *Thomas Whiting*, Vicar of Lambourn, Berks, to which church he was presented in 1814 by the Dean of St. Paul's.

July 3. The Rev. *John Blackstone Morgan*, B.A. of Trinity college, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. H. Davies Morgan, Minister of Castle Hedingham, Essex (see the pedigree of Blackstone in our vol. XCVII. ii. 224). He had been ordained on Trinity sunday last to the curacy of Garsington in Oxfordshire, and his name appeared in the second class of honours in the Michaelmas term. The intense anxiety with which he entered on the sacred profession, added to a long course of severe study, had exhausted the strength of his constitution.

July 8. At Cheltenham, aged 59, the Rev. *Thomas Mills*, of Covall Hall, Chelmsford, Vicar of Bumpstead Helion, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as seventh Wrangler 1796. M.A. 1799, and was presented to his living by that society in 1809.

GENT. MAG. *Sept.* 1832.

July 11. Aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Field*, M.A Perpetual Curate of Barlow, for thirty years Curate of Brampton and Briminton, and for thirty-seven years Master of the free grammar-school, Chesterfield. He was of Univ. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1782, and was instituted to Barlow in 1816.

July 17. Aged 72, the Rev. *Tufton Charles Scott*, D.C.L. Rector of Monkton with Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet. He was the youngest son of the late Edward Scott, esq. of Scott's Hall, in Kent (of which ancient family an account is given in Hasted's Kent, vol. iii. p. 292) by Margaret, daughter of John Sutherland, esq. He was of Exeter coll. Oxf. B. and D.C.L. 1802; and was collated to Monkton in 1808 by Archbishop Manners Sutton.

July 20. At West Cholderton, Wilts, aged 75, the Rev. *Edward Foyle*, Rector of Kimpton, Hants, and of Chilcombe, Dorset. He was the son and heir of the Rev. Edward Foyle, (a biographical notice of whom will be found in Nichols's Illustrations of Literature, vol. VI. p. 215). He was of Queen's coll. Oxford, M.A. 1780; was instituted to the rectory of Chilcombe in 1785, on his own presentation; and was presented to that of Kimpton at the same period by his uncle Gorges Foyle, esq.

At Spalding, in his 75th year, and the 30th of his incumbency, the Rev. *Walter Maurice Johnson*, Vicar of St. Mary's, Weston. He was the youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Maurice Johnson, of the Guards, and of Ayscough Fee hall, Rutlandshire; and was presented to his living by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

July 23. Aged 32, the Rev. *William Henry Marriott*, Minister of St. Paul's chapel, Edinburgh. He was of Trinity coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 182..

July 24. At Syerston, Notts, aged 78, the Rev. *E. Cowley*, Perpetual Curate of Sibthorpe.

July 28. At Hampstead, the Rev. *Henry William Fraser*, B.A. of Queen's coll. Cambridge. He was the youngest son of the late John Fraser, esq. of Achnagairn; and was lately incumbent of the new chapel of St. Stephen's Lindley, in the parish of Huddersfield, and in the patronage of the vicar of that place.

At Fyfield, Berks, after a few hours' illness of malignant cholera, the Rev. *Edward Parris New*, Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, and Perpetual Curate of Northmoor in that county. He was educated at Merchant-taylors' school, from which he was elected a Fellow of St. John's; he graduated M.A. 1825, B.D. 1831; and was presented to Northmoor by his college in 18 . . .

At Magdalen college, Oxford, aged 80,

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the Rev. *William Andrew Jenner*, D.D. the senior Fellow. He was the second son of Robert Jenner, esq. Regius Professor of Civil Law in that University; and uncle to Mrs. Marshall Hacker, of Iffley. He graduated M.A. 1775, B D, 1787; and D.D. 1815; and was highly esteemed by the society in which he had so long resided.

July 30. At Shottisham, Suffolk, aged 75, the Rev. *William Kett*, for fifty-one years Rector of that parish; also Rector of Waldringfield and Vicar of Darsham. He was of Caius coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1779 as ninth senior Optime, M.A. 1789; was presented to Shottisham by his own family, to Darsham in 1789 by Sir John Rous, Bart. and to Waldringfield in 1796 by Nath. Randell, esq. He was father of Mr. Kett, druggist, of Oxford.

At Vurlong, near Cowbridge, aged 73, the Rev. *Edward Morgan*, Rector of Egloys Brewis, co. Glamorgan, and of Badgworth, Gloucestershire. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus coll. Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1782, B.D. 1790, and was Proctor of the University in 1789-90. He was presented by his college to the sinecure rectory of Badgworth in 1796.

Aug. 6. At Wilton-place, aged 43, the Rev. *Edward Edwards*.

Aug. 7. Aged 77, the Rev. *Henry Freeman*, Rector of Alwalton, and Vicar of Everton, Huntingdonshire, for many years a very influential magistrate for that county. He was formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1776 as tenth Wrangler, M.A. 1779; he was presented to Everton by that society in 1793, and to Alwalton in 1801 by the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

Aug. 14. At Plymouth, of cholera, the Rev. *James Carne*, D.D. Vicar of Charles, to which church he was presented in 1827 by William Carne, esq. His widow died of the same disease four days after.

Aug. 15. The Rev. *Joshua Dix*, Vicar of Feversham, Kent. He was of New college, Oxford, M.A. 1800, B.D. 1808; and was presented to Feversham in 1814 by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. He was taken ill whilst walking with his daughter in the town, and expired immediately after reaching his house.

Aug. 16. At Stratford Tony, Wiltshire, the Rev. *George Taunton*, Rector of that parish: only surviving brother to Mr. Justice Taunton. He was the fourth and youngest son of the late Sir Wm. Elias Taunton, Town Clerk of Oxford (see the memoir of that gentleman in our vol. xcv. ii. 278); and was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1807, B.D. 1816; and was one of the Lecturers of the City of Oxford. He was presented to Stratford Tony by his college in 1825.

LONDON DEATHS.

July 8. Aged 71, Henry Page, esq. of the Clapham Road, many years one of His Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners.

July 23. Of consumption, Edward Corbet Palsgrave, esq. youngest son of Theodore Palsgrave, esq.

Aug. 13. Aged 24, Lavinia, wife of Mr. Samuel Tymms, author of the Family Topographer.

Aug. 24. In St. John's Wood Road, aged 72, George Thompson, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

In Queen-square, Westminster, aged 21, Edward, youngest son of J. Spedding, esq. of Mirehouse, Cumberland.

At Sydenham, aged 65, S.H. Philips, esq.

Aug. 25. At Whitechapel, aged 108, Thomas Plum. He was a native of North America, and when young entered into the service of a surgeon in the Army. He afterwards joined the engineers, and was attached to the 52d regiment at Bunker's Hill, and several other battles, until taken prisoner. It is said that during this period Washington, to whom he was known, saw him, and endeavoured to win him to his cause; but Plum steadily refused to fight against King George. When discharged, he worked at his trade of carpenter until his 80th year, since which he has constantly resided at Whitechapel. His only relation is a daughter, aged 80, settled in America.

Suddenly, at the Cat and Bagpipes public-house, the corner of Downing-street, George Bridgman, who during the latter part of the reign of George III. was court newsman. Bridgman was well known about the town from his singular appearance, being of very short stature, and invariably carrying with him a huge walking-stick and a reticule basket. For several years past he was designated the "Poet Laureat of Westminster." Several of the newspaper offices allowed him a weekly pension for his former services, as also did several gentlemen in the Treasury.

Miss Paul, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Paul, esq barrister.

In Nelson-sq. aged 24, Richard, eldest son of Richard Waring, esq. late of Edwardstone-house, Suffolk.

Aug. 26. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 21, William Young Hadden, esq. second son of late John Hadden, esq. Nottingham.

At Lamb's Conduit-place, aged 70, Thomasin-Ann, relict of late A. L. Poynter, esq.

Aug. 27. In Leigh-st. Burton-crescent, aged 81, Mrs. Frances Belchier, dau. of late John Belchier, esq. sen. surgeon.

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Aug. 28. At Nine Elms, aged 84, William Watson, esq.

In Percy-st. Mr. Claremont, who was for very many years a Member of Covent-garden Theatre. Although he never appeared in the higher walks of the drama, he was a useful actor, always at his post, and master of his part. He always conducted himself as a gentleman, and associated with the most eminent of his profession, and was much respected by every person upon the establishment. His real name was Cleaver, and he was originally a linendraper. He made his first appearance at Margate in 1792, and was engaged at Covent-garden in 1793.

Aug. 29. At Highbury-grove, aged 58, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Kolle, esq. and dau. of William Horton, esq.

Aug. 30. At Blackheath, aged 65, Lavinia-Martha, widow of Stephen Groombridge, esq. F.R.S.

Aug. 31. At Pimlico, aged 85, John Hodsdon, esq. leaving no issue.

Lately. Lieut. Harper, of the 69th reg.

Lieut. Griffith Bevan, R.N. (1809).

Sept. 1. John Wade, esq. son of late Gen. Wade, and grandson of Field-Marshal Wade.

In his 10th year, Joseph, only son of J. M. Rainbow, esq. of Brixton.

Sept. 2. At Hackney, aged 56, Mr. John Olding Butler, Master of writing, arithmetic, and geography. He was the son and successor of Mr. William Butler, the author of several useful school-books in geography, chronology, and arithmetic, a memoir of whom was communicated by the son to our vol. xcii. ii. p. 279, and afterwards published separately with a portrait. Mr. J. O. Butler also formed some compilations for schools, which have been well approved, and have arrived at several editions. The Geography of the Globe, 1826 (see vol. xcvi. i. 540); Questions in Roman History (originally framed by his father), 1827 (vol. xcvii. ii. 334); a new Introduction to Geography; and an engraved Introduction to Arithmetic. Mr. Bourne, compiler of the Gazetteer, was Mr. Butler's brother-in-law, and his death, a few weeks before him, is noticed in p. 279.

Sept. 3. In Queen-sq. Westminster, at the house of John Spedding, esq. aged 72, Thomas Gibson, esq. of Newcastle, banker.

At Clapham-rise, Elizabeth, widow of Alex. Sketchley, esq.

At Avenue-road, Regent's-park, aged 66, William-Henry Church, esq.

In his 70th year, of apoplexy, Mr. Edw. Jeffrey, bookseller, for 50 years a resident in Pall Mall.

At Pingsworth-house, Hammersmith, Ann, wife of Mr. W. P. Doughty.

At Bayswater, of cholera, David Blakie, esq. W.S. the originator and editor of the "Edinburgh Evening Post," and afterwards of the "Edinburgh Literary Gazette." His widow, having been removed to Grove-house, Brompton, the residence of Mr. Jerdan, was safely delivered of a daughter at one o'clock on Friday the 7th, within twelve hours of her husbands' funeral. But a young and esteemed friend was even before this hour added to the affliction. George Watt, esq. W.S. only son of Mr. Watt, late surgeon in Aberdeen, a fine young man of the fairest promise, went to Grove-house at ten o'clock, to accompany Mr. Jerdan to their late friend's burial; but became so unwell that Mr. J., fearing the effect upon his spirits, dissuaded him from attending, and advised him to seek medical aid and retire home. He did so about eleven o'clock, and at five was a corpse.

Sept. 4. Joseph Savill, esq. of Guilford-st.

Rachel, wife of Ferdinando Anderdon, esq. of the Upper Mall, Hammersmith.

At Westbourne-pl. aged 84, C. Steele, esq.

Of cholera, aged 20, Charles Oxley, eldest son of Charles George Parker, esq. of Springfield-place, Essex.

At the residence of his uncle, Seymour-st. West, Connaught-square, of cholera, aged 21, William, youngest son of the late Thos. Dunn, esq. of Newcastle. He had recently passed through his medical studies with great credit to himself.

Sept. 5. Aged 29, Francis Edw. Crawley, esq. of Dorset-place.

Aged 32, Valentine, fourth son of late Capt. Applegarth, of E. I. C.'s service.

Sept. 6. At Newington-place, aged 71, Matthew Slater, esq. nearly 50 years in the General Post-office.

In Hornsey-road, Anne, relict of John Hayward Spenceley, esq.

Sept. 7. At the house of Adm. Tollemache, Piccadilly, aged six days, the infant son of Capt. Frederick Vernon Harcourt, R.N.

Of a decline, aged 19, William, eldest son of Mr. James Hurst, solicitor.

In Hyde-st. Bloomsbury, aged 81, Elizabeth, sister to the late Rev. A. P. Poston, Lecturer of that parish; whose death in May last is recorded in the first part of our present volume, p. 570.

Sept. 8. Of cholera, Mr. Godwin, a gentleman connected with the Morning Chronicle as a reporter; of abstemious habits, and highly respected by every one who knew him. He was the son of the author of "Caleb Williams," "Mandeville," and other works.

Aged 45, Mary-Anne, wife of Robert Rosetledge, esq. of Hamilton-pl. New-road.

Aged 61, John Hodgson, esq. of Lloyd's.

Sept. 11. In Regent-street, aged 26, Patrick Conroy, esq. of Gray's-Inn-place, a barrister-at-law. He was a man of strong passions, and, when he gave way to fits of excitement, had been known to drink off a pint of brandy at a draught. On the night of his death he bought a bottle of brandy,

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and drank it all in fifteen minutes. He fell back in his chair insensible, and on a surgeon being called in, was found to be dead.

In Bryanston-sq. Tully Higgins, esq.

At Hackney, aged 76, J. Chapple, esq.

Aged 51, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of J. Hays, esq. Norwood Lodge.

Sept. 12. In Upper Berkeley-st. Helen-Eliza, wife of William Boxill, esq. late of Barbadoes.

In Belgrave-street, of cholera, the widow of Benjamin West, esq. President of the Royal Academy.

At Tavistock-place, by bursting a blood vessel, whilst pulling on a boot, aged 56, James Woodhouse, esq.

Sept. 13. At Wandsworth, Wm. Ensom, esq. historical engraver, an intimate friend of the late Mr. Bonington.

Sept. 14. After a few hours' illness, J. Cheese, esq. late editor of The London Free Press.

Sept. 15. Aged 80, Thomas Farrance, esq. of Ludgate-street, Charing-cross, and Norwood, citizen and cook, late Deputy Alderman of Castle Baynard Ward. He was first chosen of the Common Council in 1797.

Sept. 16. At Notting-hill, Mary, only dau. of the late J. C. Scott, esq. of Wapping.

Sept. 17. Aged 54, W. Lucas, esq. of Stroud-green.

BEDS.—*Aug.* 19. At Howbury-hall, aged 7, Frances-Sarah, eldest dau. and *Aug.* 25, aged 5, Wm.-Henry, second son, of Frederick Polhill, esq. M.P.

Sept. 8. At Bedford, Wm. Thomas, esq.

Sept. 11. At Bedford, aged 65, Capt. J. Haig.

Sept. 14. At Leighton Buzzard, aged 56, William Robinson Lawford, esq.

Sept. 17. At Fairfield, near Biggleswade, Harriet, wife of A. S. Gregory, esq. and dau. of late Rev. Geo. Pollen, of Little Bookham, Surrey.

BERKS.—*July* 14. At Old Windsor, aged 96, Thomas Pope, who had followed the employment of a shepherd, with little exception, from an age when he received twopence per day. He was an example to others in the humble station of life in which he was placed, having brought up a large family without parochial aid. His known good character procured him many friends, who supplied every want his advanced age required. At his particular wish, his crook and bell were buried with him—the crook in one hand, and the bell in the other. He was followed to the grave by his family, and his master paid the last mark of respect to so faithful a servant.

Aug. 22. Aged 41, Lucy, wife of the Rev. W. Slatter, Vicar of Cumnor.

Sept. 4. At the Grotto, near Reading, aged 4, Caroline-Anna-Maria-Matilda, dau. of the Hon. Arthur Thelluson.

BUCKS.—*Aug.* 29. At the house of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Gawcott, aged 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert, dau. of Nathaniel Gilbert, esq. of Antigua.

Lately. At Brill, aged 77, John Merrington, esq. late of Chingford-hall, Essex.

CAMBRIDGE.—*July* 27. At Cambridge, aged 39, Anne, wife of Wm. Theed, esq. of Hilton, Hunts.

Aug. 11. Anne, wife of Rev. John Griffith, Vicar of Fulbourn.

Aug. 18. At Bottisham-hall, aged 69, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Jenyns, Prebendary of Ely, only dau. of late Dr. Heberden.

Aug. 27. Aged 20, Mr. Henry Watts, Scholar of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, and youngest son of Mr. Watts, merchant, of that town.

Sept. 4. The widow of Ebenezer Collick, esq. of Whittlesford-lodge.

CORNWALL.—*Aug.* 9. The Lady Abbess of Lanherne convent. Her coffin-lid was thus inscribed: "I.H.S. Mother Mary, *Sister of Angels*, aged 79, professed 60, departed this life Aug. 9, 1832. R.I.P."

Aug. 19. At Callington, in his 70th year, deeply regretted, Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Horndon, late Major in the Royal Horse Artillery, many years Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county. He was appointed Second Lieut. 1778, First Lieut. 1780, Captain 1791, Brevet Major 1798, and Lieut.-Col. 182..

DEVON.—*Lately.* At Exeter, Elizabeth, widow of General Cookson.

At Torpoint, of cholera, the lady of Commander Dutton, R.N.; and also his eldest daughter.

Aug. 24. At Devonport, aged 51, Commander Richard Weymouth, R.N.

Aug. 25. At Black-hall, aged 54, Hubert Cornish, esq.

Aug. 26. At Exeter, aged 25, of a rapid decline, Anne, wife of Joseph Shepherd, esq. and eldest dau. of late Joseph Hutchins Bellasis, esq. of Bombay. And on the same day, aged 3, Charlotte Anne Prestwood, her daughter.

Aug. 27. At Plymouth, Elizabeth, relict of R. Beddek, esq. Purser, R.N. and agent of the Royal Naval Hospital.

At Teignmouth, aged 33, George Milford, esq. second son of the late John Milford, esq. of the City Bank.

Aug. 31. At Plymouth, Anne, wife of Commander John Cawleigh, R.N. leaving a family of eleven children.

Sept. 6. At Plymouth, of cholera, Mr. Horwood, surgeon, who fell a victim to that destructive disease he had been so instrumental in arresting in others, after an illness of six hours. The deceased was a pupil and friend of the celebrated Abernethy, and, in the beginning of his medical career, at once imbibed all the philosophical principles of art, all the nobleness of feeling, and all the vivacity of temper which so eminently distinguished his great preceptor.

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Sept. 7. At Exeter, aged 84, the widow of John Stoodley, esq.

Sept. 9. At Ashburton, Elizabeth-Elliott, widow of Rev. John Huxham.

At Brampford Speke, Chas. Norbrun, esq.

Sept. 12. Aged 28, John-Kent, eldest son of John Row, esq. of Cove, near Tiverton.

Sept. 14. At Teignmouth, Mrs. Bridget Helyar, of Bath, last surviving child of the late Wm. Helyar, esq. of Coker Court.

Sept. 15. At Bradninch, Robert Drew, esq.

DORSET.—*Sept.* 5. At Blandford, aged 78, Alicia-Catherine, relict of James Brine, esq. Admiral of the White.

ESSEX.—*Aug.* 29, at Mountnessing, aged 64, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Taylor, esq. of Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square.

Sept. 9. At Witham, in her 86th year, the widow of Samuel Shaen, esq. of Crix's, in the parish of Hatfield Peverell.

Sept. 10. At Chelmsford, in his 70th year, Mr. Wm. Meggy, printer and bookseller, and joint proprietor of the Chelmsford Chronicle for upwards of forty years.

GLOUCESTER.—*Aug.* 23. At Kingsbridge, aged 24, of cholera, Mr. Charles Hole, of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, second son of Mr. Hole, of Kingsbridge, and grandson of the late Richard Hole, esq. of Bow, in the North of Devon.

Aug. 26. At Cheltenham, aged 76, Lt.-Col. Aubrey, one of the most bold and adventurous "sporting men" during the last half century that this country has known. Picquet and hazard, particularly the former, were the games in which Aubrey was said to excel, and on which he was known to adventure greater sums than any man living. The Duke of York, George the Fourth, Colonel Fitzpatrick, Alderman Harvey Combe, and many very distinguished personages, who still survive, were his antagonists and associates at play.

Lately. Mr. Nicholson, many years pastor of the Baptist Chapel, Kingsbridge, and a banker in that town.

Sept. 4. At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. W. Wood, rector of Staplegrove, near Taunton, and only daughter of Vincent Stuckey, esq. of Langport.

At Cheltenham, aged 57, Lee Steere Steere, esq. of Jayes, in Surrey.

Sept. 8. At Westbury, near Bristol, aged 88, Hannah, widow of Joshua Maddy, esq. late of Combe, Herefordshire.

At the house of Dr. Stenson, Bourton-on-the-Water, Maria, wife of the Rev. John Foster, of Stapleton, author of Essays on "Decision of Character," &c.

Sept. 20. Aged 62, Mr. Thomas Harper, of Kingsdown, for twenty four years visiter and secretary of the Strangers' Friend Society, and for forty-four a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

HANTS.—*Aug.* 22. Aged 28, Hen. Moffatt, esq. late of Bengal Light Cavalry, third son of William Moffatt, esq. of Bursledon.

Aug. 23. At Southampton, Lieut. Chaproniere, of the Royal Marines, of a disease contracted in the pestilential island of Fernando Po.

Aug. 26. At Southampton, Eames Harry Gibbs, esq. youngest son of Harry Leeke Gibbs, esq. of St. Petersburg.

Aug. 27. At Hillyards, near Shanklin, Isle of Wight, aged 68, Anne, widow of John Smith, esq. of Landguard.

Lately. At Cowes, aged 24, Edw. Walcott Eveleigh, esq. son of Col. E.

At Chawton, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Prowting, esq.

At Quarley House, near Andover, aged 79, Richard Bethel Cox, esq. many years a magistrate of this county.

Sept. 1. At Gosport, aged 72, Paul Legas Burnet, esq. for many years an Alderman of Salisbury.

Sept. 13. At Gosport, aged 62, Anne, wife of M. Dipnall, esq. late of his Majesty's Customs, London.

HEREFORD.—*Aug.* 28. At the rectory, Aston Ingham, Margaretta, eldest dau. of the Rev. Chas. Whatley.

Lately. Aged 75, Mr. B. Powle, for nearly half a century writing-master and mathematical teacher at the College-school.

HERTS.—*Aug.* 26. At Brookman's-park, near Hatfield, while on a visit to her dau. the Countess dow. of Mulgrave, aged 84, Martha-Sophia, widow of C. T. Maling, esq. of Hylton, Durham.

Aug. 27. Susanna, wife of John Hawkins, esq. of Hitchin.

Sept. 1. By the overthrow of his carriage in returning from the funeral of Mrs. Hawkins, aged 57, Thos. Wilshere, esq. of Hitchin. He was descended from an ancient family whose pedigree will be found in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, vol. II. p. 545. He succeeded his brother in the Wymondley and other estates not many years since, and married in 1799 Laura dau. of Chas. Beaumont, esq. by whom he had no issue.

KENT.—*July* 30. At Ramsgate, while attending the board of directors of the harbour, from a sudden affection of the heart, aged 56, John Shaw, F.R.S. and F.S.A. architect of the new hall at Christ's Hospital, and of many other important works, one of the last of which has been the new church of St. Dunstan in the West, and its very beautiful octagon tower. At a meeting of the trustees for re-building that church, held Aug. 8, an expression of their deep regret was unanimously voted, and his eldest son, Mr. John Shaw, elected their architect in his father's room.

Aug. 20. At Goudhurst, Mary, second dau. of late John Ollive, esq.

Aug. 28. At Milton next Gravesend, Mrs. Burslem, of Cheltenham, relict of the

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Rev. Wm. Burslem, of Hanbury, Worc. and dau. of the late Rawson Aislabie, esq.

Sept. 1. At Ramsgate, Thomas Oldham, esq. of Brixton and Bucklersbury.

Sept. 4. Of a fall from his horse, aged 22, Chas. Brooke, 3d son of Edw. Toker, esq. of the Oaks, Ospringe.

Sept. 5. At Darenth, Mary, the wife of the Rev. John Eveleigh, Vicar.

Sept. 8. At Sandgate, Spencer Newcomb Meredith, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

Sept. 14. At Wrinted-court, aged 74, Wm. Cooke, esq. a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and one of his Majesty's Counsel.

Sept. 18. At Ramsgate, the widow of John Edington, esq. of Hampstead.

LANCASHIRE.—*Aug.* 21. At Broughton Priory, aged 53, Rebecca, wife of Wm. Ward Williams, esq. iron founder, Manchester.

Aug. 24. At Liverpool, aged 71, John Rawstorne, esq. architect, and brother to the late dowager Lady Pilkington, of Doncaster.

LEICESTERSHIRE. — *Aug.* 29. At the house of her brother the Rev. Dr. Madan, Ibstock Rectory, aged 75, Charlotte, relict of Gen. George Ward, late of Woodland Castle, Glamorganshire, the only dau. of the Right Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Peterborough, by Lady Charlotte, sister of the first Marquis Cornwallis.

LINCOLNSHIRE. — *Aug.* 16. At Kexby Grange, aged 60, Dymoke Wells, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Aug.* 6. At East Dereham, aged 72, Mr. David Fisher, sen. manager of the Norfolk and Suffolk company of comedians.

Aug. 15. At Downham Market, aged 75, John Creasy, esq. for fifty years a considerable farmer at Fordham.

Aug. 29. At Cossey-hall, the infant son of the Hon. Edw. S. Jerningham.

NOTTS.—*Aug.* 24. At Holme Pierrepont, aged 76, the Rt. Hon. Anne-Orton Countess dowager of Manvers. She was the youngest dau. of John Mills, esq. was married March 14, 1774, and left a widow June 17, 1816, having had issue the present Earl, four other sons and one daughter.

OXON.—*Aug.* 13. At Wendlebury, aged 71, J. Bruce, esq.

Aug. 31. At Oxford, aged 68, the widow of the Rev. James Armetriding, Rector of Steeple Aston, and formerly Fellow of Brasenose.

SALOP.—*June* 30. At Cleobury North, Mary, widow of Thomas Mytton, esq. barrister-at-law, whose death in Jan. 1830, is recorded in vol. c. i. 283.

SOMERSET.—*Lately.* Aged 75, at Bath, the widow of the Rev. J. Maine Frowd, of Cricklade, Wilts.

Sept. 21. At Sansaw, near Shrewsbury, Martha, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Gardner, Rector of St. Phillip's Birmingham, and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield.

STAFFORD. — *Aug.* 22. At Heathfield, aged 88, Ann, relict of James Watt, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*Aug.* 11. Aged 38, Hannah-Maria wife of Mr. Alderman Syer, of Sudbury, and eldest dau. of James Law, gent. of Cambridge.

Aug. 22. At Palgrave, aged 37, Jane-Sarah, wife of the Rev. Henry Harrison, Rector of Shrimpling, Norfolk.

Lately. — Near Lowestoffe, by being thrown from his gig, Lieut. H. Whatling, R.N. (1810.)

Sept. 9. Aged 66, Thomas Dugmore, esq. solicitor, one of the capital burgesses of Thetford.

Sept. 10. At Dalham-hall, Miss Affleck, sister of Gen. Sir James Affleck, Bart.

SURREY.—*Lately.* At Egham, aged 29, Wm. Norris, esq. surgeon, only son of John Lovegrove Norris, esq. surgeon, of Prince's Risborough.

Aug. 18. Sophia, wife of Thomas Wirgman, esq. of Timberham-lodge.

Sept. 3. At Mitcham, Miss Emily Frances Balle, of Clarence-house, Clapham-common.

Sept. 8. At Wimbledon-common, aged 80, Arthur Tyton, esq. late solicitor of his Majesty's Customs. He had formed a collection of many thousand prints and drawings, of every building and antiquity of importance in the county of Surrey.

At Long Ditton, Catherine, widow of the late G. A. Wylie, esq. of Nottingham-place.

Sept. 14. Mrs. Underhell, relict of J. Stevens, esq. of Hale, near Farnham.

SUSSEX.—*Aug.* 31. At Bognor, aged 65, the Rt. Hon. Mary Countess of Arran. Her ladyship was eldest daughter and heiress to Sir John Tyrell, Bart. of Heron Hall, Essex; she was married to the Earl of Arran in 1787, but had no issue. To her Ladyship, when Viscountess Sudley, was intrusted the care of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, during a considerable period. Her ladyship was for a long series of years a distinguished leader in the fashionable world. Her remains were interred at Feltham.

Sept. 9. At Chichester, in her 72d year, Charlotte-Elizabeth, widow of James Croft, of Greenham Lodge, Berks, esq. eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late Sir Archer Croft, Bart. of Dunstan Park.

At New Grove, Petworth, Mary-Ann, wife of Jeremiah Dyson, esq.

WARWICK.—*Aug.* 19. At Leamington, aged 18, Geo. Aspull, the celebrated pianist, one of the greatest instances of musical genius this country has produced. His remains were buried at Nottingham.

Aug. 30. James Wainwright, esq. of Birmingham, late an alderman of Hereford.

Charles, youngest son of Edward Johnstone, M.D. of Edgbaston-hall, near Birmingham.

Sept. 17. At Leamington, aged 65, Lady Georgiana Buckley, aunt to Earl Delawarr. She was the eldest daughter of John the

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2d Earl, by Mary, dau. of Lieut.-Gen John Wynyard; and was married Nov. 25, 1782, to Edward Pery Buckley, esq. a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

WILTS.—*Sept.* 6. At Swindon, Mary, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Vilett.

Lately. Aged 46, R. C. Kellow, esq. youngest son of the Rev. C. T. Kellow, esq. of Codford St. Peter, and late Captain of the Wiltshire Militia.

WORCESTER.—*Aug.* 25. At an advanced age, Richard Goldfinch, esq. of Compton, near Winchester.

Lately. At the house of her son, the Rev. G. A. Jacob, head-master of Broomsgrove-school, Eliza-Susanna, wife of the Rev. S. L. Jacob, Vicar of Woollavington and Puriton, near Bridgewater.

YORK.—*Aug.* 23. At Fulford, aged 75, Thos. Wilson, esq. senior Alderman of York, and one of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the West Riding, the City, and Ainsty. The services rendered by Mr. W. to the Corporation of York, during his long and useful life, were very great and valuable. Having honourably passed through the minor offices, he was, in 1791, elected Lord Mayor, and again in 1806.

IRELAND.—*Aug.* 8. At the Cove of Cork, Henrietta, wife of M. P. Cashel, esq. of Lisson Hall, county Tipperary, and widow of late Frederick Benett, esq. Captain in the Bengal Cavalry. Also Aug. 24, from the accidental discharge of his gun, aged 18, Frederick, her eldest son, and nephew to the Member for Wilts.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 22 to Sept. 25, 1832.

Christened.			Buried.			Between				
Males	1267	2460	Males	1753	3648		2 and 5	274	50 and 60	424
Females	1193		Females	1895			5 and 10	168	60 and 70	452
							10 and 20	151	70 and 80	327
							20 and 30	272	80 and 90	100
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old 639							30 and 40	374	90 and 100	10
							40 and 50	457		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated till Sept. 19.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
61	7	33	1	20	6	35	10	36	7	37	9

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sept. 25.

Smithfield, Hay 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 4*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*	Lamb	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, Sept. 24:	
Veal	3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts 3,357	Calves 172
Pork	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 22,440	Pigs 210

COAL MARKET, Sept. 24.—Wallsends, from 20*s.* 0*d.* to 22*s.* 0*d.* per ton.
Other sorts from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 45*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 62*s.* Mottled, 70*s.* Curd, 74*s.*—CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, *Sept.* 24, 1832.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 240.——Ellesmere Canal, 78.——Grand Junction, 231.——Kent and Avon, 26½.——Leeds and Liverpool, 465.——Regents, 17.——Rochdale, 90.——London Dock Stock, 62.——St. Katharine's, 75½.——West India, 112.——Liverpool and Manchester Railway 180.——Grand Junction Water Works, 54.——West Middlesex, 72¼.——Globe Insurance, 139.——Guardian, 25½.——Hope, 5⅞.——Chartered Gas Light, 52.——Imperial Gas, 46¼.——Phœnix Gas, 5¼ pm.——Independent Gas, 40.——General United, 36½.——Canada Land Company, 42¼.——Reversionary Interest, 117.

For prices of all other Shares enquire as above.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26 to September 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sept.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	59	65	56	29, 69	cloudy [wind	11	57	65	51	30, 10	cloudy
27	59	61	59	, 64	do. rain and	12	59	67	56	, 25	do.
28	59	60	56	, 30	do. do.	13	59	67	56	30, 00	cloudy & rain
29	55	56	58	, 30	rain	14	55	62	55	29, 85	fair
30	58	62	55	, 50	cloudy	15	56	60	52	, 98	do. cloudy.
31	60	67	59	, 70	fair & rain	16	60	64	59	30, 19	do. do.
S. 1	60	69	58	, 60	do.	17	59	65	57	, 23	do.
2	62	67	58	, 90	do.	18	58	65	49	29, 77	cloudy
3	62	68	58	30, 14	do.	19	50	59	46	30, 30	fair
4	56	67	57	, 20	do. & cloudy	20	49	60	49	, 50	do.
5	58	66	59	, 05	do.	21	54	62	59	, 48	do.
6	60	67	59	29, 93	cloudy & rain	22	58	65	55	, 47	cloudy
7	59	65	60	, 18	do. fair	23	60	74	59	, 30	fine
8	60	70	59	30, 00	fair	24	58	72	60	, 34	do.
9	61	68	64	29, 95	cloudy	25	60	74	59	, 37	do.
10	59	68	56	, 78	fair & do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Aug. 27, to Sept. 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*
27	90½	84½	83⅝	——	92¼	91⅝	101⅛	17	——	4 pm.	——	11 12 pm.
28	90½	84⅝	83⅝	——	92¼	91⅝	101⅛	16⅞	——	3 pm.	——	12 13 pm.
29	191	84⅝	83⅝	——	92⅜	91½	101⅛	17	202½	4 5 pm.	——	13 12 pm.
30	192	84¼	83¼	4	92¼	91½	101⅛	16⅞	——	4 5 pm.	——	13 15 pm.
31	192	84	84	¼	92⅛	91¼	2 102½	17	——	6 pm.	——	15 16 pm.
1	191½	85	84¼	½	92½	93	92	¼ 102¼	17½	——	——	16 15 pm.
3	192	85	4⅛ 84¼	½	——	93	92½	¼ 102⅛	17	——	83½	16 14 pm.
4	189	84⅞	5 84⅜	½	——	93⅛	92¼	¼ 102⅛	——	4 pm.	83⅛	15 14 pm.
5	——	——	84⅜	½	——	93⅛	92½	¼ 102½	——	203½ 4 pm.	83¼	14 15 pm.
6	——	——	84⅜	½	93⅛	——	92½	¼ 102¼	——	4 3 pm.	——	13 14 pm.
7	——	——	84⅜	¼	——	——	92⅛	¼ 102⅛	——	5 4 pm.	——	14 15 pm.
8	——	——	84⅜	¼	——	——	92⅛	¼	——	204½	——	14 16 pm.
10	——	——	84¼	5	——	——	92⅛	3	——	203½ 5 6 pm.	——	16 15 pm.
11	——	——	85	4⅛	——	——	92⅛	3⅛	——	6 pm.	——	16 18 pm.
12	——	——	84¼	⅛	——	——	92⅛	3	——	204 5 6 pm.	——	17 18 pm.
13	——	——	85	4¼	——	——	93	2⅞	——	204	——	17 18 pm.
14	——	——	84¼	5	——	——	93	2⅛	——	204½ 7 8 pm.	——	16 17 pm.
15	——	——	84⅛	5	——	——	92⅞	3	——	7 pm.	——	16 17 pm.
17	——	——	84⅛	5	——	——	92⅛	3	——	204¼ 7 8 pm.	——	17 16 pm.
18	——	——	84⅛	——	——	——	93	2½	——	7 8 pm.	——	17 18 pm.
19	——	——	84⅜	——	——	——	92⅜	——	——	7 8 pm.	——	17 18 pm.
20	——	——	84¼	——	——	——	92¼	½	——	204¾ 7 8 pm.	——	18 17 pm.
21	——	——	84⅜	——	——	——	92⅛	——	——	204 6 8 pm.	——	16 17 pm.
22	——	——	83⅞	4½	——	——	92	¼	——	6 8 pm.	——	16 17 pm.
24	——	——	83⅞	¼	——	——	91⅞	½	——	7 8 pm.	——	16 17 pm.
25	——	——	84	⅛	——	——	92	⅛	——	204 8 9 pm.	——	16 17 pm.

South Sea Stock, Sept. 5, 93⅛.

New South Sea Annuities, Aug. 28, 82.—Sept. 4, 82¼—7, 83.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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THE

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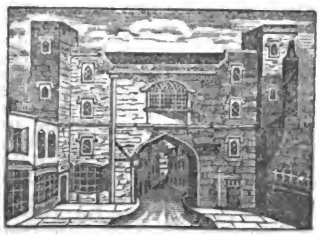

Norwich,Oxf.,Portsm.,Preston, Sherb.,Shrewsb ,Southampton,Truro,Worcester 2—Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst. Berwick, Blackb., Bridgew. Carmar., Colch., Chesterf Devizes, Doreh.,Doncaster, Falmouth, Glouc., Halifax Henley, Hereford, Lancaster, Leaming, Lewes, Linc. Lichf. Macclesf. Newark Newc. on-Tyne, Northamp. Reading, Rochest., Salish Shields, Staff., Stockp., Sunderl.,Taunt..Swans., Wakef. Warwick, Whiteh.,Winches Windsor, Wolverha., 1 each Ireland 61—Scotland 37 Jersey 4—Guernsey 3

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*

I am induced to trouble you with the present communication, in consequence of the observations of M. H. in your last Magazine, p. 194. The word *Foy* is in common use in the northern counties of England, and also in Scotland. It denotes an entertainment given to a friend or acquaintance about to leave his home, or any particular place of residence. Those who are attached to him assemble to *set his Foy*; that is, to drink his health, or to partake of a supper or other treat. Kilian, in his Etymologicum Teutonicæ Linguæ, very correctly defines the term. He interprets *voye*, '*Foye*,' as signifying 'Vinum profectitium — symposium viæ causâ;' and derives the word from the French, *voye*, or way. It is not unusual for the owners of a fishing vessel, to give a supper, called a *Foy*, to the crew of the season. Hence the sign of *the Foy Boat*, inquired after by your Correspondent.

JOHN TROTTER BROCKETT.

CORNUBIENSIS says that "the *Foy Boat* means nothing more than the passage-boat to *Fowey* in Cornwall" (pronounced Foy); but as our Correspondent has given us no proof that passage-boats between Fowey and Margate ever existed, we are afraid he has been misled by enthusiasm for the quondam greatness of his native county.—In Dyche's Dictionary, the word *Foy* is explained, as "a treat given by a person to his friends or acquaintance, upon his change of, or bettering his station in life, removing to a new habitation, going or setting out upon a journey, putting on new clothes," &c.—A Correspondent, therefore, suggests that "a *Foy Boat* may have been one given originally to a pilot for uncommon or skilful exertions in some dreadful storm now forgotten."—According to Forby's Vocabulary of East Anglia, *Foy* is the term applied to the "supper given by the owners of a fishing-vessel at Yarmouth, to the crew in the beginning of the season."—The word is probably derived from the French word *foyer*, the hearth or hospitable fireside.

Mr. J. S. BURN says, "The practice so long prevalent of marrying at the *Fleet Prison*, is known to most of your readers, though but few are aware of the iniquitous proceedings which for sixty or seventy years were carried on there, in relation to clandestine marriages. Having perused the whole of the Registers, comprising many hundred volumes, and having for some years past collected all the particulars within my reach, connected with the subject, I am about to publish a few copies of a History of the Fleet, its Registers, Clergymen, Marriage-houses, &c. &c. with the names of nearly a thousand of the principal persons married there. Amongst the Fleet Parsons are many of whom I should be glad to obtain some particulars through the medium of your Magazine; and I subjoin their names, with the periods at which they officiated. John Gaynam, 1709-1740; Edw. Ashwell, 1734-1743; Jerimus Alley, 1698-1707; Michael Barratt, 1698-1711; Jas. Colton, 1689-1721; Robert Cuthbert, 1723-1734; Thos. Crawford, 1723-1748; Wm. Dare, 1732-1754; John Floud, 1709-1739; Henry Gower, 1689-1718; James Lando, R. N. 1743; John Mottram, 1709-1722; Daniel Wigmore, 1723-1754; Jas. Wagstaff, 1689-1730; Walter Wyatt, 1713-1750."

E. J. CARLOS observes, "It is to be regretted that the very interesting little mural monument to the memory of Gerard Legh, 1563, taken down from the old church of St. Dunstan's in the West, should have been placed in one of the darkest spots in the new building. This monument is a square tablet, but, instead of the columns which are usually seen in coeval works, the entablature is sustained by two cariatides, male and female. The figures are in graceful attitudes, and the sculpture so much above the period, that it is to be hoped the parish committee will even now cause it to be removed to a more eligible spot. There are also two altar tombs, which have not been set up in the new Church. It is, however, probable that they will occupy conspicuous stations at the sides of the altar."

J. C. asks for information as to the descent of the Baronetage of Nova Scotia, conferred in 1630 upon Walter Crosbie, the eldest son of John Bishop of Ardfert in Ireland. The last possessor of the title appears to have been Sir Edward Crosbie, who was executed at Carlow in Ireland for alleged treason in 1798. J. C. requires any particulars as to the intermediate Baronets between the first and the last—as to who claims to be the present representative of the family—and generally as to the Crosbie pedigree.

The articles on Classical Literature, and other Papers, are unavoidably postponed.

In the account of an ancient oak found on Keston Common, Kent, p. 227, lin. penult. for "portions of a carbonaceous substance *was formed*," read "portions of a carbonaceous substance *were found*."

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1832.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

DRYBURGH ABBEY, THE BURIAL-PLACE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

IN a peninsula of 52 acres formed by one of the great windings of the Tweed, commonly called the Crescent of that river, in the south-west corner of Berwickshire, stand the venerable ruins of Dryburgh Abbey, where repose the mortal remains of the great Minstrel of the North, whose works are a part of the sympathies and the intellectual reminiscences of all men—the immortal WALTER SCOTT.

Dryburgh derives its name from the ancient language of the country, and signifies a bank of oaks. There are narrations, from which it is inferred that Dryburgh was originally a place of Druidical worship; its name is supposed to come from the Celtic "Darach-Bruach," or "the bank of the sacred grove of oaks," the settlement of the Druids.* Vestiges of old oaks are still occasionally found in this hill, which joins Clenthill,

* Grose's Antiquities of Scotland. This name would apply to the hill behind Dryburgh, on the brow of which the late Earl of Buchan, with patriotic taste, erected a colossal statue of Wallace, the Hero of Scotland.

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known to the world by the character of *Peter of Clenthill*, depicted in the Waverley Novels in a masterly manner.

The first notice relating to Dryburgh as a religious house, must have been prior to 522 of the Christian æra, since we find Moden, a Scots Saint, mentioned as Abbot of it at that time, in several works which record the history of the Gospel in Scotland.* The lesser Chapel in the Abbey still bears his name. In an enclosure still called the *Chapel Field*, about a mile west of the hamlet of Dryburgh, which latter was at one time no inconsiderable town, were found in 1788 the remains of a place of worship, concerning which there is no record more than the traditionary name of the field. On this spot probably was situated the ancient residence of the monks, when St. Moden presided over the Clergy of the district: it is close to the river, where there is still a ford bearing the name of "The Monks' Ford," from the frequent passage of those holy fathers between Dryburgh and Old Melrose.

Sometime before 1150, Hugo de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale, and Great Constable of Scotland, with Beatrix de Beauchamp his wife, founded the present Abbey; and it afterwards obtained a charter of confirmation from King David the First, who in the deed assumes the appellation of founder, as is usual in ancient times, although patron would have been the more correct assumption.

The first Abbot of Dryburgh was Roger, who brought monks from Alnwick in Northumberland, and made the first establishment of a regular house in 1152. Hugo de Morville died anno 1162, and with his wife was buried in the Chapter-house of the Abbey. Their bones were found very entire in sarcophagi in the centre of the area, some years ago. His staff as Great Constable of Scotland, was in good preservation, as likewise some beads on the breast of Beatrix de Beauchamp.

In 1322 Dryburgh was burnt by the soldiers of Edward II. extending to the cloisters of the Abbey, but the beautiful Church was spared. The little town of Dryburgh, adjacent, suffered very severely. It was almost totally burnt, because the bells were heard ringing a merry peal at the departure of the English, on their overthrow at Bannockburn. The English General, who had passed Lillyards edge, retraced his steps and in consequence fired Melrose and Dryburgh. The animosity of the invaders must have been very much inflamed, as religious houses were almost always respected, and they sprung up on the hostile ground to check the excesses of the victor, and open the sanctuary of the church for the vanquished. In a circle of twelve miles no less than four of these establishments existed, and of the most opulent description; these were the Abbeys of Kelso, Jedburgh, Melrose, and Dryburgh.

Dryburgh was the object again of one of the hostile incursions of the English forces on the borders in 1544, of which the following account is given by Lord Eure.

"Upon Friday the vii of November, at iiij of the cloke at afternoon, Sir Geo: Bowes and his company, Sir Brian Layton and his company, Harry Ewry, Liell Gray, porter, and the garrison of Barweck; John Carre, captain of Wark, and his company; Thomas Beamond, Geo: Sowlby, Launcelot Carlton and their companies, to the number of vii hundred men, rode into Scotland, upon the water of Tweede, to a town called Dybrough, with an abbay in the same, which was a pratty town and well buylded; and they burnt the same town and Abbay, savyng the church, with a great substance of corne, and gote very much spoylage and ensight geire, and brought away an hundredth notte, lx naggs, a hundredth sheipe. And they gave to certain Scotshmen of Tyvedale, latelie comen in and laid their pledges to serve the King's magestie, who met them at Kelso in their home comynge xxx^{ti} or xl^{ti} notte; and they tarried so long at the said burnynge and spoilage, that it was Satterday at viii of the cloke at nycht or they com home."†

This accounts for the variation in the style of architecture of the Abbey: on the first conflagration in 1322, King Robert the First contributed liberally to repair it. In both conflagrations the Church was saved, and is consequently the oldest part of the Abbey.

John Stewart, the cousin of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots, was Abbot of Dryburgh, the

* Chalmers, B. i. p. 142. King's Breviary of Aberdeen.

† Cotton MSS. Calig. B. v.

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last but one. His armorial bearings are still on the walls of the Abbey; it has a crozier instead of a crest, with J. S. on each side of it in Roman characters. The first and fourth quarters are checkers for Stewart, surrounded by a border of buckles. The second and third, three fleurs-de-lis for Darnley. In the centre of the shield is a smaller shield *en potence*, a St. Andrew's cross, with four roses in each space. The last Commendator was David Erskine, a natural son of Robert Lord Erskine.

The lands and revenues of the Abbey were annexed to the property of the Crown of Scotland in 1587. James VI. granted this Abbey, with the Abbey of Cambuskennett, and priory of Makmahome, to the Lord Treasurer, John Earl of Mar, in 1604, to enable him the better to provide for his six younger sons.* The King afterwards erected Dryburgh into a temporal lordship and peerage, with the title of Lord Cardross, to the same Earl, who made it over to his third son Henry, ancestor of the Earl of Buchan. The Abbey was afterwards sold to John Haliburton of Mertown, who built a house for himself called Newmains; afterwards it passed to the Erskine family again by re-purchase, and is now the property of Sir D. Erskine, son of the late Earl of Buchan.

From a minute inspection of the ruins, there are portions of the work of an earlier date than that of its foundation in 1150. The arch is the distinctive feature of all structures of the middle ages, as the column was of those of classic antiquity; and among these ruins occur no fewer than four distinct styles of arches, namely, the massive Roman arch, with its square sides; the imposing deep-splayed Saxon; the pillared and intersected Norman; and last, the early English. Those not only differ in design, but in the quality of the materials, and in the execution. The Chapter-house, and the Abbot's Parlour, with the contiguous domestic dwellings of the monks, are of great antiquity.

The Abbey, it would appear, was never wholly repaired after its destruction in 1322. In clearing out the rubbish at various times, masses of melted lead and vitrified glass have been found. The Church, like other buildings of the same nature, was built in the form of a cross, divided in the breadth into three parts by two colonnaded arcades. A part of the north transept, saved from the conflagration, is still standing and called *St. Mary's Aile:* it is of the early English style. It is divided into three burial places; the first, that belonging to Sir Walter Scott, in which repose the remains of the great Novelist, in right of his grandmother, Lady Haliburton; the second, that of Erskine of Thieldfield; and third, that of the Craigs of Bameseyde, a very ancient family, whose perpetuity was prophesied by the celebrated *Thomas the Rhymer* as follows:

Whate'er betide	Whate'er befa'
There'll be a Haig	There'll be a Knight
In Bemersyde.	Of Purvis Ha'.

The burial-place of Sir Walter Scott is an area comprehended by four pillars. On a side wall is the following inscription:—"Sub hoc tumulo jacet Joannes Haliburtonus, Baro de Mertoun, vir religione et virtute clarus, qui obiit 17 die Augusti, 1640;" below which there is a shield of arms. On the back wall, the latter history of this spot is expressed in a small tablet, as follows: "Hunc locum sepulturæ D. Seneschallus Buchaniæ Comes, Gualtero, Thomæ, et Roberto Scott, nepotibus Haliburtoni, concessit 1791." The persons indicated were the father and uncles of Sir Walter Scott; but, though all are dead, his uncle Robert and his deceased lady had alone been previously laid there. From the limited dimensions of the place, the body of the author of Waverley has been placed north and south, instead of the usual fashion; and thus, in his interment at least, he has resembled the Cameronians, of whose character he was supposed to have given so unfavourable a character in one of his tales.

The Gothic roof is in perfect repair; it is under the Choristers' gallery, having arched openings towards the centre of the Church. The remains of Thomas Haliburton repose here likewise. The arms of the Haliburton family are erected over the aile; they are the same as those mounted by Sir Walter Scott, viz. the crest a stag, and the motto "Watch Weel."

The great west door of the Church is still entire; it is a fine round arch, ornamented with roses. Westall some years ago published an ele-

* Crawford, p. 104.

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gant engraving of this doorway, with the old St. Mary's ivied ailes peeping through it. St. Moden's Chapel, on the south, is quite entire, having the altar at the east, and a window beautifully ornamented with stained glass. A fine statue of Sir Isaac Newton is here also, at the foot of which is the *locus sepulturæ* of the Earl of Buchan. In the cloister adjoining, at the upper end, are beautifully intersecting arches, forming both Norman and Pointed.

In his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," Sir Walter relates the following anecdote of a poor female who tenanted one of the many vaults beneath the abbey. It is appended as a note to the ballad of "*The Nun who never saw the day.*"

"About the year 1745 an unfortunate female wanderer took up her residence in a vault in Dryburgh Abbey, which, during the day, she never quitted: when night fell, she issued from her miserable retreat to the houses of some charitable families in the neighbourhood, from whom she obtained such necessaries as she could be prevailed upon to accept.

"At 12 each night she returned with her lighted candle to her vault; assuring her friendly neighbours that, during her absence, her habitation was arranged by a spirit to whom she gave the uncouth name of 'Fatlips,' describing him as a little man wearing heavy iron shoes, with which he tramped her vault to dispel the damps. The circumstance caused her to be viewed by the well-informed with compassion, and by the vulgar with terror. The cause of her adopting this extraordinary course of life she never would explain—it was however believed to have been occasioned by a vow that during the absence of a man to whom she was attached, she had resolved never to behold the light of day, which she faithfully kept for many years. Her lover never returned; it was supposed he fell in the civil wars of 1745-6."

Gower the poet, the friend and contemporary of Chaucer, was a visitor of Dryburgh Abbey. Here also Chaucer passed some time on a visit to Ralph Strode, a distinguished poet and philosopher, who in the early part of his career devoted himself to literary pursuits in this Abbey. Chaucer, at the conclusion of his "Troilus and Cresseide," inscribes that poem to the "moral Gower," and to "the philosophical Strode." It was at Dryburgh also that Thomson composed his beautiful poem of Winter, the first of his classical Seasons, during his residence with the Haliburtons, Sir Walter Scott's ancestors.

The face of the country around Dryburgh is extremely beautiful. On the adjoining hill of Bamerayde, on a natural terrace, may be seen the beautiful windings of the Tweed, through herds, and flocks, and corn fields, and the country sloping with ascent to the Scottish Parnassus, the three Ealdon hills or *Trimontium* of the Romans. From the adjoining hill (Wallace hill, on which the statue of that great and ill-requited Chief is placed), the beautiful river winds towards Kelso, and a fine champagne country feasts the delighted eye to the horizon, bounded by the Cheviot hills, checquered in their undulating distance by Rubers Law and the Crags of Minto.

The Abbey, as well as the modern mansion-house, inhabited by Sir David Erskine, is completely embosomed in a wood. Around this sylvan spot the Tweed winds in a beautiful crescent form, and the scene is interesting to excess, embracing both wood and water, mountain and rock scenery, by which the picturesque ruins of the Abbey are surrounded.* The variety of the forms is very striking, and the whole scene gives rise to the most pleasing sentiments of religious tranquillity. The ruins are overgrown with foliage, and everywhere nature usurps the place of art. In one roofless apartment a fine spruce and holly are to be seen flourishing in the rubbish; in others the walls are completely covered with ivy, and even on the top of some of the arches, trees have sprung up to a considerable growth, and there, clustering with the aspiring pinnacles, add character to the Gothic pile.

Dryburgh is now consecrated to all time by the ashes of the great Novelist. Many a pilgrim foot will bend its steps to this hallowed spot; and, unenticed by the meretricious lures of monkish idolatry, the willing votary will seek with pious solicitude the shrine where genius reposes, and drop a tear on it to the memory of WALTER SCOTT. I.

* A distant view of Dryburgh Abbey, from a drawing by Mr. Wathen, is in our vol. xc. ii. p. 297; and a plan and two good views of it, drawn and engraved by Lizars, will be found in Morton's account of the Monasteries of Teviotdale.

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Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 23.

MY opinion having been asked respecting the Fragment of the Bacchæ of Euripides, printed in your last Number, I have just read it; and now sit down to write you a few hasty remarks which have occurred to me in its perusal. I must premise, however, that my observations can be of very little value, as, although I was formerly a diligent reader of Euripides, many years have elapsed since I bade farewell to such studies; nor have I at this time leisure to look into a single book which a person who pretends to criticize a Greek passage ought to inspect. It rests with you, therefore, to determine whether you will make any use of remarks written under such circumstances.

The inspection of almost every part of this production will, I think, be sufficient to satisfy your learned readers, that it is a *lusus* of your Correspondent; who having amused himself with an attempt to supply the *lacuna* in the last scene of the Bacchæ, chooses to try what reception it will meet with, when it appears in your pages pretending to come from the genuine hand of Euripides. I should be very sorry to insinuate that there is any intention of committing a fraud upon you or upon your readers: but as it is, I believe, certain that many persons were imposed upon by the pretended Shakspeare Manuscripts, and that the late Dr. Parr not only declared, but subscribed his full belief in them, your Grecian friend X. Y. may have thought it fair to try what degree of credulity may exist among your learned readers. Whoever may be the author of these iambics, I beg leave to pay my humble tribute to the scholarship and spirit of the composition, and the intimate acquaintance which it displays with the works of the Tragedians, at the same time, that it is free from servile imitation.

It is justly remarked in your Magazine, that this pretended fragment of the Bacchæ does not present such faults in prosody as those which mark the spurious addition to the Iphigenia in Aulis, and the Fragment of the Danaë: but had these verses been taken from an old Palimpsest manuscript, as hinted by X. Y. it is probable that they would have exhibited many metrical errors similar to those which are found in most manuscripts, arising from the ignorance of the successive copyists, respecting the true laws of the tragic metres.

The first line is from Euripides. In v. 10, there is either a false quantity, or an anapæst for the second foot;
Μὴ δρίμυτέραν τῳ συμφορὰν συσσκευάσῃ.

In v. 15. Εἰ *νεκρὸν ὀρθοῖς σῶμ' ὁρᾷν ὅσσοις φέροις*. Euripides would rather have written, Εἰ *νεκρὸν ὀρθοῖς ὄμμασιν λεύσσειν ἔχοις*.

V. 22. I do not recollect the adverb σφοδρῶς in the Tragedians.

V. 23. *ἄπιστ' ἄπιστα, καινὰ καινὰ δέρκομαι*. This verse is borrowed from a play of Euripides; I think the Hecuba, but am not quite sure, and have no time to look for it. The line however is certainly taken from the melic parts of the Tragedy. Two such repetitions would not have been found in a line constituting part of the regular iambic dialogue.

V. 31. γ' is here only inserted for the metre.

V. 32 and 33. I have met with these two lines elsewhere, unless my memory greatly deceives me.

V. 42. *κᾆθ', οἵ' ἂν ἦν ἐλεινὰ Διονύσῳ γ', ἔχει*. This seems an imitation of the Latin, *miseranda vel hosti:* but the Greek words do not accurately express their intended meaning.

V. 48. *βλέπειν σέ γ' οὐ φέρω*. Should it not rather have been *οὐ σθένω*?

V. 49. *τῶν χειλέων, Ὅτοις*. The last word should rather have been *οἵσπερ*.

V. 56. *οἶσομαι βλέπειν*, and v. 62, *φέρουσα βλέπειν*. These translations of the English *bear to see*, by *φέρω βλέπειν*, four times within a few lines, would have detected your new Euripides, even had his mask been better than it is.

There are many other remarks of a similar nature which I could make, (though I trust I have advanced sufficient to substantiate my opinion,) but have not time; and must conclude with begging you to excuse the haste with which these are written, and assuring you that I am, with much respect for yourself, and no disrespect for your Correspondent, your very humble servant,

E. G.

*** Another learned correspondent observes, "The Greek Iambics, which are printed as a fragment of the Bacchæ, are written by some scholar of the present day, who is betrayed, amongst other signs, by some *Anglicisms*. The preliminary notice signed X. Y. is of itself sufficient to discredit the pretended Fragment."

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Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Oct.* 20.

YOU will confer a favour on a constant reader and occasional correspondent, by allowing a place to the Letter which I now inclose. It is quite unnecessary for me to add one word in corroboration of what Mr. Bright has stated in it. Most true it is that many years ago he did me the favour to admit me an acquaintance with this long-concealed and most curious truth; and that I have from time to time taken the liberty of suggesting to him that it was due to his own literary reputation, and due to other inquirers in this department of literary history, not to withhold the public communication of the fact, and of the curious and most recondite researches by which he had first established and then illustrated it. I may add that not only the fact itself, but the evidence was submitted to me, and the many important conclusions also which follow on the establishment of the connection between Lord Pembroke and the Poet: the whole disquisition being an admirable specimen of inductive reasoning, from the comparison of facts which could be found only by deep research, equally creditable to the diligence and the power of combination of its author. JOSEPH HUNTER.

[Copy.]

MY DEAR SIR,—The communication of J. B. respecting the person to whom Shakespeare addressed his Sonnets, which occurs in the Gentleman's Magazine of this month, and to which you have so kindly directed my attention, occasions, I am half ashamed to confess, some selfish regrets.

It is now more than 13 years ago, in 1819, I think, since I detailed to you the progress of the discovery I had then made, that William Herbert the third Earl of Pembroke was undoubtedly the person to whom Shakespeare addressed the first 126 Sonnets. Another friend, Dr. Holme of Manchester, had been informed of my secret a year earlier; and from both, as ever since from time to time I have spoken or corresponded on the subject, I have received warnings, that by delaying to give the result of my researches to the public, I was putting to hazard an honourable opportunity of securing to myself some literary reputation. The truth is, I have in the long interval been much and actively engaged in matters more immediately important. I have been occupied too in following out my discovery to its wide and various consequences. I have felt desirous to explore deeply rather than solicitous to appropriate early: and, latterly, my materials have so overwhelmed me, that I have become fastidious and irresolute, as to mode, composition, and arrangement.

Under these circumstances, and before J. B. actually announces his discovery, I thus put in my claim. I readily acknowledge that he who unnecessarily hoards information of any kind, rightly loses the privilege of first communicating it; and I anticipate with my best philosophy the interesting conclusion of J. B.'s very excellent and original paper.

When I can again apply myself to the subject, I will come before the public as a fellow-labourer, and it shall be in the spirit of one who, whilst he feels—for human nature—somewhat jealously of his own long-treasured discovery, recollects that the claim he is now preferring may be the cause of similar feelings in another, who has much more justly appreciated what is due to himself, and what the interests of literature demand from all its worshippers.

I am, my dear Sir, your obliged friend,
B. HEYWOOD BRIGHT.

Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn,
Oct. 16, 1832.
Rev. Joseph Hunter.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester.*

YOUR description of the old Hungerford Market, and the former connexion of the estate with the Hungerford family, has reminded me of an old mansion in Wiltshire, once the seat of some of that ancient name.

Behind the church of White Parish, situated on the road between Romsey and Salisbury, was a house of no mean size, appearing to have been erected at different periods. On a narrow projecting part of this building, composed of flint, and said to have been erected by Edward St. Barbe, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and who died in 1616, are three windows of the fashion of that day, one above the other; between the uppermost and middle one, on a square stone tablet, a rose surmounted by a crown and encircled with the garter, and usual motto of "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

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ST DUNSTAN'S IN THE WEST, LONDON.

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Between the middle and lower window, two other tablets; on one the arms of the original builder impaled with *Berwick*, on the other the arms of St. Barbe impaled with *Little*. The rest of the building, from thence towards the church, is of brick and of some extent, containing in its length six square windows. Over the entrance door are the arms of Anthony Hungerford impaling those of *Mason*, widow of a St. Barbe; and this Mr. Hungerford is said to have repaired, if not wholly rebuilt, this part. Beneath the arms last mentioned a smaller tablet bearing the arms of St. Barbe singly. Some years since the estate, of which the above house was a part, passed into other hands, and it was wholly pulled down, and there is no trace of the remains, further than by a drawing of the house as it appeared at the time of its being in Mr. Hungerford's possession.

I trouble you with the above, by way of further illustrating the family of the Hungerfords, and to ascertain how far the one of that name abovementioned was allied to the one to whom Hungerford Market owes its origin.* I remain your humble servant, J. L.

* There are some notices of the Black Bourton branch in Hoare's Hungerfordiana, pp. 64—68, 131; but we do not find the names of Beswick or Mason. From p. 149, it also appears that there is at White Parish an epitaph to Mary, who died 1692, the wife of Anthony Hungerford, of Black Bourton, and relict of Anthony St. Barbe, of White Parish; but which appears to have been accidentally omitted from the volume. Its communication is requested.—EDIT.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE WEST.

WE regard with painful feelings the removal of an object to which we have been familiarized from our earliest years; the associations connected with it, and the reminiscences to which it often gives rise, create an interest in its existence which we cannot see destroyed without regret. An object of this kind, at least to all who, like ourselves, have found their natal place within the sound of Bow Bell, was the old Church of St. Dunstan, with its singular clock and colossal hour strikers or "quarter jacks," as less imposing effigies of this description are usually styled—pigmies in comparison with the ex-giants of St. Dunstan. The date of these statues is more recent than some other striking apparatus of the same description, and we must therefore allow to the novelist the license of the poet, in giving to them an existence at a period above half a century earlier than their construction; for we find Sir Walter Scott first introducing Richie Moniplies into Fleet-street when "the twa iron carles yonder, at the kirk beside the port, were just banging out sax o' the clock."

The fact seems to be, that the clock and figures were only set up in the year 1671, by Mr. Thomas Harrys, then living at the end of Water-lane, Fleet-street,* and there is no evidence that any effigies of the same description were in existence at an earlier period.

Our present object is to describe the new Church, which forms the subject of our engraving (*Plate I.*); we shall not, therefore, go into a description of the previous structure further than to notice it briefly, with the improvements which have occasioned its destruction. It was one of the few Churches which escaped the fire of London, the conflagration having ended three houses to the eastward. The house recently occupied by Mr. Cobbett (No. 183, Fleet-street), was that at which the fire was arrested. At the baker's shop next door, some of the remains of the burned rafters of the house at which the fire of 1666 stopped, were discovered in the old walls, which are now standing, and were exposed to view at Mr. Cobbett's late house, on some repairs being made. In the extensive vaults at the back of Mr. Cobbett's house, various materials have been discovered, leading to the belief that an extensive private still had been worked many years ago.

An Act of Parliament was obtained in June 1829,† for the purpose of taking down the old Church, and building a new one, and for raising the necessary supplies. Trustees were appointed for carrying the Act into execution, consisting of the Rector for

* Denham's Historical Account of the Church, p. 8.

† 10 Geo. IV. c. xcvi. (local.)

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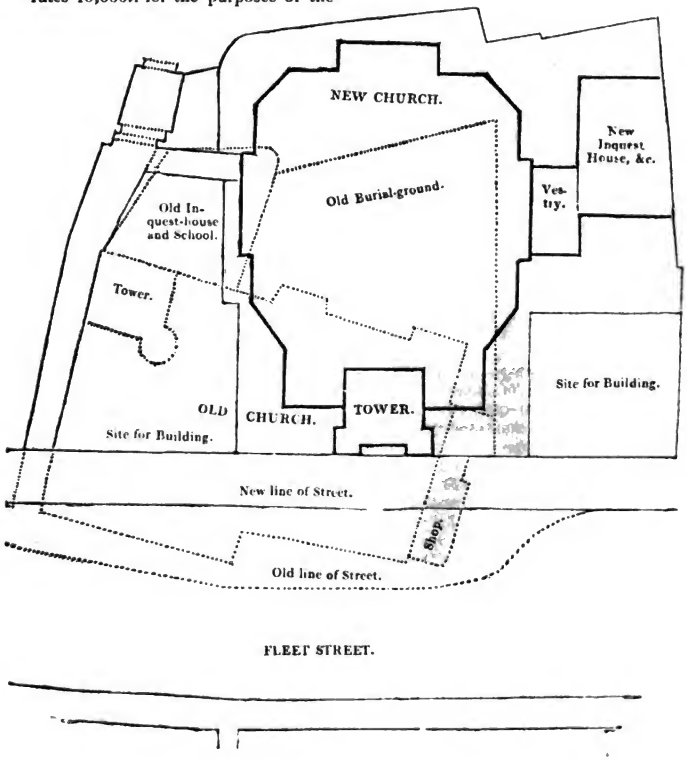
the time being, several of the inhabitants, and "the principal and two senior resident rules of the ancient and honourable Society of Clifford's Inn." The Trustees were empowered, with the consent of the diocesan, to take down the old Church, and erect a new one capable of seating 800 persons, with other parochial buildings; to remove the present burial ground, and procure a new one of larger dimensions: to cause proper and convenient streets, avenues, and approaches to be made to the new Church and burial ground, and to alter, widen, and improve the present streets. The new Church was to contain 200 free sittings for the use of the poor, and the Trustees were empowered to let the other seats. They were also authorized to borrow on the credit of the rates 40,000*l.* for the purposes of the Act. By Sec. 59 of the Act, a very proper provision is made, that all the monuments, gravestones, and monumental inscriptions in the Church and churchyard, should be set up or laid in the new Church or burial-ground.

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Trustees, they proceeded to take down the old Church, and fixed the site of the new structure partly on that of the old one, and partly on the church-yard and a piece of ground taken from Clifford's Inn. In consequence of this arrangement, thirty feet in width was given to the street in the front of the building. With a view of preserving the form of the street before the alteration, and to show the relative situation of the two Churches, we have engraved the following plan.



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In this Plan the form and site of both the buildings are preserved, and it will help to show more plainly than could be effected by any verbal description, the extent of the alteration, and the previous appearance of this part of Fleet-street.

The demolition of the old Church has already been noticed in our Magazine, vol. xcix. pt. i. p. 556, and we will now add a singular discovery which was made in Sept. 1832.

In excavating the ground under the old Church, preparatory to throwing open the new edifice to the street, a leaden coffin was dug up, with the name of Moody, engraver, upon it, and dated Anno Dom. 1747. The age of Mr. Moody was also stated as 70 years. By accident (it is supposed by the pickaxe) the coffin was broken open, and the upper part of the body exposed to view, and was found to be in a perfect state, not in the least decomposed—the flesh had firmness on pressure, and the countenance was perfect, although it had lain for 85 years. After exposure to the air for a short time, decomposition commenced with great rapidity, and the coffin was fastened down, and removed into the new vault.

We would observe, that such instances of the preservation of human bodies are by no means uncommon; a finely preserved natural mummy of a female, may be seen in the ancient Norman crypt of Bow Church, and there were two bodies discovered in 1817, in the vault of St. Saviour's Church, which, when viewed by us, were exceedingly perfect. It is perhaps unnecessary to inform our readers that in ancient times a peculiar sancity was attached to bodies which were thus apparently rescued from the general doom of mortality. Mr. Gough, in his work on Sepulchral Monuments, has collected together a number of instances of these extraordinary preservations, to which we refer our readers for further information on these natural curiosities.

The architect of this new Church was the late John Shaw, Esq. F. R. and A. S. the architect of Christ's Hospital, who, it is to be lamented, did not live to see the completion of his design.

The plan of the structure is an octagon, about fifty feet in diameter. The tower and principal front range with the houses on the north side of Fleet-street, and have therefore a southern aspect; the altar in consequence of this arrangement is at the northern extremity of the Church instead of the east. Viewed from the exterior, this front shows a tower flanked by lobbies, forming a façade before the body of the Church, which is carried up in plain brick-work to the first parapet, except at the northern face, where it is broken by the altar window. Above this portion rises the clerestory, which has eight equal sides, each containing a pointed window, with tracery in the head of the arch, the whole being crowned with a battlement, and having buttresses at the several angles.

In an article in the Mirror of July 21, 1832, written it is believed by the architect, the reason assigned for the choice of the octagon form, is its alleged adoption "in the lady chapels at the east end of most of our ancient cathedrals, where the recesses were devoted to tombs and private chapels." We think that Wells Cathedral is the only instance of the application of a polygonal form to a lady chapel, and the effect is superlatively beautiful. We do not at present recollect any other Church distinguished by this plan. The chapter-houses of most of our cathedrals and large Churches were multangular buildings; but they were not furnished with recesses in the sides, and had in general a pillar in the centre. There can, however, be no substantial reason for the rejection of any form which may suit the architect's purpose. The Templars' churches are an authority for a circular plan, which is as great a deviation from the common church arrangement, as any other geometrical figure can possibly be. The body of the Church is built of brick, with stone dressings; the tower and lobbies are constructed of Ketton stone, said in the article in the Mirror before quoted, to be "a very superior kind of free-stone, of beautiful colour, from the county of Rutland, of which King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and many others of our finest edifices, have been constructed." The design and arrangement of the tower is perfectly novel in the metropolis; and, forming as it does the most prominent feature in the Church, it may be supposed that the architect has bestowed great care and attention upon it. The lobbies are plain, with simple windows

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and entrances, and are made to recede considerably behind the line of the tower, so that they do not at all interfere with the main portion of the façade.

It seems to have been the object of the architect to insulate his tower as much as possible. It is therefore quite clear of the clerestory of the Church; and this arrangement in a near point of view gives additional elevation to the structure, although from the closeness of the houses this effect is lost in most views which can be obtained of the building. The architecture is the Tudor, or last variety of the pointed style; the design shows a square tower, surmounted by an octagon lantern, an arrangement rather unusual in ancient works, but one which is productive of great beauty. Viewed as a whole, there is much to admire in this structure beside its novelty; but we cannot help wishing that the square tower had borne a greater proportion in point of height to the lantern, which appears to us to occupy too large a portion of the elevation.

The rectangular part of the elevation is divided in height into three stories. In the lower is the principal entrance, under a bold and elegant pointed arch, with moulded architrave and sweeping canopy, ending in a finial. In the spandrils are shields, intended to bear the royal arms and those of the Corporation of London. Above this is a belt of quatrefoils in relief, inclosing shields. The next story is exceedingly plain, both in the front and flank elevations, an unnecessary deviation from the principles of ancient design. A large and handsome window over the doorway, in place of the diminutive loop-hole, would not only have been more in character with ancient design, but would have suitably relieved the solidity of the flanks. Above this is the clock dial, of a lozenge form; and the third or belfry story has a large pointed window of three lights in every face of the elevation. At each angle of the tower is a projecting buttress, which at the base line of the third story is crowned with a square shaft, ending in a pinnacle of equal height with the story. At the point where the arches of the window spring, the elevation begins to assume an octagon form by means of splays at the angles, and the tower is then crowned with a battlement; the abrupt appearance which might be occasioned by the transition from one form to another is avoided by the introduction of octagonal shafts rising considerably above the parapet, each of which is crowned with a crocketed spire. The detail of these pinnacles, as well as that of the heads at the commencement of the octagon, are however far from correct; the busts have a hideous and ludicrous character.

The lantern is in itself a very correct piece of architecture. In each face is a lofty window of two lights, divided by a transom. The head is arched, and occupied with tracery. The finish is an open parapet composed of trefoil arches, crowned with crocketed canopies and finials, and at the angles are buttresses, which are finished above the parapet with pinnacles; they are also furnished with projecting gargoyles at the point which is even with the cornice of the principal elevation. The windows are unglazed, giving an appearance of great lightness to the structure, which is seen to very great perfection either in an eastern or western direction; and its novelty of design forms a pleasing variety when viewed in contrast with the neighbouring steeples. The height of the tower to the battlements is 90 feet, and the entire height, including the lantern, is 130 feet.

The Interior

is not in a state sufficiently forward to allow us to give a complete description. It is approached by the lower story of the tower, which forms a porch with a groined ceiling; behind this is a vestibule separated from the church by a plain screen. The body of the Church shows a regular octagon, each side formed into a deep recess fronted with a pointed arch, sustained on a pier, set off with clustered columns. The recesses are arranged as follows: the one by which we entered has two galleries, the lower pewed, the upper intended to contain an organ. On the floor are the pews of the churchwardens, &c. with an entrance passage between them. The recesses, right and left of this, also contain two series of galleries, the lower as well as the floor being pewed, and the upper appropriated for the children of the parochial schools. The recess opposite the entrance contains the altar; the others are respectively

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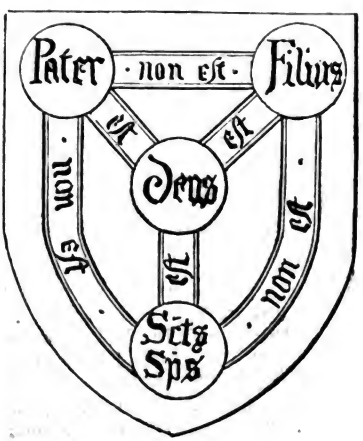
pewed on the floor, and the portions above being unoccupied by galleries, are appropriated to the reception of monuments. The ceiling of the recesses is groined, and so also is that of the central area. This latter is a dome, the ribs of which spring from columns continued from the main arches, and uniting in a large pendant key-stone in the centre, from which will be suspended a chandelier for the purpose of lighting the church. We cannot speak in terms of unqualified approbation of the groining; the introduction of two distinct species or descriptions of groined work was not judicious. The pendant, being embellished with the fanwork tracery of Henry VIIth's Chapel, very poorly harmonizes with the ribs of the other part of the design; neither do we admire the birds which are affixed to the lower part of it. The woodwork of the Church is oak, and it is deserving of great praise, both for the design of the embellishments and the arrangement: the pews are very low, and have the character of ancient seats, instead of that of the clumsy pens which incumber most of our old churches. The uprights have heads carved with *fleurs-de-lis* with great boldness; and on the panels are the peculiar scrolls which are always cut on the woodwork of the Tudor period; the carvings are executed with great taste, and in strict conformity with ancient usage: the oak is at present unvarnished, and it is to be hoped the natural tint and grain of the wood will not be injured by the addition of art. The chancel is not finished. The floor is paved with lozenges of English marble, in alternately dark and light squares. The fittings up of the altar will be composed of splendid canopies and panels selected from beautiful old carvings; the tables of the Decalogue, Creed, and Pater Noster, are to be executed in the style of ancient missals, on a gilt ground, by Mr. Willement; the whole of these particulars, with the altar window, to be described hereafter, having been presented to the Church by the respectable banking firm of Hoare, brothers.

The glazing of the windows is of the most superior kind, and may vie even with works of antiquity, which it closely resembles in design. The altar window is executed by Mr. Willement; those of the clerestory by Mr. Miller of Swallow-street, so well known as a restorer of ancient glass.

The altar window consists of four principal lights, which are occupied by splendid niches, with hexagonal canopies, each containing a whole-length of one of the Evangelists, standing on a pedestal; the figures are very spirited; the head of each is enclosed within a nimbus, and each holds his gospel in the shape of a richly bound and gold-clasped book. Below each saint is his name, and a shield, in the following order: S. Matthæus, a shield Gules, charged with the well-known emblem of the sacred Trinity, represented in the following wood-cut:—



S. Marcus, a shield of the Passion, viz. Azure, the star of Bethlehem within the crown of thorns, between the three nails of the cross; — S. Lucas, another shield of the Passion, viz. Gules, the spear and reed with the sponge, in saltire proper, surmounted by the cross Argent, bearing a scroll, charged with the letters I.N.R.I.; — S. Johannes, a shield Azure, the *Agnus Dei* bearing a banner Argent, ensigned with a cross Gules, the head encircled with a nimbus, and standing on a mount Or. Above these principal lights are two sub-arches, each enclosing two mullions; in them are the following subjects,—over St. Matthew an angel; St. Mark, a lion; St. Luke, a bull;

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and St. John, an eagle; all having golden wings. In the spandril above the sub-arches are two other mullions; in one are the sacred monograms A. Ω. and I. H. S.; and above them the Dove. At the bottom of the window is the following inscription in a line, interrupted only by the mullions where the lines are placed:

Deo et ecclesiae | fratres Hoare | dicaverunt. | Ao Dni M.DCCC.XXXI.

The colours are exceedingly brilliant. What will constitute its best praise is the happy way in which the superiority of modern execution is blended with ancient design. The figures are gracefully disposed, yet preserve the entire character of ancient glass; and the architectural drawing and perspective of the canopies are in a superior style: the whole reflecting the highest credit on the talents of Mr. Willement, whose initials, in a monogram on an antique shield, are to be seen at the bottom of the window near the shield under St. John.

The clerestory windows are glazed in lozenge-shaped panes, each pane charged with a flower, and the whole forming a sort of mosaic pattern. The window above the altar is varied in its design, the mosaic being relieved with large quatrefoils, enclosing the Tudor rose, the Jerusalem Cross, &c.; and in the tracery above are four angels, two of which hold scrolls; and under the others are also scrolls inscribed Te Deum Laudamus. In the head of the central mullion of each window is one of the letters composing the name of the architect JOHN SHAW. It is unnecessary to add a word on the propriety of introducing stained glass in a religious edifice.

"Storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light,"

harmonize so truly with the feelings which are appropriate to the structure, that we always regret the absence of a decoration so pleasing, and we hope that the example of this Church will have many imitators.

The altar, screen, pulpit, desks, and font, not being completed, we cannot carry our description further. To these particulars we may advert at a future period. The Church, it is expected, will be opened in the beginning of December next. E. I. C.

ANCIENT PROCLAMATIONS CONCERNING ARCHERY.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 2.

THERE may be added to the account of Archery what it appears possible were the last impotent attempts upon the part of Government to continue the practice of the bow as of warlike utility. Of the two following Proclamations upon the subject, the first is decidedly intended to convey the tenor and effect of the Statute of 33d of Hen. VIII. c. 9; but without adding any revival or secondary enforcement, as of his Majesty's will and pleasure, or the usual threats of the Attorney-general and Star Chamber.

Proclamations, as of modern character, appear to answer the purpose needed; while some of those issued by the Privy Council, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of Queen Anne, now assume an appearance of nearly infringing upon the liberty of the subject. Of these extraordinary divulgements of Royal commands, it is uncertain if any perfect collection exists, unless there is one preserved in the State Paper Office. There is a good collection in the Bodleian Library, and another in the British Museum: but the following copies are from three volumes in the possession of Mr. Thorpe. The collections I have inspected vary in materials, and appear to have been preserved promiscuously, and are little known, although forming an accurate outline of domestic events. How these placards were forced into notice, or were expected to guide the multitude, without any secondary aid of diurnals, or official Gazettes, is difficult to conjecture. One intended to regulate fashion, and dictate the laws of dress, according to rank in life, which was issued by the command of Queen Elizabeth, measures six feet six inches in length; and if only appended to the gates of the Royal Exchange and Whitehall, to inform the multitude, the regulations could not be better known or of more effect, than those

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put forth at a more recent period in support of Archery. Ed. Hood.

C [Royal Arms] R.

The effect of certaine branches of the Statute made in anno 33 Henrici viij, * touching the maintenance of artillery, and the punishment of such as vse vnlawfull games, very necessary to be put in execution.

First, That all fathers, gouernours, and rulers of such as be tender of age, doe teach and bring them vp in the knowledge of Shooting, and that euery man hauing a man child or men children in his house, shall prouide, ordaine, and haue in his house for euery man child, beeing of the age of seuen yeeres and aboue, till he shall come to the age of seventeene yeeres, a bowe and two shafts, to induce and learne them, and bring them vp in Shooting, and shall deliuer all the same bow and arrowes to the same yong men to vse and occupy. And if the same yong men be seruants, that then that their master shal abate the money, that they shall pay for the same bowes and arrowes, of their wages. And after all such yong men shall come to the age of seuenteene yeeres, euery of them shall prouide and haue a bowe and foure arrowes continually for himselfe, at his proper cost and charges, or else of the gift or prouision of his friends, and vse and occupie the same in shooting, as is before rehearsed. And if the master suffer any of his seruants taking wages, being in his houshold, and vnder the age of seuenteen yeeres, to lacke a bow and two arrowes, contrary to the forme of Estatute, by the space of one moneth together, then the master or father in whom such negligence shall bee, shall for euery such default forfeit vi.*s.* viij.*d.* And that euery seruant, passing the age of seuenteene yeeres, and vnder the age of threescore yeeres, and taking wages, which can or is able to shoot, and shall lacke a bow and foure arrowes by the space of one moneth together, shall for euery such default forfeit and lose vi.*s.* viii.*d.*

Item, That no person by himselfe, factor, deputy, seruant, or other person, shall for his or their gaine, lucre, or liuing, keepe, haue, hold, occupy, exercise, or maintaine any common house, alley, or place of bowling, coiting cloise, coiles, halfe bowle, tennis, dicing, table, or carding, or any other manner of game prohibited by any Statute heretoforee made, or any vnlawfull new game now inuented or made, or hereafter to be inuented, found, had or made, vpon paine to forfeit and pay for euery day, keeping, hauing, maintaining, or suffering any such game to be had, kept, executed, played, or maiutained within any such house, garden, alley, or other place, contrary to the forme and effect of this Estatute, xl.*s.* and the players so taken, to pay for euery time, vi.*s.* viii.*d.*

Item, That the Justices of Peace, and euery Maior, Sheriffe, Bailiffe, Constable, or other head officer, haue authority to enter into all places, as well within franchises or elsewhere, and the persons offending in any of the premises, to take and put in prison, vntil such time they put in sureties no more to suffer, occupy, or commit the sayd offences.

Item, That all Maiors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Constables, and other head officers within euery citie, borough, and towne within this realme, where any such officers shall fortune to bee, aswell within the franchises as without, shall make due search weekely, or at the furthest, at all times hereafter, once euery month in all places, where any such houses, alleys, play, or players, shall be suspected to be had, kept, and maintained. And if the sayd Maiors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Constables, and other head officers, within their cities, boroughs, and townes, as well within franchises as without, doe not make due search, at the furthest, once euery moneth, if the case so require, according to the tenor of this Act, and doe not execute the same in all things, according to the purport and force of the same: that then euery such Maior, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Constables, or other head officer, to pay and forfeit for euery moneth not making such search, nor executing the same, xl.*s.*

Item, That no artificer, handicrafts man of any occupation, husbandman, apprentice, labourer, seruant of husbandry, journeyman, or seruant, or artificer, mariner, fisherman, waterman, or any seruingman, may vse any vnlawful game.

Item, That all that play at bowles, or any other vnlawfull game in the fields, to lose for euery such time vis. viii*d.* and to be committed to prison, vnto such time they put in sureties no more to vse the same.

Item, This statute to bee proclaimed foure times euery yeere, and the like to bee done in all assises and sessions, and to continue for euer.

Memorandum, That there is a prouiso in this statute, for all men of worship, which may dispend one hundred pounds yeerely and vpwards, may vse these games with discretion at their pleasures.

God saue the King.

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* Cap. ix.

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[Royal Arms.]

By the King.

A proclamation for the vse of the Bowe and the Pike together in militarie discipline.

Whereas, in former times, bowes and arrowes haue beene found seruiceable weapons for the warre, whereby great victories and conquests haue beene gotten, and by sundry statutes the vse thereof hath beene enioyned, which statutes are still in force, and wee expect that our subiects should conforme themselves thereunto, knowing the exercise of shooting to bee a meanes to preserue health, strength, and agilitie of body, and to auoide idlenesse, vnlawfull disports, drunkennesse, and such like enormities and disorders, which are too frequent among our people.

And whereas our louing subiect, William Neade, an ancient archer, hath presented vnto Vs a warlike inuention* of the vse of the bowe with the pike together,† whereby euery pikeman may also bee a bowe-man, which warlike seruice wee together with our Councell of State and Councell at Warre, haue seene exercised in military discipline, and wee doe approoue the same to bee seruiceable and vsefull in time of warre, and haue by our Commission vnder our great seale of England authorized the said William Neade, and William Neade his sonne, whom bee hath instructed, to teach and exercise our louing subiects therein.

And to that end and purpose wee doe by this our proclamation signifie and declare our will and pleasure, that the vse and exercise of the bowe and pike together shall bee put in practise within this our Realme of England and Dominion of Wales, that all our louing subiects who are fit to exercise armes, and especially the chiefe officers and all others of our trayned-bands, may bee instructed therein, by such wayes, and in such manner as shall bee prescribed and directed by the said William Neade and William Neade, or either of them, and those whom either of them shall haue sufficiently instructed, and deputed in that behalfe, at such conuenient times and places as shall bee appointed by the Deputie Lieutenants, or Justices of Peace in euery Countie, Maiors, Bailiffes, Constables, or other head officers in euery Citie and Towne Corporate respectiuely, so that the same may bee done without preiudice or hinderance to generall musters, trayning, or other publike affaires.

Willing and requiring them and euery of them, or by such others as by either of them shall bee thereunto appointed, That they or some of them doe from time to time prescribe and appoint conuenient times and places for the exercise of this warlike seruice, and by warrant, or such other wayes and meanes as shall seeme most meet vnto them, to cause such of our louing subiects as aforesaid, to bee present at such time and place, there to bee exercised and made perfect in the vse of the bowe and the pike together in military discipline.

And that this our proclamation may take the better effect, wee doe hereby require and command all and singular Deputy Lieutenants, and Justices of Peace, Maiors, Bailiffes, Constables, and all other our Officers, Ministers, and Subjects whom it may concerne respectively, That they and euery of them be ayding and assisting vnto the said William Neade and William Neade, and persons deputed as aforesaid in the exercise and performance of the premisses, according to Our will and pleasure herein declared, as they tender Our pleasure, and will auoid the contrary at their perils.

Giuen at our Court at Oatlands, this twelfth day of August, in the ninth yeere of our Reigne of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

God saue the King.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's most Excellent Maiestie: and by the assignes of John Bill, M.DC.XXXIII.

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* The public derived no advantage from the invention of Neade, as archery rapidly became a simple exercise and amusement. The intelligent Hall in his *Horæ Vacuæ*, 1646, 12mo, remarks: "Shooting with the arrows of a private exercise may be very advantageous to the publique; many nations hardly knowe any other weapons, or at least not bin skil'd in them as the *Baleares*, the *Parthians* whose arrowes shielded them against the Roman greatnesse; yea, the nerves of this Nation have sometimes been in her bow stringe: What raised the Turk to such a height, but his excellent Archers? 'tis an injury they are jusled out of guns so wholly, whether upon good grounds hath been hotly disputed; we consider them onely as an exercise, and so they are every deale as pleasant as healthful."

† See this work noticed in our last Supplement, p. 596.—Ed.

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E-SEA,

CRESWELL,

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ACCOUNT OF NEWBIGGING-BY-THE-SEA CHAPEL, NORTHUMBERLAND.

With an Engraving.

NEWBIGGING-BY-THE-SEA, in Northumberland, stands on the north side of an extensive semicircular bay, which is hemmed by a shore of exceeding fine sands. It has long been a favourite bathing-place; but as its general history was buried in oblivion, until Mr. Hodgson's History of Northumberland brought it to notice, we hope our readers will be gratified with the following account.

The Chapel of Newbigging stands on the bold headland of the Moor, which forms the north and main defence of the harbour. It consists of a tower and nave now in use, and a ruined chancel. The annexed engraving (*see Plate II.*) supersedes any lengthened account of this neglected, but interesting edifice. Its tower has one bell in it, is of good masonry, and graceful form. The nave is 74 feet 9 inches long, by 16 feet wide, and has had a north and south aile, divided from the middle and remaining aile by pointed arches, now walled up. In April, 1829, it was dark, dirty, and ruinous: a large gap, which had been made in its east wall, in the preceding winter, was very imperfectly filled with straw. Randell's manuscript mentions the "small gallery at the west end;" and "at the east end, above the altar table, the king's arms cut in wood in high relief, having been the stern of a ship, cast away by a storm." Here are no inscriptions, monuments, or carvings, worthy of notice, excepting certain crosses engraven on marbles on the floor of the nave, and on ancient grave stones, built up in the walls of the church, or scattered over the churchyard. The *chancel* is about 50 feet long, and without a roof. Besides the large east window of five lights, and that on the north of one, it has two on the south, one of three and the other of two lights. All these have been once glazed, as appears by holes for iron stanchells in their mullions. It has an outer door-way to the south, and one to the north; but the latter of these has formerly opened into a porch or vestry, eight feet by six within. The walls are more modern than the stonework of the windows and doorways, and the needle holes for the scaffolding to build them are still open. The prior and convent of Tynemouth were probably engaged in repairing this part of the chapel when the storm of the Reformation drove them from their work, which their successors in the impropriation of the Rectory of Woodhorn have hitherto been excused from finishing.

The *manor* of Newbigging formerly belonged to the Balliol family, from whom it passed to the families of Valentia, Dreux, Denton, and Widdrington. In 1294, Agnes de Valence, widow of Hugh de Balliol, held this manor in dower; and in that year, John de Balliol, king of Scotland, at the Assizes in Newcastle, substantiated his family claim to a *market* to be holden here weekly, on Mondays, by charter of Henry the Third; and also to a *fair* granted in 45 Henry III. to be holden yearly on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Bartholemew, which is the day of the dedication of their chapel, and had probably been the day of an old prescriptive fair, immemoriably holden at the place before that time. Hugh de Balliol, indeed, according to the Calendar of the Patent Rolls, had had a grant of a market, and an eight days fair here from King John, in 1203. Henry the Third, in the 43d year of his reign, gave to John de Balliol a charter for similar privileges; but two years after made some changes respecting the fair. In Edward the Second's time there was also a charter granted to John de Britanny, earl of Richmond, respecting a market and fair at Newbigging. The ancient importance of Newbigging-by-the-Sea, as a maritime town, will however be best shown by authentic notices of it from history. Thomas Hatfield, in 1352, granted an indulgence of forty days to all persons within his diocese, who, by will or otherwise, would contribute assistance to the repairs and maintenance of the *pier* of Newbigging, for the security of shipping resorting thither. This pier was built from north to south along the rocks on the north side of the harbour, and seems to have been a sort of breakwater formed of large rolled masses of basalt, and other hard rocks; part of it is still remaining. Wallis says,

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that in his time, "some of its piles of wood were conspicuous at low water." How long it had existed prior to Hatfield's time, I have seen no account. But Edward the Second, in 1310, summoned this place to furnish naval assistance for his expedition against Scotland; July 25, 1314, requested the bailiffs of "Newbygyng" to furnish him with one ship for the same purpose; and, in 1316, granted a patent for kayage, or authority to collect tolls for loading or unloading goods upon quays here. In 1333, Edward the Third directed them to lay an embargo on all ships within their port, and there to detain them for his use, as well as to send him a list of all vessels belonging to it, whether at that time in the harbour, or absent on voyages. On January 12, 1335, they had an order to release any foreign ship detained there in consequence of prior orders; and in November, in the following year, all their ships belonging to the king's service, were summoned to muster with the northern fleet at Orwell in Suffolk. But the circumstance which most strongly shows the rank in which this port was holden in Edward the Third's time, is that of its bailiffs, with those of Lynn, Kingston-upon-Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and other places, each being summoned to send three or four of its most discreet and honest men to attend a council, to be holden at Warwick, under the Bishop of Lincoln, the Earl of Warwick, and others, on matters of great state importance, on the Friday before New Year's day, 1337, on which day several other cities and towns were summoned to send deputies to a similar council to be holden before the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, on the same business in London.

The boroughs of Newbigging and Morpeth were each assessed at 6*s.* in the rate for defraying the expenses of the knights of this shire, at the parliament holden at Westminster in 1382. After the death of Sir Henry Widdrington in 1518, the town (*villa*) paid a fee-farm rent of 10*l.* 11*s.* Wallis describes it as having "several granaries in it for export from one of the finest bays before it on the coast of this country." "Corn-ships, of about 60 tons burthen, coming up to the town: large ships, farther in, riding in five, six, or seven fathoms water, in security from the tempests from the north and north-east." The granaries are on the beach, with which the lower part of the town-street runs parallel: the other part of the town, which is neat and well built, lies along the road which leads to Seaton and the fords of the Wansbeck. One of the best houses in the place belongs to Sir C. L. Monck, Bart. of Belsay Castle: and another, which adjoins the inn, and formerly made part of it, to Henry Tulip, of Brunton, Esq. Many of the others are let as lodgings to families, who frequent the place for the benefit of health, and sea-bathing. Warm and cold baths are attached to the principal inn: besides which, there are here four other houses licensed to retail ale and spirits: and this place is fortunate beyond many sea-side places, in having a plentiful spring of excellent fresh water on the beach, above the ordinary reach of the tides. The ancient *hospital* of Newbigging stood about a quarter of a mile from the town, at the place on the road side to North Seaton, now called Spital House.

About twenty years since, Newbigging was to the writer a favourite spot; and the fine sands of the bay, the long dry moor, and its bold and rocky shores, can never fail to be interesting resorts to any that can be gratified with surveying the vastness, and admiring the power and the productions of the mighty deep. The rocks abound with various sorts of sea weed, among which, at low water, curious and rare fishes are often found.

The following sonnet was written in 1807, and was more suggested to the author's mind by evening sea-side walks at Newbigging, than at any other place:

"O moon! how well I love thy beams,
That all night flow like silver streams,
O'er barks and waves that thy dominion own!
O, tell me in thy vales if God be known,
Or if thy creatures feel the change of clime!
Hast thou a spring—a rapt'rous time
To lift with love their passions high?
And does a summer lighten in their eye?
An autumn smite them?—and a winter's breath [death?
Their bodies wither with the frost of
Or are they angels guarding men from ill,
And all thy fruits and flowers of endless bloom? [still,
Thou will not tell me; but th'art lovely
Fair virgin! as the seas and sails thy beams illume."

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OLD TOWER AND MANSION HOUSE OF CRESSWELL, NORTHUMBERLAND.

With an East View.

THE Cresswells of Cresswell (says Mr. Hodgson in his History of Northumberland) are a family who "appear upon various private and public records, at a very remote period, as persons of the first distinction, and principal proprietors of the township of Cresswell; for Utting or Uctherd de Cresswell was a witness with Robert Bertram, Gerard of Widdrington, and others, in the time of King John or of his son Henry the Third, to deeds respecting Ellington; and Roger, the son of Utting de Cresswell, occurs in a pleading in 1249, as a munucaptor of Robert de Cresswell, who in another authority is represented as father of Simon, and grandfather of Roger de Cresswell."

Families, who from time immemorial have been domiciled in seats bearing their own name, become truly venerable for their antiquity, and for reasons much more valuable than their antiquity. They have been constituted with nerves capable of resisting the tide, and standing firm under the electric shocks of political innovations. They have not squandered away the lands of their forefathers in prodigality and excess. Mr. Hodgson carries the pedigree of this highly respectable family in one unbroken chain through eighteen generations, from Sir Robert de Cresswell in 1293, to Oswin Addison, son of Addison John Cresswell of Cresswell, esq. the present proprietor of this place; and who took the surname of Baker in addition to that of his own, on his wife Elizabeth-Mary Reed succeeding to the property of her cousin John Baker, of Hinton on the Green, co. Gloucester, and of Grosvenor-street, esq.

The old tower and mansion-house of the Cresswells fronts the sea, and has in view the fine beach and sands of Druridge Bay, which extend from Hadstone rocks on the north to the Broadcar rocks on the south. The tower is 21 and a half feet long, and 16 and a half feet wide within, and consists of a strong room vaulted with stone, on the ground floor; and two floors above, approached by a circular stone staircase. The north-east angle of it is surmounted with a turret, in the inside of which is a rude inscription cut on the lintel and two side-stones of a window, which, perhaps, more from the difficulty of decyphering it, than for any valuable fact it was intended to record, has become an object of curiosity and interest. The letters on the lintel, there is no doubt, were intended for W. L. CReswell. Those on the side-stones could not be made out. Mr. Cresswell Baker has heard some of the old members of his family say, that the reading of the whole was "William Cresswell, brave hero." Mr. Hodgson imagines it was cut by some ignorant country mason in the time of William Cresswell, who died about the year 1698, because, in the form of some of its letters, it resembles the rude funereal inscriptions of that time. William Cresswell the third took down the old mansion-house, and the chapel which was attached to it, and upon the same site built the large additions to the old tower, which formed a very convenient and extensive family residence. In 1772, this mansion-house was advertised in the Newcastle Courant to be let; and, from having now been long unoccupied by the family, and tenanted by several families of labouring people, it has lost its wonted trimness; and its long passages and bare walls have learned to make the hollow sounding responses of a large and thinly furnished dwelling.

Mr. Hodgson, in his History of Northumberland, gives a finely finished copper-plate view of *Cresswell-house*, the foundation-stone of which magnificent structure was laid by its proprietor A. J. Creswell Baker, esq. on June 14, 1821, the year of his sheriffalty for Northumberland. It is from designs by Shaw. We have not room for more of Mr. Hodgson's description of it than the following quotation.—"In the external character of this splendid edifice, especially in the great width of the piers, the unbroken line of entablature, and the projection of the cornice, there is a simplicity united to a boldness and freedom, which at first sight rivet and captivate the eye, as well as produce high ideas of the fertility and graphic correctness of the mind which designed it."

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ON THE SONNETS OF SHAKESPEARE.—TO WHOM REALLY ADDRESSED.

(*Concluded from p.* 221.)

I. IT is obvious that the Patron of Shakespeare was a person of rank superior to himself: that he was in the may-morn of life: that his personal beauty was remarkable: that he was much addicted to pleasure, courted by the women, and guilty of some breaches of friendship in consequence: that his counsellor and poet, fully aware of his tendency to dissipation, exhorted him to marry, and bequeath to the world a copy of himself. It is also clear that, during the time of writing these compositions, their object had not coveted public business; he was something more than the mere 'child of state,' and by shunning its perilous honours, might be said, almost alone, to be 'hugely politic.'

He is announced in the first Sonnet in the tone of Spenser's address to Raleigh, as I have before observed,

Thou that art now the world's fresh ornament,
And only herauld to the gaudy spring.

This is unquestionably said of a youth of distinction, who had just then offered himself to the public gaze, and towards whom every eye was turned, from the circumstances of his descent, and the graces with which he seemed personally accomplished.

If we were told that the nephew of Sir Philip Sydney, soon after he quitted Oxford in 1594, had been allowed by his father the Earl of Pembroke, to come to London, in his *fifteenth* year;—that with the *beauty* of his mother the Countess, and the taste for *poetry* of her and Sir Philip, he had addicted himself to the stage, and among the professors of dramatic art had distinguished Shakespeare, and entertained an ardent *affection* for so great a master; we should receive such an anecdote as one at all events highly probable. If we were subsequently to learn that persons who well knew the poet and his connections, had left their intimacy upon record, it would excite, it is true, no surprise, though it might lead us to expect that the poet himself had also publicly expressed his sense of so honourable a distinction.

Now Messieurs Heminge and Condell, when publishing the folio edition of Shakespeare's Plays in the year 1623, in their dedication to William then Earl of Pembroke, and Philip Earl of Montgomery his brother, testify to this friendly connexion, and, as it appears certain that Ben Jonson held the pen for them, the facts stated acquire *his* full knowledge, in corroboration of the assertion made by the actual dedicators. Jonson himself knew these noblemen well. Thus he writes in their names, as to the plays now collected:

"But since your Lordshippes have beene pleas'd to thinke these trifles some-thing heereto-fore; and have prosequuted both them, *and their authour living, with so much favour:* we hope that (they out-living him, and he not having the fate, common with some, to be exequutor to his owne writings,) you will use the like indulgence toward them, *you have done unto their parent.**

"It hath been the height of our care, who are the presenters, to make the present worthy of your H. H. by the perfection. But there we must also crave our abilities to be considered, my lords. We cannot go beyond our owne powers. Country hands reach foorth milke, creame, fruites, or what they have: and many nations (we have heard) that had not gummes and incense, obtained their requests with a leavened cake. It was no fault to approach their Gods by what meanes they could: and the most, though meanest of things are made precious, when they are dedicated to Temples. In that name, therefore, we most humbly *consecrate* to your H. H. these remaines of your *servant* SHAKESPEARE; that what *delight is in them, may be ever your L.L.* the reputation his, and the faults ours, if

* It will no doubt appear remarkable to those who have never heard but of Shakespeare's *first* patron, Lord Southampton, that HE should not even be alluded to on this occasion. Whether he disputed this homage, or was offended by its alienation from him, cannot now be known. He probably sent for the book on its publication, and re-perused the plays. In the following year, 1624, he accepted a command in the Low Countries, and died of a fever at Bergen-op-Zoom, on the 10th of November, aged 52.

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any be committed, by a payre so carefull to shew their gratitude both to the living and the dead, as is your Lordshippes most bounden, JOHN HEMINGE, HENRY CONDELL."

It is my opinion, then, that Shakespeare addressed 126 of these Sonnets to Mr. WILLIAM HERBERT, subsequently third Earl of Pembroke, and that a variety of circumstances alluded to in these Sonnets, as well as the initials, apply fully, personally, and unequivocally to the said young nobleman; and that the other Sonnets, though not addressed, were sent to him, as alluding to matters mentioned in the 126; and that it is probable the Earl sanctioned their publication in 1609 under his untitled initials. There will appear an obvious propriety in thus restricting Thorpe to his designation when they were written, if we consider that the Earl in 1609 had become a statesman, and, as his poet had predicted, attentive to his own dignity and importance at court. To justify me in the hypothesis just laid down, every circumstance in the 126 Sonnets addressed to one person, should apply to an intercourse between Shakespeare and Mr. William Herbert, and apply moreover easily. There should be no straining of words, no wringing of a poor phrase to torture it into a lame supporter of an hypothesis. As I have already proved that, without such torture, these productions cannot be applied to other candidates, so I shall now in detail proceed to show, that they do strictly, fairly, and undeniably apply to the young nobleman I have named.

II. It will, therefore, in the outset, be necessary to look at his life and character, as they have been delineated by the Oxford historian, A. à Wood, and the great Lord Clarendon. And first for the Athenæ Oxonienses.

"William Herbert, son and heir of Henry Earl of Pembroke, was born at Wilton in Wilts, the 8th of April, 1580, became a nobleman of New College, Oxford, in Lent term 1592, aged 13, continued there about two years, succeeded his father in his honours 1601, made Knight of the Garter 1st of James I. and Governor of Portsmouth six years after. In 1626 he was unanimously elected Chancellour of this University, being a great patron of learning, and about that time was made Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household. He was not only a great favourer of learned and ingenious men, but was himself learned, and endowed to admiration with a poetical genie, as by those *amorous* and not inelegant Aires and Poems of his composition doth evidently appear; some of which had musical notes set to them by Henry Lawes. . . . . He died suddenly in his house called Baynard's Castle, in London, on the 10th of April in 1630, according to the calculation of his nativity, made several years before by Mr. Tho. Allen of Gloucester Hall; whereupon his body was buried in the Cathedral Church at Salisbury, near to that of his father."

And also in the *Fasti*, where he thus speaks of him:

"William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, the very picture and *viva effigies* of nobility, a person truly generous, a singular lover of learning and the professors thereof, and therefore by the academicians elected their Chancellor some years after this. [30th of August, 1605, when he was created M. A. the King being then at Oxford.]

"His person was rather majestic than elegant, and his presence, whether quiet or in motion, was full of stately gravity. His mind was purely heroic, often stout, but never disloyal; and so vehement an opposer of the Spaniard, that when that match fell under consideration in the latter end of the reign of K. Jam. I. he would sometimes rouze, to the trepidation of that King, yet kept in favour still; for his Majesty knew plain dealing, as a jewel in all men, so in a Privy Counsellor an ornamental duty; and the same true-heartedness commended him to K. Ch. I."

My Lord CLARENDON's character is much fuller, but so exact and eloquent, so fine a model of sincere historical painting, that I will not mutilate it to hurry on the argument founded upon it.

"William Earl of Pembroke was the most universally beloved and esteemed of any man of that age; and, having a great office in the court, he made the court itself better esteemed, and more reverenced in the country. And as he had a great number of friends of the best men, so no man had ever the confidence to avow himself to be his enemy. He was a man very well bred, and of excellent parts, and a graceful speaker upon any subject, having a good proportion of learning, and a ready wit to apply to it, and enlarge upon it; of a pleasant and facetious humour, and a disposition affable, generous, and magnificent. He was master of a large fortune from his ancestors, and had a great addition by his wife, a daughter

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and heir of the Earl of Shrewsbury, which he enjoyed during his life, she out-living him; but all served not his expence, which was only limited by his great mind, and occasions to use it nobly.

"He lived many years about the court before in it—and never *by* it; being rather regarded and esteemed by King James, than loved and favoured. After the foul fall of the Earl of Somerset, he was made Lord Chamberlain of the King's house, more for the court's sake than his own; and the court appeared with the more lustre, because he had the government of that province. As he spent and lived upon his own fortune, so he stood upon his own feet, without any other support than of his proper virtue and merit; and lived towards the favourites with that decency, as would not suffer them to censure or reproach his master's judgment and election, but as with men of his own rank. He was exceedingly beloved in the court, because he never desired to get that for himself which others laboured for, but was still readie to promote the pretences of worthy men. And he was equally celebrated in the country, for having received no obligations from the court which might corrupt or sway his affections and judgement: so that all who were displeased and unsatisfied in the court, or with the court, were always inclined to put themselves under his banner, if he would have admitted them; and yet he did not so reject them as to make them espouse another shelter; but so far suffered them to depend on him, that he could restrain them from breaking out beyond private resentments and murmurs.

"He was a great lover of his country, and of the religion and justice which he believed could only support it; and his friendships were only with men of those principles. And as his conversation was most with men of the *most pregnant parts and understanding*, so towards any such, who needed support or encouragement, though unknown, if fairly recommended to him, *he was very liberal*. Sure never man was planted in a court that was fitter for that soil, or brought better qualities with him to purify that air.

"Yet his MEMORY must not be *flattered* that his virtues and good inclinations may be believed; he was not without some *alloy of vice*, nor without being clouded with *great infirmities*, which he had in too exorbitant a proportion. *He indulged to himself the pleasures of all kinds, almost in all excesses.* To WOMEN, whether out of his natural constitution, or for want of his domestic content and delight, (in which he was most unhappy, for he paid much too dear for his wife's fortune by taking her person into the bargain) *he was immoderately given up*. But therein he likewise retained such a power and jurisdiction over his very appetite, that he was not so much transported with beauty and outward allurements, as with those advantages of the mind as manifested extraordinary *wit* and *spirit* and *knowledge*, and administered pleasure in the conversation. To these he sacrificed *himself*, his *precious time*, and much of his *fortune*. And some who were nearest his trust and friendship, were not without apprehension, that his natural *vivacity* and *vigour of mind* began to lessen and decline by those *excessive indulgences*.

"About the time of the death of King James, or presently after, he was made Lord Steward of his Majesty's house, that the staff of Chamberlain might be put into the hands of his brother the Earl of Montgomery, upon a new contract of friendship with the Duke of Buckingham; after whose death he had likewise such offices of his as he most affected, of honour and command; none of *profit*, which he cared not for; and within two years after, he died himself of an apoplexy, after a full and cheerful supper.

"A short story may not be unfitly inserted, it being very frequently mentioned by a person of known integrity, who at that time being on his way to London, met at Maidenhead some persons of quality, of relation or dependence upon the Earl of Pembroke. (Sir Charles Morgan, commonly called General Morgan, who had commanded an army in Germany and defended Stoad; Dr. Field, then Bishop of St. David's; and Dr. Chafin, the Earl's then chaplain in his house, and much in his favour.) At supper one of them drank a health to the Lord Steward; upon which another of them said, 'that he believed his Lord was at that time very merry, for he had now *outlived* the day, which his tutor Sandford * had *prognosticated* upon his *nativity* he would not outlive; but he had done it now, for that was his birth-day, which had completed his age to fifty years.' The next morning, by the time they came to Colebrook, they met with the news of his death.

"He died exceedingly lamented by men of all qualities, and left many of his servants and dependants good estates, raised out of his employments and bounty." Nor had his heir cause to complain; for though his expences had been very mag-

* Sandford may be a mistake of Lord Clarendon for Allen of Gloucester Hall; if not, it will follow that two astrologers calculated Herbert's nativity, and that they concurred in their interpretation of his horoscope.

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nificent (and it may be the less considered, and his improvidence the less, because he had no child to inherit,) insomuch as he left a great debt charged upon the estate; yet considering the wealth he left in jewels, plate, and furniture, and the estate his brother enjoyed in right of his wife (who was not fit to manage it herself) during her long life, he may be justly said to have inherited as good an estate from *him*, as HE had from his father, which was one of the best in England."

Although the above admirable character conducts the Earl to the close of his life, and I am chiefly concerned in the early part of it, yet, besides the ornamental effect of so complete a production, the anecdote which refers to *judicial astrology* is necessary, to make out some points of parallel in the Sonnets themselves.

Greatly to the honour of Clarendon, the above character has one feature, which biographers of the present day are careful to omit. It speaks fearlessly of the "exorbitant proportion of his infirmities," and yet shows him to have been one of the most amiable of the race of men. One of these infirmities is pointed at in the Sonnets, and the great poet himself seems implicated with him. Dr. Drake wishes that 22 of the Sonnets had never been published—"because if we dismiss these confessional Sonnets, not the slightest moral stain can rest on the character of Shakespeare." But why should he be so anxious, in the case of Shakespeare, to exhibit "a faultless monster which the world ne'er saw?"—a being transcending us so immeasurably in the powers of the mind, and not evincing his kindred by the slightest error in his personal conduct! Surely, as *repented* error excites no imitation, it is better to keep down our arrogance, by showing the *greatest* of us not entirely spotless. It is not for the purposes of commonplace morality, that we hear authoritatively from the reading-desk—"If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us."

I at length proceed with the investigation, having established much relative matter on unquestionable authority. It will be now readily admitted that when Mr. William Herbert came up to town from college, he was in the vernal blossom of existence; and all that the Sonnets express as to the beauty of his person may be credited upon a sight of Vandyke's picture of him in his maturity. The poet seems to be merely transprosed by the biographer in the account of his attentions to the *sex*, which previous quotations have placed before the reader. Even the particular temper of our youth, who was addicted, says Rowland Whyte, to *melancholy*, is marked by Shakespeare in the 8th Sonnet.

"Musick to hear, why hear'st thou musick *sadly?*
Why lov'st thou that, which thou receiv'st not gladly?"

III. There are many passages in these Sonnets, which, as they infer the superior condition of his young friend, express also the fear that reasons of *rank* and *state* might separate them: that an intimacy with the Player might sully the future Peer, and that it would be incumbent on the latter to "hold his honour at a wary distance." This reflection induces the Poet to lament his degraded condition, which made him "*a motley* to the view" of an unworthy crowd. A few such complaints shall follow.

"Let me confess, that we two must be twain.
In our two loves there is but one respect,
Though in our lives a separable spight.
I may not evermore acknowledge thee,
Lest my bewailed guilt should do thee shame;
Nor thou with *publick kindness* honour me,
Unless thou take that honour from thy name." SONNET XXXVI.

"Against that time, if ever that time come,
When I shall see thee frown on my defects,
When as thy love hath cast his utmost sum,
Call'd to that audit by *advis'd respects*;
Against that time, when thou shalt strangely pass, [thine eye;
And scarcely greet me with that sun,
When love, converted from the thing it was,
Shall reasons find of *settled gravity*."

I reasoned upon the latter passage in the opening, without pointing to the particular person addressed; it is here repeated to establish my hypothesis. Even the sage and moral Spenser apologizes for presenting the *Faery Queene* to the grave Lord Treasurer of England; and only hopes acceptance from its *deeper sense*, which such an eye as Lord Burleigh's might rest upon with approbation.

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" To you, right noble Lord, whose carefull brest
To menage of most grave affaires is bent,
Unfitly I these idle rimes present,
The labour of lost time, and wit unstaid:
Yet, if their deeper sense be inly waid,
And the dim veile, with which from common view
Their fairer parts are hid, aside be laid,
Perhaps not vaine they may appear to you."

Spenser's follower, Chapman, thought *heavenly* poetry the true aliment of great minds; and proudly, but not vainly, said so. See the Sonnets with his Homer.

Burleigh however, it is well known, frowned upon such levities, and considered

" That poesie was a removed thing
From grave administry of publike weales."

How Shakespeare conceived himself *degraded* by the profession to which he owes his immortality, it is worth while to show fully.

" Alas! 'tis true, I have gone here and there,
And made myself a *motley* to the view."
SONNET CX.

" O, for my sake do you with Fortune chide,
The guilty goddess of my harmful deeds,
That did not better for my life provide
Than *publick means*, which publick manners breeds. [a *brand*;
Thence comes it that my NAME receives
And almost thence my nature is subdu'd
To what it *works in*, like the dyer's hand."
SONNET CXI.

One more struggle of the Poet to bear himself above the reach of illiberal obloquy, by the shield which his Patron's favour threw before him.

" Your love and pity doth the impression *fill*, [brow;
Which vulgar scandal stamp'd upon my
For what care I who calls me well or ill,
So YOU o'er-green my bad, my good allow?
You are my *all-the-world*, and I must strive
To know my *shames* and *praises* from your tongue.
In so profound abysm I throw all care
Of others' voices, that my adder's sense
To *critick* and to *flatterer* stopped are."

That Shakespeare's sensibility would be shocked by the usual treatment of his profession, may be obvious from the language even of King James's licence to his own company acting at the Globe. That monarch wills and commands all Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Constables, Headboroughs, and other Officers, to allow them to act throughout his dominions, " without any letts, hindrances, or molestations: and not only so, but to be aiding or assisting to them, if any *wrong* be to them offered; and to allow them such former *courtesies* as hath been given to men of *their* place and quality."

As Lord Pembroke received the garter in the first year of the new reign, there is every reason for thinking that his friendship for our Poet procured the above licence from King James.

IV. The 80th, 82nd, 85th, and 86th Sonnets contain references to the *better spirit*, who studiously celebrated the same object with Shakespeare, and whom I promised to make distinctly known to the reader.

" O, how I faint when I of YOU do write,
Knowing a *better spirit* doth use your name,
And in the praise thereof spends all his might,
To make me tongue-tied, speaking of your fame!" SONNET LXXX.

The modern reader would be apt to think that Shakespeare could only regard Spenser as his superior—but this is to be unacquainted with the estimates of poetry in the age of Elizabeth. Acknowledged learning greatly predominated over genius. The modern stage had not drawn aside the veneration for the classic drama, and the *scholar* still indulged his followers with plays upon the ancient model. He thought the best of modern plays but *gross* and *barbarous*; and, in imitation of Sir Philip Sidney, called upon scholars like himself, to resist the barbarian of the north, who threatened with oblivion their more classical productions. Notwithstanding " the divinity that stirr'd within him," I have no doubt that Shakespeare actually vailed his bonnet, not only to Spenser, but to Daniel and Chapman, to Harrington and to Fairefax. We see *them* invariably " pass him by," not deigning to consider him of their fraternity; and a modern worshipper of our Poet, after toiling through names with which he is little acquainted, wonders by what strange blindness that Jupiter was *ever* unobserved, to whom the rest have become merely satellites, invisible to the common eye, and only known to exist from the telescopic discoveries of the antiquary.

But that Spenser was not so absolute a sovereign in the period to which

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I have referred, is proved by Ben Jonson, who points out *that* poet's *rival* and his *own*, in his delightful comedy of Epicœne, or the Silent Woman. It is one of the topics chosen by Truewit, to deter Morose from marriage; whose lady, he tells him, will not care how his acres melt, "so as she may bee a stateswoman, know all the news, what was done at *Salisbury*, what at the *Bath*, what at Court, what in progresse; or, so she may censure *Poets*, and authors, and stiles, and compare them, DANIEL with SPENSER, Jonson with the *tother youth*, and so foorth."

This leads me easily to my decision, that Daniel was the *better spirit* alluded to. He was in fact brought up at Wilton, the seat of the Pembrokes, and in 1601, inscribed his *Defence of Ryme* to William Herbert. In this dedication, he tells him,

"I was first encourag'd or fram'd thereunto by your most worthy and honourable *mother*; receiving the first notion for the formall ordering of those compositions at *Wilton*, which I must ever acknowledge to have beene my *best schoole*, and thereof alwayes am to hold a feeling and gratefull memory. Afterward, drawne farther on by the well-liking and approbation of my worthy Lord [your father], the fosterer of me, and my muse."

Therefore, when Shakespeare wrote the 82d Sonnet, he hints at the actual ground of his jealousy—Daniel had *dedicated* to William Herbert.

"I grant thou wert not married to my muse, [look
And therefore may'st without attaint o'er-
The *dedicated words*, which writers use
Of their fair subject, blessing every book."

Spenser, let me add, did not live to *dedicate* to William Herbert, though it is admitted he eulogized his parents. This establishes Daniel firmly.

V. But the Sonnets not only allude distinctly to Daniel, but very critically point out some other retainers of the Pembroke family. The Poet hardly preserves his temper when describing the combination against him:

"Was it *his* spirit, by *spirits taught to write Above a mortal pitch*,* that struck me dead?
No, neither *he*, nor his compeers, by night
Giving him aid, my verse astonished.
He, nor that affable *familiar ghost*,
Which *nightly* gulls him with intelligence,
As victors, of my silence cannot boast."

"Alluding perhaps," says Mr. Steevens, "to the celebrated Dr. Dee's pretended intercourse with an angel, and other familiar spirits." There can be no doubt about it—the fact is upon record. Queen ELIZABETH and the PEMBROKE family were Dee's chief patrons. Their exalted minds and various accomplishments did not exempt them from the mania of their times—though the sounder philosophy of Shakespeare led him thus to denounce the Charlatans, who then infested the great, and upon fantastical science grounded predictions, which hung like a mildew upon a long existence.

The reader will refer back to Antony à Wood's memoir, where he will find that THOMAS ALLEN, of Gloucester Hall, calculated Pembroke's nativity. He was deemed in those days the father of all learning, and an unfeigned lover of all good arts and sciences. This mathematician was closely associated with JOHN DEE, Tho. Harriot, Walt. Warner, Nath. Torporley, and many others; and Dee pretended to an intercourse with *familiar spirits*. I have shown that Daniel was domiciliated at Wilton, within the very lime-twigs of the Necromancer's spells. Who shall say that "he came off safe?" The amiable Countess, however learned and virtuous, was herself, alas! unprovided of

"That MOLY
Which Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave."

Allen lived to verify his prediction

* Among the brightest, and certainly the *purest* of these spirits, the Poet's gallantry, as well as gratitude, would lead him to number MARY HERBERT, Countess of Pembroke, to whom her excellent brother inscribed the *Arcadia*. Wilton, the reader has just seen, was acknowledged by Daniel, to have been his *best school*. The perfections of this enchanting woman are solemnly and truly summed up by B. Jonson, in her epitaph.

"Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse;
Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother;
Death, ere thou kill'st such another,
Fair, and good, and learn'd as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee."

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of William Herbert's death: the subject of his calculation, perhaps its victim, died in 1630; and Allen himself followed, two years after, at the great age of 90. What he knew of astronomy, mathematics, and natural philosophy, may be estimated from the praises of Selden and Camden. But judicial astrology was his "favourite and first pursuit," and he left a manuscript commentary upon the 2d and 3d books of Ptolemy *de astrorum judiciis*, which fell into the hands of William Lilly.

Thus, by a most extraordinary concurrence indeed, the Sonnets seem to have only graced with *verse* the biographical sketches of à Wood and Clarendon; and the character of Lord Pembroke in *prose* only establishes him to have been the hitherto concealed friend and patron of Shakespeare's muse.

I have been unwilling to multiply quotations, by which my essay would have been merely dilated; for when a point is clearly established, enough has been done. The inquiry, now brought to its close, will I think be found to have proved

1. That in the bookseller's dedication of the Sonnets to Mr. W. H. the *object* of them, and not their *bringer forth*, is certainly intended.
2. That the person to whom the initials were first applied, could *not* be the object of them, either as to age or rank.
3. That it is *impossible* Queen Elizabeth could ever have been the object of Shakespeare's Sonnets, even though Spenser *had* addressed his Amoretti to her.
4. But that Spenser never did so; but to the lady whom he married; whose name was also Elizabeth.
5. That Shakespeare's Sonnets do not at all apply to Lord Southampton—either as to his age, character, or the bustle and activity of a life distinguished by distant and hazardous services—to some of which they must have alluded, had *he* been their object.
6. That they were really addressed to Mr. William Herbert, in his youth, to whom the initials *do* apply; and that he *was* a patron and friend of Shakespeare.
7. That the two biographers of Mr. William Herbert, afterwards Lord Pembroke, establish his right to the Sonnets, by *echoing* the contents of them. That they display the same *merits*, and the same *faults* in the person, and thus prove the *identity* in the most remarkable manner.
8. That the poet Daniel, and not Spenser, was the *better spirit*, of whom Shakespeare expresses his *jealousy* in the Sonnets. That Daniel *also* dedicated to William Herbert, and that Shakespeare literally *alludes to such dedication* in the Sonnets themselves.
9. That even the astrologers Dee and others, whom Shakespeare mentions in those Sonnets, were, like Daniel, retainers of the Pembroke family; and that Allen, who calculated Herbert's nativity, as his biographer informs us, was one of that set of impostors.

So that it is conceived, from these united proofs, the question to whom Shakespeare's Sonnets were addressed, is now decided, and that, in future, W. H. as William Herbert, subsequently Earl of Pembroke, will be deemed, as Mr. Thorpe says, fully entitled to

"The eternity promised by our ever-living Poet."

J. B.

China, and its North-western Dependencies.

Mr. Urban, 37, *Howland Street*, *July* 12.

TO those persons who have watched the political and civil state of China during the last few years, her situation has presented indications of internal distraction and rebellion, such as we were not prepared to expect in existence among that submissive race of people: unacquainted as we are with her interior, every rumour of change, and every event likely to lay open her provinces to European intercourse, is eagerly hailed. It is well known that the north-western frontier of China stretches to the northern line of the Altai chain of mountains, and forms a boundary line betwixt Chinese Tartary and Russia. Of these vast regions we know little or nothing. Two events, however, have rolled away a small portion of the clouds resting on the very interesting region of Mongolia, comprising the ancient Tangût Tartars and all Mongolia, as far as the Russian boundaries,—namely, their

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internal commotions, and the spread of Christianity.

In this region are comprised the vast deserts and solitudes spread around the north-western limits of China Proper, which begirts the Great Wall; it has been also the cradle whence issued those swarms of warriors which, under Zinghis and Timour, conquered the East; and it is the celebrated region, by which all land trade and intercourse into China has proceeded, from the earliest ages, under the same system of watchful jealousy, as her commerce is now regulated at Canton with Europe.

It must, therefore, be an object of interest to inquire into the character and peculiarities of such a track, especially when we learn that it combines not merely the geographical details of this solitary inlet to the great empire of China, but that this identical region of Tangût has, for the last half century, formed the chief sphere of activity for the Church of Rome, in its laudable endeavour of evangelizing China; and that, at the periods last on record in the correspondence with that Church, the number of professing Christians fell very little short of one hundred thousand souls. While pondering over these facts, and weighing and classifying the pages of "Les Lettres Edifiantes" for their details, a Chinese sketch or map was brought before my notice. It evidently gave a sketch of the towns of the districts of Western Tartary, and referred to some domestic disturbance. The real facts were, that a rebellion had long existed at Ele, of a very sanguinary nature; and that the Viceroy of Ele sent the sketch, from which the map in p. 318, has been taken, to the Viceroy of Canton, to enlighten him as to the real extent of the rebellion.* The document appeared both curious and deserving attention; and as this portion of Asia is unknown to us, I have, therefore, endeavoured to illustrate it in the following details, and to determine its sites. Should the subject appear worth pursuing, I may hereafter transmit to you the particulars (to me highly striking), how such a body of Christians have grown up, unknown and unnoticed, in this remote portion of the Chinese empire.

Yours, &c. E. Upham.

Scythia, although perfectly understood in its geographic application in the 4th century, as is demonstrated by a reference to Ammianus Marcellinus, was however forgotten in the 5th, when Moses of Chorene, the Armenian annalist, applies the name of D'janistan to these regions. Six centuries later they were all comprised under the title of Cathay! All Northern China, with a portion of Mongolia and of Tangût, were comprised in this powerful state, which occupied a distinguished rank in Eastern geography and history. The impression made on Europe by the sketches received of these regions, may perhaps be in no way more fully illustrated, than by the consideration of how constantly and elaborately the Emperor of Cathay figures in all the romances and literature of those times.

It was, however, reserved for the 13th century to display the phenomenon of the hordes of these vast regions issuing forth from their interminable plains, and, with the rapidity of winged coursers, breaking down all the monarchies of Asia, and threatening to deluge Europe with their desolating bands. The progress and conquests of Zinghis Khan and of Timour might well alarm and terrify the Western world, who were not then very well calculated to weigh the seeds of disunion and dissolution inherent in the baseless fabric of power, the work of these Conquerors, and co-existent with themselves.

Equally a source of surprise and of interest must be, to the reflecting mind, the consideration of how the great states of Europe guided themselves (in such a crisis) to meet or to avert the impending storm. Instead of a mutual bond of union; an Amphictyonic Council to regulate and require the contingents of all Europe, the Pope, in the plenitude of his prerogative, dispatches some friars (humble individuals educated for and in the cloisters) to meet the Tartarian armies, and to exhort

* Recent intelligence from China states that a dangerous rebellion had broken out, at the head of which was a young chieftain, named Le-te-ming. The position of the rebel forces was very strong, being a species of amphitheatre surrounded by mountains, and only accessible through narrow passes among the hills. Reports were abroad of an engagement having taken place, in which the troops of the Emperor were defeated, and twenty Mandarins said to be among the slain.

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and command, in the Sovereign Pontiff's name, to stay their progress, to sheathe their swords, and to forbear any longer to slay *Christian people*. It is to these unexampled proceedings; to men who, imbued with the infallibility of the Pope, boldly went forward against the Eastern swarms—men strong in enthusiasm and in their cause—that we are indebted for much interesting and valuable information on the geography and character of Central Asia, as it was under these princes; and still preserving enough of comparative character, to aid in the examination of these regions at the present day. Rubruquis and Goertz are worthy of our attention; and the Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, whom a well-directed spirit of enterprize brought, at a somewhat later period, into the heart of China, under the fostering hands of Mr. Marsden, throws a clear and distinct light upon the manners and geography of this portion of Central Asia, which will be adverted to in the investigation of the Chinese sketch. But it was about the era of Zinghis Khan, if not by the will of that conqueror, that the well-known term of *Mongol* was applied to this race of Tartars. A powerful and independent kingdom arose from the ruins of his empire, comprising Cashgar, Tourfan, and Hami, and of which the city of Cashgar and Bish-balig were the capitals. It became highly flourishing, until the Tangûtian or Elath State absorbed the principal portions of Mongolia; at length, however, the vast empire of China, swayed by the Mandtchou dynasty, extended its views, and carried its arms into independent Tartary; and Kiaung Loung (who has been termed the Trajan of the Chinese annals) completed, in 1759, the entire conquest of the country. Russian Siberia, and the outskirts northward of Mongolia or China, now Tartary, *meet;* and it is a curious fact, that each state, both Russia as well as China, appropriate their respective slopes of the mountainous districts of these regions for the exile and detention of their criminals; the Russian place of banishment being the mines of Nirtshink, in the province of Irkutz; and the Chinese site at Ele is also situate on the same range of the Thian Chan, or Celestial Mountains.

The sketch of the Chinese route from the point of Ele, and also the route from Kotan to Hami, and thence into China, cannot fail to call forth our interest, after the former state of these countries has been thus briefly detailed; for it clearly exhibits the same track as the commerce of the East passed over in the time of Herodotus, and every investigation of ancient writers confirms it to have remained so through each successive era. But when we see what value the products of these distant marts have ever held in the estimation of man from the earliest of times; how very strikingly nature seems to allot to the East the monopoly of ivory, precious gems, gold, and perfumes, so much the desire of the opulent in all ages; it must excite wonder that so little is known of a portion of the earth, supplying what has always been most coveted by the rich and luxurious. The voluptuous patrician of Rome depended for his pomp on the silks and essences of Serica; so does the noble of the 19th century; and commerce has conferred wealth and national grandeur on every state which has (for however short a time) engrossed the commerce of the Eastern world. Once become an entrepôt of her trade, no matter whether the sterile granite rocks of Elephantine, or the sands of the Cobi, or the deserts of Palmyra are the spot, the spirit of commerce, fostered by the wishes and desires of man, soon transformed sterility into abundance, and the solitary wilderness into the magnificence of stately courts and palaces. It is not only to the pride of man that these regions hold out temptations, but the natural features of this portion of our globe supply materials of unequalled interest and grandeur. The Himmaleh Chain is depicted to the wondering eye in the astonishing scenes it presents, through the exertions of Mr. Fraser; the Boloo, the Emodian, the Altai chains surely require their historian.

It cannot be supposed that we seek only the gold and the precious stones of these giants of the earth, while there remains, unknown and unsought for, such stores of nature's wealth. No geologist or botanist has ever curiously regarded these extensive tracts; no traveller has sketched, with the exception of the Himmaleh, any features of their impressive scenery. We cannot but lament that such ardour of enterprise should be

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lavished on the pestiferous burning wastes of Africa, while these mountains and valleys, the locale of such interesting record, should be unvisited, unsought, and comparatively unknown. The rapid and romantic enterprise of Cochrane, through the frozen Siberian regions, extending to the Northern Icy Sea, seizes most powerfully on the mind, although the supply of information must be deemed scanty, in comparison with the novelty and magnitude of the undertaking; what would not then result from the energy and science of many of our enterprising travellers, examining, with their scientific research, the mountains of Central Asia? The recesses of their valleys, taken graphically, in the utmost extent of this portion of the earth, combine every climate, and contain, doubtless, numberless species of the vegetable world unknown to science. "Here," Malte Brun observes, "are found to exist every animal useful to the purposes of man:—the horse, the wild ass, the camel with two humps, the yak, the wild sheep, the goat, the chamois, the antelope, roam in herds; here are found the musk animal, whose odoriferous perfumes were probably the incentive to the laborious journeys of the ancients; here also are the fine and valuable furs to be procured as plentifully as in Siberia; for in the central plateau of Asia nature has congregated, as in a corner of the world, the largest quantity of those species, which her bounty usually distributes to far distant climes."

As all we know of these regions is principally to be collected from the reports of early travellers, and chiefly of Marco Polo, connected with local accounts from Chinese and Mongolian sources; so the present sketch of some important points of this very interesting section of Central Asia, will be found, on comparison, to accord in all essential points, in their detail and itinerary, with the accounts given by each traveller. The conformity of position, and regularity of their itineraries, are very material; inasmuch as the geographic site of Kotan, the most westerly point of the Chinese map, in reference to Hami, suggests the difficulty of the city of Yarkun being necessarily seated in the line of route; as Kotan is marked not only on our maps, but on a general Chinese map of China, at least three degrees to the south and east of Yarkun, and therefore to the eye, on the map, much nearer to Hami. Each route, however, of every traveller to China, takes consecutively Kotan, Yarkun, and Hami, in their relative positions. Just as the Chinese route, the subject of this paper, exhibits them, so also does the Chinese itinerary of the general of Kiaung Loung, in the conquest of these towns in 1759. There are ample reasons to rest this circumstance on, in the physical obstacles which seemingly interdict any other track, from Hami towards the north-west of Kotan, than through the line of towns which follow the Celestial Mountains. It is known that there are active volcanoes in this chain; numerous rivers flow from its flanks, and form unwholesome swampy tracts; the Great Desert also spreads in every direction around its dreary sands. Knowing then these obstacles, and perceiving that the same route, at such distant eras, is always taken, we cannot but rest satisfied, in our present ignorance of the geography of this portion of Asia, with the fact as it stands before us.

East to west.—First route.

1. *Suh chow. Soutcheou.* The frontier city within the great wall, on the north-western frontier of China.
2. The *Kea yuh* Gate.
3. *Yuh mun heen.* Probably the Khya yu quan of Goertz, close to the great wall.
4. *Gan se chow.* Whence a line to the S. marks the isolated town *Tungkwang.*
5. *Hami.*
6. *Too loo. Fan. Tourfan.*
7. *Ho shih ha. Kasha* of Goertz.
8. *Koo chay. Koutche.*
9. *Yarkund.*
10. *Ying keih urh.*
11. *Kotan.*

Second route, branching off from *Hami*, and inclining to the northward; proceeding also from east to west to Ele.

1. *Chin se Foo.*
2. *Ke tae heen.*
3. *Teih kwa.* From hence a route is drawn across to *Too Loo.*
4. *Suy lae.* The first point north, and in the mountains which skirt the whole route.
5. *Fow kang.*
6. *Chang keih.*
7. *Ele.*

Tă urh pa ha.

The *Ping kow ling te* mountain.

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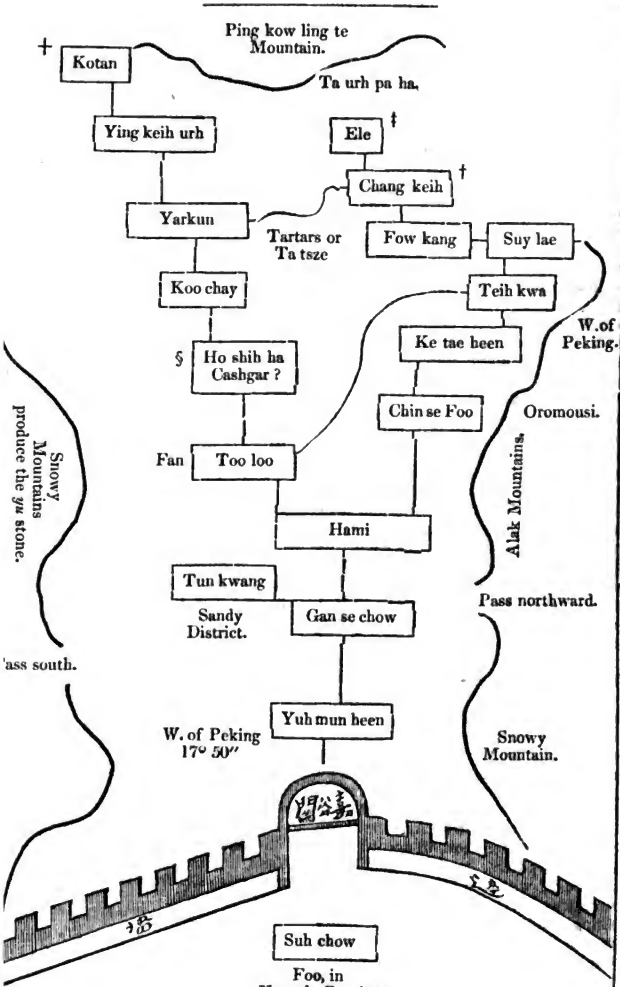
TRANSLATION OF A

CHINESE MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN WESTERN TARTARY—Nov. 28, 1826.



- Rebellion originated at Kotan from the following circumstance:—The natives cut down a forest, which the Chinese troops said spoiled their Fun Shwuy, or good luck; an affray took place, and some officers were killed.

Ele, the place of exile from Canton.

Part of them passed over to Chang keih, and took possession of it.

Rebels advanced to Ho shih ha or Cashgar?

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The object, therefore, of the present paper consists in shewing, by the facts stated in Marco Polo and others, as well as by their itineraries, that the Chinese sketch may be regarded as a route, if we may look to the narratives of the observing travellers as supplying one; and if this seems fairly established, it certainly adds an important accession to our knowledge of the geographic points of the towns it exhibits; and it corrects a doubt, felt by the most experienced writers, on the subject of the continuation of the great wall of China in this immediate direction.

The extent of the outline traced by the route, may be assumed as embracing from 36 to 43 North Latitude, and from 70 to 95 East Longitude.

The illustration will commence from the frontier city of the Chinese dominions, which is immediately entered after passing the great wall, and consequently forming the point from which all the grand routes diverge towards the north and west to Mongolia, Turkistan, Tibet, and Samarcande.

1. *Suh chow. Soutcheou.* Marco Polo describes the inhabitants as "generally idolaters, *with some Christians.* In the mountainous parts adjacent, the best rhubarb is produced; the people depend for subsistence upon the fruits of the earth and the flesh of their cattle, and do not engage in trade; the district is perfectly healthy, and the complexion of the natives brown."

According to M. Guignes, this district was once subject to the state of Tourfan, but was afterwards conquered by the Chinese, and made part of the province of Chen-si.

It was visited in 1420 by the ambassadors of Shah Rokh, who describe its form as a perfect square, the usual character of Chinese towns. At this period, or about 150 years after the death of Zinghis Khan, the Emperor of Cathay, Northern China, with Mongolia and Tangût, had constructed his empire out of this part of the Tartar conquests, and made the city of Kan Balik his capital, as well as Cashgar. In the long interval between the visits of Polo and the missionary Goertz, an entire change had taken place *in the Christian population*, which no longer existed; an effect, no doubt, produced by the Mahommedan ascendancy. In the writings of Professor Pallas will be found a particular account of the trade in rhubarb, carried on from this district, through the agency of merchants, with the Russians at Kiakhta. There is an amusing account of the first use of this valuable root in the narrative of Goertz.

The province itself is described by Grosier as having been sterile and unproductive; but that its importance, as a means of communication with the province of Yun-nan, had rendered it an object of great interest with the Chinese government. He concludes with a florid account of the rapid amelioration and improvement made under the auspices of Kiaung Loung. According to Grosier, Soutcheou Province contains eight principal cities, four of the second order, four cities of war, and a multitude of forts.

2. *The Kea yuh Gate.** It has been remarked, by Mr. Marsden, in note 446, page 230, with some surprise, that Marco Polo should not notice a structure of such magnitude and importance as the Great Wall of China; and from that circumstance, as well as the silence of the ambassadors from Shah Rokh on the same point, occasion has been taken to doubt of its existence as a wall in this part of the Chinese Empire. The reasoning is exceedingly probable, and the objection taken from their silence is plausible; but the hazard of arguing hypothetically from a negation is strongly demonstrated; for 1st, The completion of the wall is an historic fact, as the late Sir George Staunton observes, as authentic as any which the annals of ancient kingdoms have transmitted to posterity; and that the wall exists in this very line, is demonstrated by this route. The description given of it in the account of the Russian mission by G. Timkowsky, answers perfectly to the Chinese sketch; he says—

"The wall is properly composed of two thin walls, the top of which is *crenated*; the interval is filled up with earth and gravel. The foundations consist of large unhewn stones; the rest of the wall is of brick: its height is 26 feet, and its breadth, at the top, 14 feet. Towers, on which are many cast-iron cannon, are placed at about 100 paces from each other; the great tower is decayed from age; the gate is much damaged, as well as the adjacent wall. No care is now taken to keep it in repair."

* The Chinese character is preserved in the engraving annexed.

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Considered only as a boundary line of defence (without reference to its prodigious extent and augmented strength and solidity in the eastern provinces, of which Marco Polo and the envoys might be ignorant), it would not cause much surprise or wonder as a structure, such as it exhibits at this point. The account given by Goertz is very clear:

"Estans partis de Camul-Hami, ilz arrivèrent dans neuf jours à ces murs septentrioneux du Royaume de la Chine, en un lieu nommé Chiaicuon (Kia-yu-kuan). Aians donc enfin esté reçus dans *l'enclos de ces murailles*, ilz arrivèrent en un jour en la ville de So cieu (So cheu.)

The distance, however, from Hami to So cheu, being by the maps 280 miles, would render it a journey for a caravan of more than ten days; while it must, however, be observed that, in page 178, the Venetian Marco Polo, giving the same route, assigns the same period of ten days for his journey from Hami to So cheu; which accords with the statement of Goertz.

Yuh mun heen. "There is a shorter route to the Eyghours through the desert," says Ma-touan-lin, "but its dangers are manifold; so that travellers and merchants prefer the route by Hami, although much longer. The sands commence, on the east, at the city of Nachetchum, where is a very narrow pass or gorge, called Yu-men-kouan. After three days' journey through the sands, the traveller arrives at a valley, called the Evil Spirits. He here sacrifices to the deity, according to the custom of the country, that the winds may cease." (Is not this tract what our charts denominate the desert of Lop? Hubelot, iv. 309.)

The point of *Hami* forms so important a part of the route, and is altogether a subject of such interest, as will excuse, it is hoped, a fuller attention to its detail. Marco Polo observes:

"Kamul-Hami is a district situated within the great province of Tanguth, subject to the great Khan, and contains many towns and castles, of which the principal city is also named Kamul. This district is in the intermediate space between two deserts; that is to say, the great desert already described, and another of smaller extent, being only about three days' journey across. The inhabitants are worshippers *of idols*, and have *their peculiar language;* they subsist on the fruits of the earth, which they possess in abundance, and are enabled to supply the wants of travellers. The men are addicted to pleasure, and attend to little else than playing upon instruments, singing, dancing, reading, writing according to the practice of the country, and the pursuit, in short, of every kind of amusement. When strangers arrive, and desire to have lodging and accommodation at their houses, it affords them the highest gratification. They give positive orders to their wives, daughters, sisters and other female relations, to indulge their guests in every wish, whilst they themselves leave their homes, and retiring into the city, send from thence whatever necessaries may be wanted; but for which, it is to be understood, they expect payment; nor do they return to their own houses as long as the strangers remain in them. This abandonment of the females of their family to accidental guests, who assume the same privileges and meet with the same indulgences as if they were their own betrothed husbands, is regarded by these people as doing them honour, and adding to their reputation; considering the hospitable reception of travellers, who (after the perils and fatigues of a long journey) stand in need of relaxation, as an action agreeable to their deities, calculated to draw down the blessing of increase upon their families, to augment their substance, and to procure them safety from all dangers, as well as a successful issue to all their undertakings. The women are in truth very handsome, very sensual, and fully disposed to conform in this respect to the injunctions of their husbands.

"In the time of Mangu Khan, however, this practice came to his knowledge, and he by edict strictly prohibited the continuance of it; they obeyed in grief and sadness for three years, after which time, earnestly petitioning the Grand Khan, he listened to their application, sending them home, however, with a severe rebuke on their baseness; they returned with joy to the great delight of all their people, who to the present day observe their ancient practice."

At the period of Shah Rokh's embassy, a century and a half later, Hami had passed under a Mahommedan government, most probably the Empire of Cathay.

Hami, as early as 1360, appears ranked as a tributary kingdom, and is enumerated as such, with its stipulated presents; in 1404 it also had a Sovereign title conferred on it by the Court of Pekin. This circumstance, added to many modern instances, shows the coincidence existing in the policy of the Chinese government around its fron-

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tier, not only in the Tartarian regions, but in the ultra-Gangetic States, precisely conformable to the feudal superiority formerly exercised by the Cæsarean chief of the Germanic Empire, namely, in his right of conferring fiefs and unalienable titles.* As the Mongolian sovereigns of China became the victims of intestine wars, they lost their ascendancy over the distant provinces, and Hami was subjugated by the neighbouring state of Too loo Fan, the Tourfan of our maps. It is very rare that such domination lasts, where the feud has been long, and the force is balanced. However that may be, in 1696, when the Mandtchou race had ascended the throne of China, the illustrious Kang-hi received the submission and the tribute of the inhabitants of Hami; and, as we may in this isolated spot of Budhism trace many long-forgotten rites, it may be excusable to name the chief of their presents to the monarch of China to be their swords, the exact symbol consecrated in these Scythian regions, according to the details of Herodotus, to the god of armies; for one of the titles of Budha is Sacya, or the god of armies. Grosier asserts that even as far back as 900 years before the Christian era, there are records of a nomadic tribe called Jôn, holding these districts, and presenting to the monarch (always invested by Budhism with a sacred character) the scymetar, as a mark of their homage. Scymetars are the chief articles supplied in the presents made to the emperor Kanghi as the homage of the district of Hami.—*Grosier*, ii. 119.

Herodotus, when describing the Scythian rites to Mars, in the 62nd section of Melpomene, observes—"Upon the summit of the pile each Scythian tribe places an *ancient scymetar*, which is considered as the shrine of Mars;" and Ammianus Marcellinus, speaking of the Huns, says—"Nec templum apud eos visitur aut delubrum, *sed gladius barbarico* ritu humi figitur nudus, eumque ut Martem colunt."—*Larcher*, iii. 419. Thus also, at the present period, the rites of the war-god of Budhism, *Kandi Koumara*, at his grand festival, in July, at Kattiregam, is celebrated by "a large elephant bearing on his back a splendid tent, or shrine, composed of silken curtains, covering an ivory bench, or rather throne, studded with precious gems, similar to the seat of Goudama, whereon is *laid a golden sword*, the emblem of the god. Two smaller elephants accompany the large animal bearing the sword, whereon are seated a servant called the Kappoerale, each bearing a chowry of the Yak, which, in the Palee language, is termed *Semera*." There can be little question but the remarkable custom of the Hami-ites, of presenting their wives to their visitors, which Marco Polo was so startled by, is of great antiquity, and a trait of their Buddhist traditions. It is in this district that the Mongolian envoys were so struck at the exhibition of the idol of Sackia Mouni, or Buddha Gaudma. Although the observation of Polo is very brief, in "their idolatry and *native language preserved distinctively*," it appears by the character of his remark, when coupled with these further coincidences, that it may be presumed to evidence the existence in full vigour of Buddhist rites, with probably the use and knowledge of Palee, absolutely necessary among his priests or teachers to deliver his precepts.

The vicinity, according to M. Grosier, although surrounded by the terrible desert of Cobi, is one of the most delicious spots in the universe, producing all kinds of grain, fruits, vegetables, and herbage. The rice is the finest and most sought for of all in China. All the fruits bear the most exquisite flavour: the melons, from their superior excellency, are transported with the utmost care the whole way to Pekin, for the emperor's table.

The circumference of the city is about half a league. It is surrounded by high walls, and recognised afar off by the beauty of its two gates, one of which fronts the north, the other the east, protected by high mountains to the north. The climate is temperate and mild.

Grosier quotes a long eulogium on its beauties and excellencies made by

* Herodotus calls a portion of the Persian Empire to the east Germanie. The language of the Ouigours is now traced to the ancient Persian; and Germanie, in its application to the German nation, signifies merely a *nation of warriors*, not a district.

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the emperor Kang-hi, and concludes by observing that its hills abound in fossils and precious minerals; that the Chinese get from them considerable quantities of gold and of diamonds, as well as of the yu-stone. As to the inhabitants, they are reputed good soldiers, brave, capable of fatigue, and nimble; but fickle, easily inflamed, and always fierce and sanguinary in their anger.—*Grosier*, ii. 126.

The following letter of Father Bourgeois, a missionary, to the minister Bertin, dated Pekin, 16 Dec. 1777, shows the singular esteem wherein the melons of Hami are held:

"Sir,—For some days past the Emperor has done us the favour to send a Hami melon. This is a present which he scarcely ever makes, except to the Agos, his sons, or some grandees of the empire. . . . The melons are brought in litters, which have scarcely any motion, notwithstanding the badness of the roads."

There is a great consumption of dried grapes in China; they come from the Hami country, and their seed is of considerable bulk.—*Costume of China*, vol. i. 52; vol. ii. 153.

Lat. 42° 53′ 20″; long. 22° 23′ 20″ W. of Pekin.

6. *Tourfan. Too loo Fan.* Guignes, "Histoire des Huns," livre 15, describes the war carried on against this district by the general of Kublai Khan, which, after a brave and often successful resistance, was ended by the total desolation of the country.

"A scandalous custom, which could only proceed," Marco Polo observes, "from the blindness of idolatry, prevails among the people of these parts, who are disinclined to marry young women so long as they are in their virgin state, but require, on the contrary, that they should have had previous commerce with the other sex, from whom the females exact presents of rings and trinkets, and she who can exhibit the greatest number of such tokens is the most sought after in wedlock, and this, they assert, is pleasing to their deities."*

"These idolatrous people," Marco Polo observes, "are treacherous and cruel; and holding it no crime or turpitude to rob, are the greatest thieves in the world. Here are found the animals that produce the musk; and such is the quantity, that the scent of it is diffused over all the country."

Duhalde states Tourfan to be populous, well-fortified, and powerful; also a river, the Ly-pieou, *in which is found great quantities of gold dust.* In the mountainous ridge within three leagues of Tourfan, *is a volcano*, from which by day time a thick smoke ascends, which at night has the appearance of a flame. From the cavities of this mountain the natives collect great quantities of sal ammoniac. It is a curious fact that in these regions there exist two active volcanoes at a distance from the Caspian Sea, the nearest large collection of waters, of 400 leagues.

Of the town which presents itself next to Too loo Fan on the route,

7. *Ho shih ha*, we can trace no particulars; but Koo-chay seems to be without doubt the same place as Koutchi, a part of the kingdom of Cashgar or Cathay, following the range of the Thian Chan, or Celestial Mountains. The astronomical position in the returns made to Kiaung Loung fix its site at 41° 37′ W. lat.; 80° 50′ E. long.

The next station appears on every route exhibited, as well as in the account transmitted by the Chinese general of his conquest. The exactitude wherein he enumerates his acquisitions may render an analysis of his observations interesting. Cashgar seems of very inferior importance in his despatch to Yarkun, which has evidently been latterly growing on the commerce formerly its patrimony.

"Outre les villes principales de ce canton Mahometan, qui sont *Hashur-Cashgar* et *Jukm-Yarkun*, nous sommes maîtres de 17 villes, toutes grandes que petites, dit le général Chinoise, et de seize mille, tant villages qu' hameaux. Dans tout ce district de Hashar il peut y avoir en toute 15 ou 16000 familles. J'ai fait examiner, et j'ai examiné moi-même avec tout le soin, l'attention, et l'exactitude dont je suis capable, tout ce qui a rapport à Hashar, et j'ai trouvé que cette ville étoit à l'ouest, un peu à nord de

* Herodotus, Clio, 199.—"The Babylonians have one custom in the highest degree abominable. Every woman, a native, is obliged once in her life to prostitute herself in the temple of Venus to a stranger. Women of the highest rank go crowned with garlands; she awaits till some stranger throws her a piece of money. It is usual for the man, when he gives the money, to say, 'May the Goddess Mylitta be auspicious to thee!'"

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Pekin, éloignée de Sou-tcheou d'environ 6000 li. (600 lieues). Hashar a un peu plus de 10 li. de circuit; mais il n'est pas peuplé à proportion à sa grandeur. Dans le denombrement qui j'ai fait faire de ses habitans, il ne s'est trouvé que 2500 familles. A l'est de Hashar sont Ouchu et Aksou: entre Hashar et Aksou il y a trois villes et deux gros villages. Le nombre des habitans, tant de trois villes que de villages, ne monte en tout qu'à 6000 familles.

"Hashar est *au nord* de Jerkim: entre l'un et l'autre il y a deux villes et deux villages; le nombre de leurs habitans est à peu près 4400 familles. Le tribut que ceux de Hashar étoient obligés de payer montoit à 67,000 tenke (le tenke vaut 7 livre 10*s*. de France), 40,898 pathum de grains, 1463 tcharak de coton, 365 tcharak de safran. vii. 291.

"Du camp de Hashar, le 22 de la 7me lune (13 Septembre), 1759."

9. *Yarkun*—we find thus noticed by Marco Polo:

"Its inhabitants, for the most part Mahometans, with some Nestorian Christians; are subjects of the Grand Khan. Provisions are here abundant, as is also cotton. The people are expert artizans. They are in general afflicted with swellings in the legs and tumors in the throat, occasioned by the quality of the water which they drink."

Hiarchan, says Geortz, who was there in 1605, is the capital of the kingdom of Cashgar, and a most frequented and celebrated city. He describes its commerce as very flourishing. It was taken from the Uzbeks, and sacked by the Eluth Tartars about 1688. In the course of the last three centuries the commercial importance of Yarkun has far exceeded that of Cashgar, and occasioned the latter to be very little noticed by travellers.

The extreme elevation of the chain of mountains which separate Yarkun from Thibet, is evidenced by the complaints which here, as in the Alpine ridges of Switzerland, afflict the natives with goîtres and glandular deformities. The elephantiasis, (well known in India by the denomination of the Cochin leg, a district proverbially unhealthy,) is, from the unsuccessful efforts of the Chinese government to people this district, the scourge of this province.

Yarkun was rebuilt from its ruinous state, M. Klaproth observes, by Mirza Abu-Bekr. He established it as a residence, and surrounded it with walls thirty cubits high, planting also gardens around it. There is not in the whole district any place comparable to Yarkun, but the air is not pure or good, though the account notices the water to be abundant and excellent. Its river diminishes in winter and swells in summer, no doubt from the melting of the snows on the lofty mountains which separate this country from Turkistan to the north. From Yarkun to Lakhouf-keh, the caravans take three days. This space is filled with rivers, trees, and gardens. From hence it is ten days' route to Kotan. With the exception of the stations, there is not in all this route an habitable place: all is desert. And herein we trace the cause of Kotan following in the details of all travels which describe the route to Yarkun, as it is manifest that Kotan has no other line of approach than by the stations referred to as stretching from Yarkun.

In the mountains dividing Yarkun-Koutchi and Cashgar to the north, are active volcanoes, as may be proved by all the usual evidences of these great laboratories of nature. The details of a lake and a solfaterra, in this neighbourhood, might be supposed to have been copied from the ancients' account of the lake of Avernus and the regions of Tartarus:

"In the district of *Oromouri*, about three leagues to the west of the station of Bourgo Boulaktai, is a plain ten leagues in circumference, covered with loose ashes. If any inflammable substance is thrown on them, a flame quickly consumes it; if a stone is cast in, a dark vapour ascends for some considerable space of time. No snow ever lies on the surface; it is called 'the burning plain,' over *which no bird presumes to soar.*

"The Ho chan, called also Aghie, or mountain of fire, has been burning for eighteen centuries; the ejected masses, according to the Chinese writers, spread around for some leagues; its lavas harden as they cool. This volcano must be seated near 42° 25′ lat. The lake nearest to the volcano is Issi-Koul, about sixty leagues to the west. Lavas, pumice, and other volcanic productions, are scattered about throughout the Thian chan Mountains and their ramifications; and earthquakes are common, especially on its southern flank. The city of Aksu was totally overthrown by one of these great convulsions in the commencement of the eighteenth century." V. 328.

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11. *Kotan.* Following the route of Marco Polo, he next leads us "a course," as he expresses himself, "between north-east and east, to the province of Kotan, the extent of which is eight days journey. It is subject to the Great Khan, and the inhabitants are Mahometans. Every thing necessary for human life is here in the greatest plenty. It yields likewise cotton, flax, hemp, grain, *wine*, and other articles. The inhabitants cultivate farms and *vineyards*, and have numerous gardens. They support themselves also by trade and manufactures; but they are not good soldiers."

It became (subsequently to the visit of Marco Polo) a part of the Cathay empire, and appears to have been highly flourishing. It was conquered with Cashgar and Yarkun in 1757, Malcolm says, by the Chinese; and, he adds, "a respectable inhabitant of Tartary, who visited it about twenty years ago, describes it to be in a very prosperous state, although inferior in size to Yarkun, from which it is distant about 140 miles."—*Malcolm's History of Persia*, vol. i. 324.

The Chinese general, who conquered Mongolia for Kieung Loung, in his despatch extols the raisins of this district as of the most agreeable flavour, and announces his intention of despatching a quantity to the emperor, as a present; it is therefore probable that Kotan, as well as Hami, supplies the great consumption of dried grapes which are consumed in China, and which must far exceed the products of one district.

To the east of Kotan, from all accounts, there exists nothing but wastes of sand and swampy marshes, which spread as far as to the lake of Sing-souhai, near the source of the Yellow Sea. Although environed by deserts, and shut in on the west and the south, the contiguity of this city to the great route leading to Samarcand and Bukharia, as well as its point of intercourse by stations with the line of cities along the southern ridge of the chain of the Kian Chan mountains, gives Kotan a decided preference over the more isolated and northerly position of Cashgar, once the capital. The soil is flat, filled with fertile fields, and well watered. Yu-stone is found in abundance, which is carried to Yarkun. The Khotians also cultivate silk, and manufacture stuffs of great beauty. A chain of very high mountains commences to the west of Cashgar, where they branch off from the snowy mountains, called the Celestial mountains, and direct their course to the S.W. to join the range of Hindû Cush, of which they form the western continuation. To the south of the lake Kach are the mountains Kuen-lun, where it is supposed that the Yellow River takes its rise. They are called by M. Abel Remusat the Blue Mountains. The climate is favourable for agriculture and the cultivation of the vine and of silk. Buddhism flourished in Kotan until the Mahommedan invasion, and it is very singular that in their annals may be found a narrative, word for word, given in Egyptian history by Herodotus. It records the tradition of a hostile army attempting the invasion of the country; and the king, having no forces to successfully oppose the enemy, prepared to sacrifice to the rats of the desert, "imploring their aid. In his sleep he was directed to prepare his troops for battle, and he should be the conqueror; he obeyed, and in the moment of attack and of peril the enemy found their harness, bow-strings, and all the material of war, entirely gnawed away by the rats, and useless; whereby they became an easy conquest; after which, the victorious king, in gratitude for so important a service, *built a temple and instituted regular offerings.*" The whole narrative is precisely similar to the recital made by the Egyptian priests to Herodotus (ii. 141); and refers to Sethos, a priest of Vulcan, who succeeded Anysis in the throne; and appears a tale grounded on the Assyrian invasion of Judea, and the destruction of the hosts of Sennacherib. The importance of Kotan and its power is evinced in the details of its history, supplied from Chinese writings by the labours and talents of M. Abel Remusat. It there figures as a very powerful state, situated to the north of the Blue Mountains. There is a regular series of annals, recording its changes of dynasty, and its ruler is inscribed on the imperial registers with the title of King of the very precious kingdom of Ju-thian; and Kotan is termed the City of the Mountains of the West.—(Hist. de Kotan, 45).

The enumeration of presents offered to the supreme monarch will supply

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the nature of its products; the tribute consisted of pearls, ivory, incense, sandal-wood, amber, stuffs embroidered with flowers, sal ammoniac, sal de dragon, harness and bits ornamented with yu-stone, camphor, castor oil, gold dust, cloves, &c. &c.

In a very lengthened account of its rulers, it speaks of the dynasty of Thang having subdued the Joung-lou, a small kingdom to the north of Tibet; Kan-mi, a small district to the east of Kotan, about 40 leagues in extent, in which the Sanskrit tongue appears to have prevailed; Cashgar; and Phi-chan, a city and small state to the south, on the route to Candahar. Thus enlarged, Kotan was the most powerful state in this portion of Central Asia.

Its limit is bounded to the south by the Blue Mountains, from whence it is distant about 200 li. This ridge is to the south-east, and all the details announce these mountains to be of the first order and of great elevation. All the streams to the left flow westerly, and to the right easterly, losing themselves in the sands of the desert. To the north-east, Kotan is 4300 li. from Hami, and 6300 li. from the pass of the Kia-yu.

It may be stated, that usually Samarcand is named by the Chinese writers, as the most powerful of the states to the south of the Blue Mountains, and Ju-thin or Kotan to the north. The intestine disorders of the 14th century desolated the country, and drove the inhabitants to the mountains; but the long tranquility of this district has rendered it again the halting place of travellers and caravans; and Kotan has thereby regained her ancient wealth and splendour.

To the east of this state is the river of White Yu; to the west, that of the Green Yu; and further to the west, that of the Black Yu. The most common species found is the Green. All these streams flow from the Kouenlien, or Himmaleh chain.

It would be a needless endeavour, in the present state of imperfect knowledge of the great ridge of the Thian Chan Mountains, wherein we are placed, to attempt at tracing the line of towns or stations, enumerated on the Chinese sketch, from Hami to Ele; as the ridge of the Alak or Red Mountains is drawn nearly parallel to their course, from east to west, as far as Suy-lae, it is very probable that they stretch onwards to the Ping kow ling te, which reach to Kotan. The name also favours the supposition that they may partake of the volcanic character, already pointed at as existing in the vicinity of Kotan. M. Remusat, in vol. i. of Melanges Asiatiques, places the Ak-tagh, or burning mountains of Bish-balik, near the river Ele, to the south-west of the lake of Balgash. In this mountainous range, in a general map of China, are groupes of Chinese stations or towns, which announce the efforts made by the Chinese government to populate this forlorn and solitary spot, and make it a desirable place of exile for their criminals, by rendering it habitable and useful. These immense ridges have been known in all ages for their inexhaustible mineralogic stores; and here they may usefully employ the force and strength of beings doomed to suffer the penalties of eternal banishment. All we know of this place, is as follows, from the Asie Polyglotte of M. Klaproth.

Ele is situated on the right bank of the river of Ele, and is the same place as the Ili balik or Almaliq of the Mahomedan writers. Once a year a caravan arrives at Ele, from Ourt Kamenogorsk; and the Russian government, availing itself of this opportunity, have, through the agency of able surveyors, acquired an accurate knowledge of the whole country between the rivers Irtish and Ele. Nor are these regions, however remote, undeserving of the attention of the European world, when it is stated that they form the chief site of the power and resources of the two greatest conquerors of the East, Genghis Khan and Timour; and when it is known that many of the cities (now figuring only in a scanty itinerary), namely, Hami, Too loo Fan, Yarkun, and Kotan, have led into the field their respective armies of 30 and 40,000 men.

The expatriation of Tangût Tartars to the banks of the Wolga, to take refuge under the Russian sceptre, when their liberty was first infringed upon, and the refined policy by which the Chinese Court finally recovered their affections, and planted them afresh on her north-eastern frontiers, are matters of particular moment. While the Russian eagles seem preparing their

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wings for attack on all the principal Asiatic monarchies, her bureaux are silently acquiring the geographical details of all the vast regions adjoining their Siberian possessions; and Russia exhibits to Europe the extraordinary instance of an empire which, at one and the same time, keeps up a reconnoissance on the Altai frontiers of China; which has completed the conquest of Armenia and Daghistan from Persia; which has turned the flanks of the Turkish pachaliks in Asia, and made a permanent plant in Arz Roum. The mere recapitulation of such an extended line of operations, must astonish the mind by its magnitude, and convince the world of the ambitious views of a power, which does not feel satisfied with the control and supremacy of so vast a portion of the globe, as her natural boundaries contain.

The position of Russia, menacing and tyrannical, and of China, proud, suspicious, and politic, offer the most curious subjects of speculation to the mind, which sees in both the materials of all those qualities which lead to great revolutions.

Russia has acquired such an appetite for conquest, and has, by her tyrannical principles of government, so placed herself in opposition to the mental sentiments of Europe, bond or free, that she must crush them, or they will *enlighten her*.

As for China, her destinies are also in the balance. The inhabitants of the Celestial Empire do not think much; but they know that an empire, which commands a hundred and twenty millions of subjects, close to her frontiers, is a very troublesome and dangerous neighbour. The movement of Europe can soon be communicated to her selfish and disunited population; and the details here given serve to shew, that even in her most sterile provinces are contained inexhaustible stores of mineralogical and national wealth.

E. Upham.

ON THE FIRST FOUNDERS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Urban, *Gloucester, Sept.* 14.

A COMBINATION of circumstances has prevented my noticing until now your correspondent Cornelius's second letter on the subject of Sunday Schools, in the number for November last, p. 390.

It might have been thought that Mr. King's repeated declarations, as given by me in the October Magazine, p. 294, were *evidence sufficiently lawful* to satisfy my opponent. Mr. King speaks positively to the fact, that Mr. Raikes and Mr. Stock came to engage his wife to be one of the first teachers; and that she, with the other three teachers, constantly received one third of their weekly payment from Mr. Stock, as his part, at his house, or at the College School. But a letter is quoted from Mr. Raikes to a Colonel Townley, inserted in your Magazine, vol. LIV. p. 240, in which Mr. Raikes arrogates to himself exclusively the establishment of the Sunday-school system in Gloucester. He pretends that *he alone*, of course without Mr. Stock, engaged the four first teachers, and therefore among the rest Mrs. King; that he alone promised to pay them, never mentioning Mr. Stock's paying one-third; and that *only then*, and not before, he imparted his plan to Mr. Stock, to make use of him as a mere instrument to further it: and observe, that still he makes no mention of Mr. Stock's name to Col. Townley. In answer to this quotation, I give a letter written by Mr. Stock himself to the editor of a newspaper, which contradicts that of Mr. Raikes to Colonel Townley in all its parts. Mr. Stock says that *he asked Mr. Raikes* (mark that!) to accompany him into his own (Mr. Stock's) parish, that *they* might make some attempt to remedy the evil; that they placed the children under the care of four persons; and that, besides having the principal superintendance, he paid one third of the expense. What can be more explicit than this? If it do not amount to a joint act on the part of those two gentlemen, in the establishment of the Sunday-school system in Gloucester, I leave it to your correspondent Cornelius to tell us what can do so. The manuscript of the letter is in the possession of Mr. Stock's widow, now living in Gloucester; and who is far too respectable a lady to have her part of the testimony in her husband's favour (as quoted by me, p. 295) uncourteously disputed by your correspondent. Mr. Stock's letter is mi-

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nutely confirmed by Mr. King's statement.

What passed in private between Mr. Raikes and Mr. Stock, on the occasion in question, could be known only to themselves. We have in the letters of those gentlemen their several but most contradictory statements; the one inserted in a public newspaper, the other a private communication to a friend or correspondent, which, it is my firm opinion, was never intended by Mr. Raikes to find its way into publication. Unto which of the two statements credibility ought to be attached, the reader will decide. The following is Mr. Stock's letter:

"*To the Printer.*

"Much as I am obliged to the writer of a letter signed "A Constant Reader," which appeared in your paper of Monday last, for his very friendly intentions to me, for which he has my sincere thanks, I nevertheless feel myself called upon to declare, that he has been in some measure misinformed as to the first establishment of Sunday-schools. The undertaking originated in the parish of Saint John's, in this city, of which I was curate. The fact is as follows: Mr. Raikes meeting me one day by accident at my own door, and in the course of conversation lamenting the deplorable state of the lower classes of mankind, took particular notice of the situation of the poorer children. I had made, I replied, the same observation; and told him, if he would accompany me into my own parish, we would make some attempt to remedy the evil. We immediately proceeded to the business; and, procuring the names of about ninety children, placed them under the care of four persons for a stated number of hours on the Sunday. As minister of the parish, I took upon me the principal superintendance of the schools, and one third of the expense. The progress of this institution through the kingdom is justly to be attributed to the constant representations which Mr. Raikes made in his own paper of the benefits which he perceived would probably arise from it. I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

"Thomas Stock.

"*Gloucester*, 2 *Feb.* 1788."

The last paragraph in this letter corresponds exactly with what I have said in my answer, p. 295, respecting Mr. Raikes's subsequent services in promoting the system; except that I have added, from my own knowledge, the correspondence that took place on the subject between Mr. Raikes and persons who made enquiries of him in consequence of the notices given in his paper. My remarks on Mr. Raikes's conduct touching this matter, which Cornelius has characterized as "far too invidious," were extorted by the cogency of the thing in question, not surely from any malignant motive; and I defy Cornelius to prove any one of them to be untrue.

He next wonders why, if the narrative in Mr. Raikes's letter was untrue, it had not been speedily exposed by some of the "senior inhabitants and contemporary persons." Why that was not immediately done, I am not able to explain. Perhaps your Magazine was not taken at that time by any of them, and consequently the letter to Colonel Townley not yet seen. But that it was at length exposed is a certain fact; proved not only by Mr. Stock's letter in a newspaper in February, 1788, but by a letter of an intimate friend of his, inserted in your own Magazine. That letter is signed "Plain Truth," and was written by Mr. Griffith, a most respectable gentleman of this town, deceased, a twelvemonth since, in his 74th year, and therefore aged 22 when the Sunday-schools were established in 1780, and in familiar intercourse with Mr. Stock at that time. The manuscript of the letter is in the possession of his widow; and I *earnestly entreat you* to reprint the following extracts:

"The following short statement of facts will fully explain the origin of the Sunday-school establishment. Mr. Raikes one day mentioned to Mr. Stock, the clergyman alluded to, a complaint which he had just heard from a person respecting the disorderly behaviour of our poor children on the Lord's Day. Upon this *Mr. Stock*, who had himself founded charity-schools in two parishes of which he had before been curate, invited Mr. Raikes to attend him into his own parish, in order to adopt some method of doing good to the children of the poor."

"Rules were formed *by Mr. Stock* for the conduct of the children, and the persons appointed to the management of the schools undertook the important charge. *Mr. Stock* then took upon *himself* the inspection of the schools, and Mr. Raikes agreed to bear two-thirds of the expenditure necessary to their support, and Mr. Stock the other third.

"Such was the origin of Sunday-schools. Whatever, therefore, may be the merit of Mr. Raikes in this business,

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it is plain that he is *not* the SOLE FOUNDER, and that Mr. Stock is at least an equal sharer in the honour of this excellent institution. This account, Sir, I have several times heard from indisputable authority."

The "indisputable authority" mentioned in this letter, was, beyond all doubt, that of Mr. Stock himself: he was the only authority that could be "indisputable." The letter is recorded in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. ix. p. 540.

Your correspondent tells us, that the Gloucester Sunday-school Jubilee of last year, called "Raikes's Jubilee, has evidently settled the matter respecting who was the founder." Now, in reason and common sense, it has done no such thing. It only shows that the 1000 teachers and children then assembled, had heard or read that Mr. Raikes was the founder, and believed it. But had they ever seen the letters of Mr. Stock and Mr. Griffith? or was any one of them in existence at the time of the establishment of the schools, or even any of the spectators? Could any one among them, or at any other of those jubilees, prove the fact of Mr. Raikes having been the sole founder? Can any others do so? Certainly not. They have heard it; they have read it: that is all. Of any thing further they know nothing; and yet this, with Cornelius, amounts to decisive evidence!

Then comes the inscription on the monument. But what does this prove? Any thing more than the assertion of the executors, which is no proof at all? In contradiction to all your correspondent's proofs, as well as to the popular cry of those who, like him, know nothing at all about the matter, some who *do know* have still been spared, in this town and neighbourhood, by the great destroyer. Here is Mrs. Stock, who affirms that her late husband paid a third of the expenses of the schools, and that he complained to her, when Mr. Raikes withdrew his two-thirds, on establishing a school in his own parish of St. Mary de Crypt. Here is Mrs. Griffith, who possesses her husband's letter, here quoted, and who united with him in sentiment on the subject of it. Here is Mr. Counsel, a native gentleman of this place, always residing here, like myself more than septuagenarian, who had a general acquaintance with Mr. Stock at the establishment of the schools, who has recently and strenuously advocated Mr. Stock's claim in the Gloucester Journal, and is about to record it in its full extent in the "Account of Gloucester," which he is preparing for publication. Here am I, who came to join Mr. Stock in the business of the College-school only three years after the founding of the Sunday-schools, and who frequently volunteered on Sunday evenings to give my attendance in them. Here is a list before me of several sexagenarians, who, though young at that period, have through life held no other opinion on the subject. Here, finally, is the present editor of Mr. Raikes's paper, the property of which was purchased by his father, who declares he was always taught to hold the same opinion.

And now I trust there is no apology necessary for the length and earnestness with which I have dwelt upon this subject. Mr. Stock's credit and claim are the fair property of his widow and children, of which they are not to be robbed by the arrogations of the dead nor the clamours of the living.

Mrs. Griffith possesses another letter from her late husband to the printer of a newspaper, written at the same period, which is an enlarged copy of that in your Magazine. The following words are inserted in it, in Mr. Stock's hand-writing: "Mr. Stock *invited* Mr. Raikes to accompany him into his parish, and join in an endeavour to remedy the evil." Here we have Mr. Stock *himself* again asserting his claim.

Dr. Johnstone, the physician of Birmingham, in his Life of Dr. Parr, vol. i. p. 129, observes that Mr. Stock of Gloucester *suggested* the method of instructing the poor in Sunday-schools, and recommended it to Mr. Raikes.

In your Obituary for January 1804, vol. LXXIV. part i. p. 88, Cornelius will find this remark: "It is not perhaps generally known that this truly modest divine was the *first suggestor* of the excellent plan for Sunday-schools throughout the kingdom, which was taken up and forwarded by the benevolent Mr. Raikes, a respectable printer at Gloucester."

Yours, &c. ARTHUR B. EVANS.

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REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Broad Stone of Honour, or the true Sense and Practice of Chivalry, in four Books, Godefridus, Tancredus, Morus, Orlandus. By Kenelm Henry Digby, Esq.

AMONG the most remarkable, and at the same time the most natural consequences of the diffusion of Christianity, is the depreciation of what we may style the original wisdom of man; that faculty which pre-eminently belonged to the ancient philosopher, of promulgating new and self-invented theories, whether of mind or of matter. We do not, of course, assert that the deductions of the physical sciences are in any way dependent on the Gospel scheme; it is of questions beyond the reach of the exact sciences that we speak, and here we find that the field in which imagination and invention of old run riot, and achieved what were esteemed their brightest honours, is now trodden only by the visionary or the sceptic; that the boldest infidel philosopher dares no more than to doubt the authority of Revelation, forced to the humiliating confession that in such matters it is not for man to dogmatise. Thus then has the reception of Christianity, and, by consequence, of the Mosaic account, at once destroyed the authority of all theoretical and, so to speak, independent wisdom relating to the visible world, how dazzling, specious, and ingenious soever. In the world of mind its effects have been, though perhaps hardly so palpable, equally as remarkable and extensive. We will set out of the question the tone given to society, and the consequent adaptation of mind to external circumstances, thereby, as it were, changing or modifying the very axioms of metaphysical science, for in this case we should involve the still doubtful question of innate ideas; but "Revelation is," as Frederick Schlegel, in his "Philosophie des Lebens," asserts, "fourfold—in the conscience, in nature, in the Scriptures, and in tradition or the history of the world;" how then has it not its influence on the inductive philosophy of mind? Does the doctrine of an overruling Providence affect the social and not the natural man? does the abasement of understanding and the exaltation of that other subdivision of life, the spiritual mind, affect the social man alone? do the doctrines of redemption and of a future state and, above all, of original sin, apply in nothing to the rational man?

"The men whom deservedly we prefer to others distinguished the things which are discerned by the mind from those which are attained by the senses; neither taking from the senses what they can yield, nor ascribing to them more than they can yield; but they said that the light of minds enabling them to learn all things, was the same God by whom all things were made.* There is nothing in the heroic character or annals which can please men whose hearts have been blighted, and whose souls darkened by that profane philosophy, as Plato terms it, that system of the plebeian Locke (de acumine agitur ejus, non de moribus); for all philosophers, says Cicero, are to be called plebeian who dissent from Plato and Socrates and that family:† a system which is ascribed by Cudworth to a want of consideration, or to a fond and sottish dotage upon corporeal sense, which hath so far imposed upon some, as to make them believe that they have not the least cogitation of any thing not subject to corporeal sense, or that there is nothing in human understanding or conception, which was not first in bodily sense; a doctrine, says this profound thinker, highly conducive to atheism."—Godefridus, p. 178.

We are well aware that the science of metaphysics is apparently an independent science, and that it admits of reasoning to a certain extent mathematically close: but can it be accounted satisfactory and final? is there not always something wanting, something beyond the reach of our profoundest inquiries?

"We have all of us, says Cudworth, μάντευμά τι (as both Plato and Aristotle

* St. Augustin de Civitate Dei, l. viii. 7.

† Tuscul. l. 23.

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call it), a certain presage in our minds of some higher good and perfection, than either power or knowledge. Aristotle himself declares, that there is λόγου τι κρεῖττον, which is λόγου ἀρχή: for, saith he, λόγου ἀρχὴ οὐ λόγος ἀλλά τι κρεῖττον. And after quoting Plato de Repub. vi. he proceeds thus; 'in all which of Plato's there seems to be little more than what may be experimentally found within ourselves; namely, that there is a certain life or vital and moral disposition of soul which is much more inwardly and thoroughly satisfactory, not only than sensual pleasure, but also than all knowledge and speculation whatever.' Socrates shows that 'knowledge and truth have indeed a certain form of good, but that they are not themselves the summum bonum, for it is something still more august.'"—Ib.

The philosophy of the Socrates school, in which the science of mind attained its zenith, and the study of which, our author observes, "will almost lead us to the sanctuary," was thus the first to acknowledge its imperfection; so that at length, when, as Cicero says, "facta est quod minimè Socrates probabat, ars quædam philosophiæ," the leading tenet of the academic sect became the uncertainty of human knowledge. Socrates gloried in the attainment of thus much, as may be seen from that reproof to the all-knowing and conceited sophist, in which he mentions his own philosophy as φαύλη τις καὶ ἀμφισβητήσιμος ὥσπερ ὄναρ οὖσα. * Thus, then, every system, however abstractedly excellent, and logically elaborated in its tenets, lost itself on this side perfection; something still remained, as we have said, impenetrable to all the acuteness of mortal vision. This indefinable something we may consider to have been the philosophical 'Truth,' to the discovery, *and not the propagation*, of which the energies of the mightiest spirits were devoted. Philosophy, baffled in her search, had become enervated and self-interested, when at length the 'Truth' itself appeared, and the unexpected vision banded against it those whose honours and whose worldly estimation had arisen to them from the belief that they were the high priests of the mystery. Perhaps there is hardly any stronger evidence of the fact, that Christianity was this truth, than is to be derived from considering the almost simultaneous operations of the before jarring interests of philosophy. In fact, they saw that "their occupation was gone," that men would live in the light, though they might never raise their eyes to its source. What then? "All the religions of Polytheism were amalgamated into one incoherent mass. . . . This multifarious superstition and this syncretistic philosophy, instead of being opposed to one another, were blended into one religious system; and the disciples of those speculators who had attained to the sublime height of monotheism, or trembled on the verge of atheism, became the most zealous worshippers of a host of innumerable gods."† Christianity triumphed over the combination, and Philosophy lost her repute, except when employed as the handmaid of Religion.‡ Still, however, were men possessed with the "amor philosophandi," though the Church refused to acknowledge their devices, or suffer that they should ingraft them into herself.

"These are the disciples of that Church to which indeed the pride of human phi-

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* Plato. Conviv.

† See an article in Knight's Quarterly Magazine, on the later Ages of Heathen Philosophy. The same work also contains a review of the first edition of the Broad Stone of Honour, written and published previous to the conversion of the author to Popery, and since suppressed. The Review is, we believe, by Mr. Praed.

‡ Many readers of Holy Writ are startled by the frequent mention of magic and witchcraft, as crimes of great enormity; but, besides the credulity with which professions of supernatural power were received, and their consequent generality, we shall readily account for the circumstance, when we consider that the acts of natural and theurgic magic, as is mentioned by the writer above quoted, were resorted to by this coalition made by Philosophy against Christianity, in order to rival the evidence of the latter. To a mistaken desire of counteracting these devices by additional revelations and miracles, may perhaps be ascribed the origin of the juggleries and impostures of the Romish Church. The Parliament of Toulouse in the 15th century, put to death more than 400 persons accused of magic. The Church could then have been in no danger from these persons, but as she had admitted knavery and deceit, so did she suffer zeal to madden into cruelty.

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losophy will never submit, for it can comprehend neither its language, that of spirits, nor its wisdom, founded in the heart and the harmony of nature."—Morus, 306.

"In these very articles of faith there was no system or theory adopted by the Church, for this reason, that God had not been pleased to give an entire view of the plans of his mercy. . . . . She dispensed God's revelation as she received it, and imparted a philosophy which was perfect only in its character of not pretending to have exact and perfect knowledge."—Tancredus, p. 333.

Hence it arose that philosophy for many centuries assumed for the most part the character of infidelity. Still its efforts to re-exalt itself were vain, and it continued to be a neglected and a despised thing. The time, however, has arrived, when it has discovered its vantage ground, and proceeds to assail man in his weakest point. It now makes its subtle appeal to his intelligence; it would not disturb his creed, but will lend its friendly aid to his reason, and will assist his capacity to grasp the mysteries of godliness. All too earthly to raise the soul to the object of its searchings, it would bring down God to the sphere of finite wisdom. It would reverse the curse of the serpent,* and cause human understanding to walk with head proudly erect, while the spiritual mind shall be humbled, and faith crawl in the dust. To the natural philosophy of the Neologists and the utilitarianism of the St. Simonians must the historic truth, at least in all its essentially divine character, and the moral legislature of the Scripture, succumb. When the St. Simonian has persuaded us that Revelation had no higher and holier aim than to subserve the progress of society, and finally to be nullified in the perfection of utilitarian theories, we will carelessly resign to the Neologist the attestation by miracle of divine agency, since in verity we should believe the end unworthy the means. It is as an antidote to these and the like opinions that we would earnestly recommend the work before us. Although we will not go to the full extent of the author of "Guesses at Truth," when he declares that, next to the Bible, this is the work which he would most desire to see in the hands of his son; we would nevertheless entreat all theologians, and particularly the younger ones of our time, for whose aid the Church may call in an hour of the severest trial, to imbue themselves with the pervading spirit of this work.

"It is in vain that we would turn away our eyes. The wild and naked shores of life are already piled with heaps of dead, wretched shipwrecked bodies, victims of that fatal boldness which had presumed to adventure without a chart and without a pilot on the perilous ocean-stream. These poor bones, abandoned to devouring dogs and hungry vultures, do indeed, as Æschylus says, "utter speechless lessons."

'Ως οὐχ ὑπερφεν θνητὸν ὄντα χρὴ φρονεῖν
Ὑβρις γὰρ ἐξανθοῦσ' ἐκάρπωσε στάχυν
Ἄτης, ὅθεν πάγκλαυτον ἐξαμᾶ θέρος.*

With these sad objects around us, shall we suffer a few anile prejudices, a few subtle, or perhaps sophistical arguments, framed by men whose heads are too weak to bear the weight of learning which they have collected, a few hard names and abusive charges unsupported by evidence, mere spectres, airy phantasms, conjured up by some dark magician in hatred of the race of mortals, to drive back our shattered, perhaps sinking barks from this haven of rest and quietness, through which we might enter the islands of the happy, where our feet might once more tread the blue mountains, breathing peace and joy, this beautiful earth of the meek, where angels and ministers of grace walk and abide with man?"—Morus, p. 289.

Our author is one of those who has made religion the undisturbed basis of his philosophy, not raised it as the superstructure of his own unsubstantial imaginings. "What philosophy can that be which separates itself from the doctrines of our holy faith?" he exclaims, and in this spirit he writes. The state of opinion loudly calls for men whose learning shall command respect and whose talent arrest attention. Next to Frederic Schlegel (many readers will object to the preference), we consider K. Digby as the most efficient antagonist to "the school of those sophists who under the mask of liberality and superior wisdom, perhaps, as some Germans of superior

* See Coleridge's beautiful interpretation of the allegory contained in the opening chapters of Genesis.—Aids to Reflection, p. 253, 1st edition.

* Persæ, 806.

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insight into the designs of Christianity, would dilute and neutralize and explain away all particular doctrines, till at length they would initiate us in mysteries like those of the Gnostic heretics of old, where we should be taught "nihil credere et omnia facere licere."* It is not that Digby has stood forth to combat particular antiscriptural doctrines, but that the whole tenour of his writings prepares the mind to resist them.

We are well aware that in taking this view of the "Broad Stone of Honour," we do not give our readers a competent notion of the whole contents of the work. Within the limits of the most extended review it were impossible to do so. The author has derived his plan from Burton; and in treating of Chivalry, has brought to bear upon his subject an extent of reading which we scarcely ever remember to have seen equalled. He has collected matter of instruction and interest for the antiquary, while the most profound of our divines will find in him an adversary with whom they could not but glory to break a lance. They will find genius, learning, eloquence, and enthusiasm arrayed in the defence of what have been long deemed exploded prejudices, and of a faith which the wisdom of our ancestors has justly pronounced corrupt and abominable. In spite, however, of all its charms and all its claims on our consideration, we do not consider the work in any respect as dangerous. Digby is no Jesuit; his is a guileless soul, and a truly Catholic creed.

"The man may be living without the church, but it does not necessarily follow that he is without its communion; he may have been taught to repeat a different profession of faith, but it does not follow that he lives consistently with its spirit, that he has followed all its steps, and drawn the logical inferences, and resisted the voice of Nature and old traditionary pious feelings, and that God has not infused into his heart a higher wisdom, and has not drawn him into union and fellowship with the Church."—Morus, p. 290.

No where does he insist or dwell upon the more glaring superstitions and absurdities which disgrace the Romish Church; and around such doctrines and observances, rejected by the reformed religion, as he does defend he throws a spirituality and a poetry of feeling which prove to us at once that the reformers were the wiser and the more discriminating. For Scripture affords us no warrant to suppose that the collective body of believers were to be excluded from the full participation of any one of the beauties of holiness. But to say that Christians in general, the poor and the uneducated, could see through this medium of poetry and almost romantic sensibility, those things which can alone be defended from such a view, is a manifest absurdity.

"I shall never forget one evening when I beheld the procession of the blessed Sacrament from a College of the Jesuits at St. Æcheul near Amiens. It was a lovely summer's evening, and there must have been twenty thousand people in the fields to accompany it. Each of the students carried a little banner surmounted with a cross. There you saw the Labarum and its motto, 'In hoc signo vinces.' Fifty acolythes at short intervals cast up their silver censers, and scattered roses and other flowers. The priests were in their richest vestments, which shone with double splendour as gilded by the setting sun. On passing through a little village, the poor people had cut down branches from the trees and strewed them in the way. After going through fields of corn, they descended upon a little green pasture, one side bounded by the blue waters of the Somme, and the other by the side of a gentle flowering hill. Near the edge of the river an altar was erected. But what no painter could represent was the effect at the final benediction from a high altar, which being placed at the western extremity of a rising ground, appeared to be raised into a golden sky. Then, as the eye was directed to that quarter of the heavens which the sun, though already set below the earth, still lighted up, the priests and acolythes ascending the steps of the altar, *seemed to be going up into the regions of the blessed, whose dwelling was in that light; and the solemn benediction to descend from that heaven resplendent with all beauty and joy, upon this innocent assembly, the flower of the youth of France.*"—Tancredus, p. 358.

The work abounds in passages of equal splendour with the above, nor do we mean to assert that, were the perception of beauty and the power of abstraction equally inherent in all natures, many of the services of the Romish Church might not be eminently conducive to devotional piety.

* Morus, p. 289.

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As it is, they lack simplicity. There is too much of mere pomp, too much of mummery, to excite more than the vacant stare of the sight-seeking multitude. The simple, and to us almost discordant, notes of the pibroch are enough to awaken the phlegmatic Scotch to deeds of unexampled martial daring. And we well know that

> "death doth stand
> Amid the thunders of the reckless drum,
> And the loud scorn of fifes, ashamed and dumb;"

while the superb artificial melody of the military band, is adapted only to the vanities of the parade.

Again, the reader will discover at the first glance, that the author's views of society are, however originally admirable, in many instances carried to an excess which leads us to pronounce them visionary and impracticable; in fact, that in so far as his philosophy treats of the Church as contained in the Scripture, heaven-born and Catholic, it is the philosophy of a vigorous and healthy mind, independent of any shackles but such as are of divine imposition: but that—no sooner does it attempt the advocation of error, than, rather than resort to sophistry and evasion, it is made to extend its flights so high as to weaken its wings, and to spread a dizziness and indistinctness before its vision. The following passage is one among many in which the reasoning, if there be any, is so illogical, and the connexion of what are meant for cause and effect, so extraordinary, that they carry with them their own reply.

"Behold, then, you who think that the religion most opposed to this widely spreading system was 'corrupted Christianity,' behold the effects and the natural results of your new discipline. It is long ago, indeed, since the seed was sown, but it is an historical fact that men were warned at the time; and were told that this is the sight which now appals and sickens your heart, this very philosophy, this abandonment of all religion and of all morality, is what you would have to reap. You pulled down harmless pictures and images in churches, and your own Cudworth soon had to declare that men 'set up idols in their hearts.' You quarrelled with painted glass (that is, with a religion which, following the wisdom of nature, provided for the wants of the imagination,) and he soon told you that men made no scruple of staining their souls with lust, corruption, and idolatry. You abolished the old procession in honour of religion to beseech the pardon or the blessing of God, and you were soon constrained to witness the sophists' procession, where, as Socrates said, 'Insolence and anarchy, and extravagance and shameless impudence are carried along splendidly crowned, and attended by an immense choir lauding and extolling; calling insolence good breeding; anarchy, freedom; extravagance, generosity; and shameless impudence, a manly spirit.'* You condemned the warm-hearted, generous, and holy knights, because they mixed up religion with all the labours and speculations and amusements of life, and your own Jeremy Taylor gives you reason to fear that now your cold, decorous, well-bred, enlightened followers, have ceased to be Christians; at least, he assures you that if they do not apprehend and greedily suck in the precepts of this holy discipline, as aptly as merchants do discourse of gain, or farmers a fair harvest, they have nothing but the name of Christians; but they are no more such really than mandrakes are men, or sponges are living creatures.'"—Morus, 322.

The book, we repeat, is not a dangerous book, because its errors are palpable; they stand boldly forth, and he that is competent may see his way to grapple with them. The work can never become 'attritus pollice vulgi;' the taste must be highly cultivated, the judgment sound, and the learning greater than ordinary, that can realise any enjoyment from these volumes; while readers possessing these qualifications will not fail to have within themselves an antidote to all that they contain of false or fanciful. The leading mistake of the work, and that to which all its errors may ultimately be attributed, we esteem to be a too blind and unqualified admiration of antiquity, to the too great disparagement of 'the moderns.' That our author is profoundly read in the literature of the Middle Ages, we have before observed, but that he has read in a strictly impartial spirit, we deny and regret; for it is this circumstance alone that in any degree detracts from his otherwise transcendent merits. Fairly to have entered upon his comparison between the 'Ages of Faith,' as he styles them, and these latter days, he should in the first place have considered that, as in the one instance he derived his knowledge solely from books, so in the other his personal

* Plato de Repub. viii.

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experience and the prejudices originating therein, should be strictly set out of the account; and even then he should have weighed 'the moderns' against the writers of those ages, only with respect to their theological works. He will not insist that it is any argument in favour of the superior godly tendency of those early times, that their literature was for the most part dedicated to the service of the Church, because he will acknowledge that the case could not have been otherwise, so long as education was the monopoly of the priesthood. We grant that the "Clergy did not preach upon keeping accounts, and the way to succeed in life, upon attention to business, and the comfort of having lived decently, and of having a good character; but they preached on the four ends of man, on the delay of conversion, on the sacraments, on the commands of the decalogue, on the laws of the Church, on the mysteries of faith, on deadly sin."* But do they now otherwise? Let him compare the spirit of the great and received divines of the English Church with that of the sainted men whom he so profoundly and so worthily venerates; and having done so, let him declare in candour whether in the sincere fervour of religious zeal, in unflinching denunciations of all ungodliness, in unwarped enthusiasm, and fresh and vigorous philosophical feeling, in sound learning, the graces of composition, and manly eloquence, these men may not be set side by side with any of the most hallowed names which the Romish Church delights to magnify.

Histoire des Gaulois, depuis les tems les plus reculés jusqu'à l'entière soumission de la Gaule à la domination Romaine. Par Amedée Thierry. 3 vols. 8vo. [1828.]

THERE are two writers of the name of Thierry, who have devoted their pen to history. The one (Augustin) is known by Letters on French History, and by a work on the invasion of England by the Normans, which, although it evinces too great a fondness for system, combines various subjects advantageously, and is highly interesting for its narrative. The other (Amedée) is author of the volumes which are now before us. Whether these two persons are related, as their name seems to indicate, we cannot say; but at all events their style is so similar, and there is so close a resemblance between their views, as well as their method, that we may fairly presume them to have studied together, and to have adopted the same ideas.

A History of the Gauls is a new and happy project, for which we are perhaps indebted to national partiality. Hitherto they have only been treated as appendages to Rome, just as Sicily is always considered in connection with Italy, and the destinies of Ireland have involved her transactions with those of Britain. In the same way Persia has always been placed alongside of Greece, till the valuable work of Sir John Malcolm (which has not yet been sufficiently appreciated), gave her a separate existence. But a history of Gaul, taken only in connection with that of Rome, would hardly tempt us out of the pages of Ferguson and Hooke; and we confess, that at the first announcement of such a work, in three volumes, we were astonished, and could not imagine from whence the materials were to be supplied. A perusal however has undeceived and gratified us; the book is one which ought to have a place in every extensive library, and in fact, those who neglect to read it will remain almost ignorant of European history, except the Greek and the Roman. Far from treating the subject as a branch of Rome, M. Thierry makes it remount to the earliest times, traces the different branches of the great Keltic family, connects the Gauls in almost every generation with the civilised world, and certainly leaves them in a more estimable position than they have usually occupied in history.

In the first volume, the earlier migrations of the Gallic and Kimric races are discussed, the settlement of Gaulish tribes in Italy, the siege of Rome, and the consequent wars, the invasion of Greece, the establishment in Asia Minor, the service of Gaulish troops under Pyrrhus and the Carthaginians, the wars of Annibal, the last contests of the Cisalpine Gauls with the Romans, and the affairs of Galatia.

The second volume contains a description of Transalpine Gaul at the

* Tancredus, p. 320.

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time of its first encounters with the Roman power, a copious account of Marseilles, the gradual encroachments of the Romans in Gaul, the invasion of the Teutonic and Kimric tribes, the support afforded to the Marian party by the Gauls, the conspiracy of Catiline in connection with the Allobroges, the migration of the Helvetians, which introduces the wars of Julius Cæsar, and his history till the first descent upon Britain.

The third volume includes the British and Gallic wars to their conclusion, the administration of Cæsar, the policy of Augustus in reducing Gaul, the revolutions of Sacrovir and Julius Florus, the conquest of Britain, and the literary and political state of Gaul under the empire, to the death of the mock Cæsar Sabinus, A.D. 79.

We have been particular in giving a summary of the work, that our readers may know of what materials it is composed. The best portions strike us to be the invasion of Greece, and the reduction of Gaul by Augustus, whose policy in weaning the people from druidism by means of polytheism is well detailed. Occasionally, however, the author is too systematic in his views; but what author is not, who has any system in his eye? The most tedious part is certainly the wars of Julius Cæsar, which in Latin we should be sorry to have curtailed, but which in any other language require being considerably abridged; for the narrative is here weakened by prolixity, while in other parts it is animated. This perhaps must be pardoned in a *Gaul*, who naturally thinks he cannot say too much about his ancestors; but the book is calculated to interest other nations, and may therefore cost a small sacrifice to be fitted for their perusal. The history of Galatia tapers off too soon; we expected a good acount of Deiotarus instead of a solitary notice; but to balance this, there is an excellent section on Marseilles, which has hitherto been thought unworthy of a special history. Perhaps the author has not distinguished sufficiently the German or Teutonic from the Gaulish or Keltic race; but *Pinkerton is dead*, and we are not aware that the difference will be contested so fiercely by any one else.

We may now make some remarks on particular passages.

Vol. i. p. 34. It is said that the Kimmerii inhabited caves which they called *argil*, of which M. Thierry finds an etymological confirmation in the Welsh *argel*, a covert. The banks of the Loire and Garonne are still inhabited in this way, holes resembling houses being cut in the rock by the peasantry, and a curious sight it makes to the tourist.

P. 99. He doubts the combat of Manlius with the gigantic Gaul. There is however a circumstance which tends to confirm it, and that is the *collar* the Gaul wore, and which earned for Manlius the name of *Torquatus*.

It is evident that the Gaul was an *Eurdorchawd*, or one who wore the golden wreath, which was the distinguishing mark of Keltic chieftains, and to which Aneurin the bard alludes in the passage versified by Gray:

> " every neck
> Chains of regal honours deck,
> Wreath'd in many a golden link."

P. 227. Should not *Gall* be *Galt*? else the Greek would be Γαλλος instead of Γαλατος.

P. 292. M. Thierry considers Annibal to have commanded a Gaulish rather than a Carthaginian army, since most of his soldiers were Gauls, and that after the battle of Cannæ his reverses were in a great measure owing to the inferiority of the recruits drawn from the south of Italy (p. 299).

P. 353. Tournefort's inscription found at Angora, gives a Gallo-græcian name, Καρακυλαια. This seems to be the feminine of *Caracul*, which occurs in Ossian.

P. 388. There is a strange mistake in the translation from 1 Macc. viii. 1. Instead of *Judas*, the person, M. Thierry puts *Judah* the nation, *Juda a entendu le nom de Rome, et le bruit de sa puissance.*

Vol. ii. p. 35. The author proposes to read Namnitæ for Samnitæ,* in a passage of Strabo, b. 4. In the *Notice sur les Villes du Departement de Loire Inférieure*, published at Nantes in 1825, there is a curious passage on this subject, under the head of ANCENIS.

" On s'accorde généralement à regarder cette ville comme très-ancienne. Denis le Periegète et d'autres géographes la font capitale d'une colonie d'Amnites, ancien peuple d'Italie, dont le pays s'appelait *Samnium*. Strabon parle de peuples qui habitaient la Gaule, et qu'il appelle

* " Quelques-uns lisent Namnitæ."

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Samnitæ. Il dit que leurs femmes se retiraient dans une île du bas de la Loire, où elles avaient un temple consacré à Bacchus leur principale divinité. Strabon ne dit pas precisement où restaient ces Samnites; quelques géographes modernes, se fondant sur ce que Denis Periegète y met une colonie d'Amnites ou de Samnites Italiens, ont pensé avec vraisemblance que ce pourrait bien être Ancenis. Strabon raconte, au sujet de ces femmes Samnites, que tous les ans, à un jour marqué, elles ôtaient la converture de ce temple, qu'elles recouvraient le même jour avant le coucher du soleil. Dans leurs cérémonies, chaque femme portait un fardeau, et si quelqu'un laissait tomber le sien, celles qui l'accompagnaient se jettaient sur elle, la déchiraient, la mettaient en pièces, et portaient au temple de Bacchus les membres épars de l'infortunée, avec des cris horribles, qui ne cessaient qu'avec leur fureur. Strabon ajoute qu'il ne se passait pas d'année que quelqu'une ne subît la loi.

" M. Travers explique ce fait allégoriquement. Il pense que les femmes des Samnites habitaient l'île de Bouin, ou quelqu' autre île du bas de la Loire. Tandis que leurs maris s'occupaient de la chasse et de la guerre, elles travaillaient à la culture du froment, surtout à la fabrication du sel. ' Ces femmes, dit-il, découvraient, à un certain jour de l'année, ce qui leur restait de l'ancien sel, sur lequel elles amoncelaient le nouveau, et le recouvraient le même jour. Elles le portaient sur la tête, comme en fait encore aujourd'hui, par des sentiers étroits et glissans; et si quelqu'une venait à tomber et à renverser son fardeau, les autres, pour détourner de dessus elles le mauvais présage, la mettaient impitoyablement en pièces. De là vient la superstition qu'on ne peut renverser le sel à table, qu'il n'arrive malheur à quelqu'un de la compagnie.'

" Enfin, selon Strabon, aucun homme ne pouvait entrer dans cette île; mais les femmes allaient trouver leurs maris sur le continent, passaient quelque tems avec eux, et retournaient ensuite dans leur île."—p. 174.

M. Thierry considers that these women were a college of priestesses, who lived apart from their husbands. The custom alluded to has never been satisfactorily explained, and perhaps Strabo's information is itself incorrect.

Vol. iii. p. 59. He mentions that Cæsar wrote his letters in Greek characters, that they might not be understood if they happened to be intercepted. Does not this tend to discredit the supposed inscription of Chyndonax, said to have been found near Dijon in 1598. Its history is curious. In a vineyard belonging to M. Guenebauld, a physician, was discovered a monument of stone, bearing this inscription in Greek: " In the grove of Mithra, this tomb covers the body of Chyndonax, the High Priest. Retire, impious man, for the gods know how to protect my ashes." The proprietor published a tract of two hundred pages in 4to. entitled *Le Reveil de Chyndonax*, Dijon, 1621. Chyndonax was immediately made a Druid and a Keltic chief, his name was inserted in biographical dictionaries, and the inscription was received as a proof that the Gauls used Greek characters. Casaubon came from Geneva expressly to see this tomb; the president De Thou wanted to purchase it, but the proprietor parted with it to Cardinal Richelieu, in exchange for the post of Bailli to the Abbey of Cîteaux. After the Cardinal's death, it became the property of Gaston, Duc of Orleans. The abbé Le Bœuf declares that he afterwards saw it, in the yard of a Curate at Versailles, where it was used as a trough.*

P. 262. *Ville-julienne*, a name common to many places in France, implies that the inhabitants formerly put themselves under the patronage of Julius Cæsar. The same is the case when *Julien* is a family name, the ancestors having become his clients.

The preface is devoted to a survey of the different races mentioned in the history, Basque, Gallic, Kimric, &c.

We may justly object to this bombastic paragraph (p. vi.), *Elle enlève la Macédoine aux veilles phalanges d'Alexandre*, since Alexander died B.C. 323, while the earliest invasion of Greece happened in 280, so that if any of Alexander's soldiers were then living, they were in extreme old age. The author builds much on etymology, but his etymologies sometimes vary; indeed we have always thought them like *wire*, which may be lengthened or not as suits one's convenience. The following contrast of the Kelts and Romans is well conceived and well worded:

" C'est partout le combat inégal de l'esprit militaire, ardent, héroïque, mais simple et grossier, contre le même esprit discipliné et persévérant."—p. viii.

* Siècles Littéraires, by M. Sabatier de Castres, vol. ii. art. *Guenebauld.*

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In adopting a Keltic instead of a Latin nomenclature, he has sacrificed elegance to what he conceives to be correctness; but little confidence can be put in the reductions of Roman sounds to Gaulish orthography. However, this is creditable to the author's diligence, though an *Index Celticus* would have been better. For research, it is impossible to praise him too highly; every source of information, classical, national, or local, has been investigated; and the result is, that he has brought together a mass of information which few could believe to have existed. Perhaps the best specimen of his industry and ingenuity is the passage in which he discusses the identity of the Tyrian Hercules:

"Une antique tradition passée d'Asie en Grèce et en Italie, où n'étant plus comprise elle se défigura, parlait de voyages accomplis dans tout l'Occident par le dieu tyrien, Hercule; et d'un premier age de civilisation, que les travaux du dieu avaient fait luire sur la Gaule... Quiconque réfléchit à l'amour de l'antiquité orientale pour les symboles, cesse de voir dans l'Hercule phénicien un personnage purement fabuleux, ou une pure abstraction poétique. Le dieu né à Tyr le jour même de sa fondation, protecteur inséparable de cette ville où sa statue est enchaînée dans les tems de périls publics; voyageur intrépide, posant et reculant tour à tour les bornes du monde; fondateur des villes tyriennes; conquérant de pays subjugués par les armes tyriennes; un tel dieu n'est autre en réalité que le peuple qui exécuta ces grandes choses; c'est le génie tyrien personnifié et déifié. .....Le détail des courses d'Hercule en Gaule confirme pleinement ce fait general.....

"C'est à l'embouchure du Rhône que la tradition orientale fait arriver d'abord Hercule; c'est près de là qu'elle lui fait soutenir un premier et terrible combat. Assailli à l'improviste par Albion et Ligur, enfans de Neptune, il a bientôt épuisé ses flèches, et va succomber; lorsque Jupiter envoie du ciel, une pluie de pierres; Hercule les ramasse, et, avec leur aide, parvient à repousser ses ennemis. Le fruit de cette victoire est la fondation de la ville de Nemausus (Nîmes), à laquelle un de ses compagnons ou de ses enfans donne son nom. Il serait difficile de ne pas reconnaître sous ces détails mythologiques le récit d'un combat livré par des montagnards de la côte,* aux colons phéniciens, dans les champs de la *Crau*, sur la rive gauche du Rhône non loin de son embouchure; combat dans lequel les cailloux, qui s'y trouvent accumulés en si prodi ieuse quantité, auraient servi de munitions aux frondeurs phéniciens.

"Vainqueur de ses rédoutables ennemis, le dieu appelle autour de lui les peuplades indigènes éparses dans les bois; hommes de toute tribu, de toute nation, de toute race, accourent à l'envi pour participer à ses bienfaits. Ces bienfaits sont l'enseignement des premiers arts et l'adoucissement des mœurs. Lui-même il leur construit des villes, il leur apprend à labourer la terre; par son influence toute-puissante, les immolations d'étrangers sont abolies; les lois deviennent moins inhospitaliers et plus sages; enfin les *tyrannies*, c'est-à-dire l'autorité absolue des chefs de tribu et des chefs militaires, sont détruites et font place à des gouvernemens *aristocratiques*, constitution favorite du peuple phénicien. Tel est le caractère constant des conquêtes de l'Hercule tyrien en Gaule, comme dans tout l'Occident.

"Si nous continuons à suivre sa marche, nous le voyons, après avoir civilisé le midi de la Gaule, s'avancant dans l'intérieur par les vallées du Rhône et de la Saône. Mais un nouvel ennemi l'arrête, c'est Tauristre, montagnard farouche et avide qui ravage la plaine, désole les routes et détruit tout le fruit des travaux bienfaisans du dieu; Hercule court l'attaquer dans son repaire et le tue. [Taurisci.] Il pose alors sans obstacle les fondemens de la ville d'Alésia, sur le territoire éduen....Avant son depart, continuent les mythologues, Hercule voulut laisser de sa gloire un monument imperissable. 'Les dieux le contemplèrent fendant les nuages et brisant les cimes glacées des Alpes.'† La route dont on lui attribue ici la construction, et à laquelle son nom fut attaché, est celle-là même que nous mentionnions tout à l'heure comme un ouvrage des Pheniciens, et qui conduisait de la côte gauloise en Italie, par le Col de Tende."—vol. i. p. 21-26.

M. Thierry assigns B. C. 1200 to 900, as the date of these events.

Having thus closely examined this history, we lay it down with the consciousness of having given an impartial judgment. It is not altogether free from those details and expressions which unfit many a history from being a lady's book, and which the modern French writers are by no means

* Alpici and Ligures.

† Scindentem nubes, frangentemque ardua montis
Spectârunt Superi.....Sil. Ital. b. iii.

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careful enough to exclude. If they like to lessen the value of their own works, they are the losers, but still we are sorry to set a seal on a book that would otherwise be interesting. And may this hint have its use.

History of Charlemagne — Sketch of France from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Rise of the Carlovingian Dynasty. By G. P. R. James, Esq. pp. 510.

THIS volume, though perfect in itself, is the first of a series by which it is intended to illustrate France in the lives of her great men. How often and how well this principle has been acted upon, though not often avowed, is obvious to all. The times in which a man of any publicity lives, are so naturally interwoven with his story, as often to obtain the best evidence from his existence; from that of the great they are inseparable; so that History is more indebted to Biography than her dignity is often willing to own.

Such is the characteristic of the present work, and the person and period are both of great interest and importance. The former appears to be in some degree sacrificed to the latter; as Eginhard, something like the Philip de Comines of this story, and often quoted, would certainly have furnished much personal anecdote. But the industry and talent of the author in the more recondite part of his subject, are such as to justify the sacrifice, and thus perhaps confer more value on its history. He has certainly avoided the beaten track of popularity, while he furnishes amusement as well as instruction.

The period, including an historical introduction (which we collect from the author's "advertisement," will connect each succeeding volume,) comprises in dates from A. D. 476 to 814, never before treated with similar attention. Of these years Charlemagne immediately occupies but 72, the amount of his existence; but the remainder is necessary to a due understanding of the times to which he was born, and to his future career. It furnishes moreover, a somewhat luminous though brief view of perhaps the most extraordinary interval in the history of the world; though it immediately applies only to the single Roman province of Gaul, and its relations.

Rome, after long decline, from the very consequences of its high civilization, luxury and corruption, "with heaviest sound a giant-statue fell." Her favourite province, which had justly shared in the evils arising from the irruptions of the barbarian hordes of the north, can hardly be said to have equally fallen, from the influence of Christianity, which, in a form that assimilated itself greatly to Ethnic customs and manners, obtained proselytes, preserved a certain degree of order, and furnished in turn protection to the Romans that remained within it. The Salian tribe of the Francs from Germany, having peculiarly become incorporated with the Roman armies during the endeavours of Julian to uphold the empire, and being less migratory than the others, ultimately became masters of all Gaul, giving to it their general name, and that of salique to the law which, arising from their military tenure, still governs the French succession to the throne.

Of the monarchs that arose in France from this origin, Mr. James is too judicious to follow the early romances, which, like our own, are still entertained by the French. Child-eric and the golden bees on his tomb, his son Clovis, and their successors, with their *leudes* and *fideles*, origin of the present nobility, their counts and maires of the palace, *palatines* or paladins, have, however, their history and their anecdotes; some of which may be compared with facts in our highly civilized times, human nature being always the same; so also the race of sluggard kings (*les rois faineans*); and Charles Martel, the victorious and talented minister, who acted as king in their place, and whose son Pepin, by the aid of the church, became the founder of a race of kings. The details are sketched by the author with brevity and perspicuity,—the mutations of language mentioned are only those which naturally occurred in every country that had been a province of Rome.

Thus sprang one destined to be not merely "the greatest man of the middle ages," but the originator of a new Rome, under the influence of a religion quite adapted to its habits and customs, and the prototype of him of

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our own age, who, after emulating the rule of Greece and Rome, was dissatisfied till he obtained the crown of Charlemagne.

Here the author enters upon his subject entirely *con amore*, yet with sufficient discretion. The time and place of birth of his hero is uncertain, his mother Bertha is kindly and justly defended, and his own dawning intellect, under her care, and " the education of circumstances," duly appreciated. After witnessing the consummation of the glory of his race in the person of his father, he burst at once upon his own.

His first entrance on the world was at twelve years of age, as representative of his father, upon an occasion which had become one of the highest importance, the introduction of the reigning pontiff; whose see, after aiding the settlement of the Carlovingian dynasty, had fallen into danger, and required aid in return. Hence followed a new coronation of Pepin in the church of St. Denis, in which Charles (who afterwards earned the blended cognomen of *magnus*) and Carloman were crowned with their parents. On the death of Pepin, both sons succeeded to the most powerful sovereignty after that of the Roman empire; the division gave rise to public disputes between the brothers which were arranged by their mother Bertha, equally beloved of both. The death of Carloman in 771, left Charlemagne sole monarch of France.

For all the numerous intervening circumstances, including wars after the fashion of the time, the courtly intrigues, the children, marriages, and divorce of Charlemagne, and very interesting opinions and historical notices, we must refer to the work itself. So also indeed with respect to the subsequent fluctuations in his attempts in Germany, and his interesting passage across the highest Alps to Italy. In the last respect, however, it may be observed that the author gives the palm above Hannibal and Napoleon to Charlemagne, the one posessing the resources of ancient art, the other the expedients of modern science, while he possessed neither. This, if we were disposed to objection, is the point we should assume, because we know that in military affairs, though a " mighty mind" may effect wonders, they are not effected without materials; and from the position of Charlemagne, as we understand it, we should decidedly think he had something of ancient art with a new science of his own creation, as indeed hereafter appears. Nor are we quite satisfied with the brief mention of his uncle Duke Bernard, whose passage over the tremendous mountain formerly dedicated to Jupiter (*mons Jovis*), gave to it, it seems, the name which it bears to this day, though with the appellation of *Saint*. Ought not Mount Cenis, by the same rule, to be called that of St. Charles?

However, the expedition was successful at Verona; the widow and children of his deceased brother, who had excited war against him, fell into the hands of Charlemagne, of whose treatment we are left to judge from his general character, not always a safe criterion. Italy was nearly now at his feet, and he determined in the patrician character of Exarch, which his father had re-united to Italy, and which the people had before named him, to make at Easter a splendid progress to Rome, which prepared to receive him with equal grace. " Since the days of her ancient splendour," says the author, " never had Rome beheld such a sight as entered her gates with the monarch of the Franks."

Mr. James's description is equally splendid. We shall only borrow from it that of the person of his hero, for which it furnishes an opportunity; it is also a specimen of his style: (p. 178, &c.)

" Above the ordinary height of man, Charlemagne was a giant in his stature as in his mind; but the graceful and easy proportion of all his limbs spoke the combination of wonderful activity with immense strength, and pleased while it astonished. His countenance was as striking as his figure; and his broad high forehead, his keen and flashing eye, and bland unwrinkled brow, offered a bright picture wherein the spirit of physiognomy, natural to all men, might trace the expression of a powerful intellect and a benevolent heart."

Some hypothetical matter follows, as to *friendship* consolidated by this visit towards the Pope, and the great sensibility of Charlemagne on the occasion, but this is quickly followed by a declaration, that he never ceased " to use the supreme power first as patrician, and afterwards as Emperor,

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from his arrival in Italy to the close of his life *and reign.*" Something very like an unjustifiable use of it is also added, when Pope Adrian was evidently compelled to accompany the title of friend by that of vassal, as he was afterwards that of suppliant.

Pavia soon fell, when Charlemagne adopted as his crown the iron circle of Lombardy, and established, we think, his best claim to moderation in victory. A Saxon war, with some defections in Italy, again roused him, but did not interrupt him from rendering justice to his people in high cases, even on a foreign campaign. A desire to incorporate with the dominion of the Franks, Saxony, for its own good, in respect to civilization, and as its best medium Christianity, seems to have been carried into effect by immense slaughter and severe laws, and rather to require apology from the general barbarism that still prevailed, than praise for *Christian* inculcation. Mr. James, in this case, is somewhat led astray by love of his subject, however the terrible cruelties of the Saxons *afterwards* may yield a shadow of justification.

By a singular application from one of the dissatisfied Arab powers, Charlemagne undertook to invade Spain, and *this* is allowed by his historian to have been with the sole view to conquest! Mr. James here well censures the wild hypothesis of Gaillard, who sets it down particularly to aspirations for the benefit of the Christians! the passions of human nature alone furnish the apology. Charlemagne collected his force on the frontier, which simultaneously passing the Pyrennees and Roussillon, as in latter days, advanced on Saragossa and Catalonia; and with little resistance, (unless from Pampeluna,) seized a broad band of country along the southern foot of the Pyrennees, the Spanish March, which was added to the dominion of Charlemagne. The Saracens of Navarre and Catalonia became also tributary to his throne.

During his absence against the irruption of the Saxons into the German provinces of France, occurred the revolt out of which arose the famous Roncesvalles fight of romance, the story of which is here well told; as are also some anecdotes of the dignified character and talents of Charlemagne. Among these was his issuing a new capitulary of laws on the eve of his joining the Saxon war. It cannot escape one, from modern reference, that among those who intrigued against him at this time was a Duke of Beneventum. The removal of his family to Italy, partly for consecration,—nomination of his sons Pepin and Louis kings of Italy and Aquitaine,—treaty with the fair Grecian Irene, and consequent relations with Greece,—the visit of Alcuin, afterwards abbot of St. Martin of Tours, as an English priest, and consequent excursive view of Britain in the fifth century,—are all treated with due elegance and attention to the authorities, except that any previous encouragement or subsequent cultivation of literature has not appeared among the virtues of Charlemagne. Not so with architecture, so far as a palace, church, and monastery, and the collected beauties of Aix-la-Chapelle are concerned; and manufactures and even commerce obtained a certain attention.

The observations on Charlemagne's adult learning are just, however doubtful the facts; but there is a noble note on his morals, which confers the highest honour on the author (p. 463). One point is curious, with reference to after times,—it is that of Charlemagne, who was, we believe, the author of tithes, excusing the Avars from paying them to the priests whom he sent for their conversion. It was at least an additional conciliation.

The sovereignty of Jerusalem was his next honour,—then his sitting in judgment on a fruitless trial of the Pope, and ultimately his coronation by Leo, as Emperor of the Romans. These events are profuse in details. Wars also still perplexed. He, however, now desired peace; and calling his sons about him, made the future partition of his kingdom between them, and secured it by all the necessary accessions. Yet he lived to see all die but one, who was with equal solemnity declared sole heir to his empire; himself placing the crown on his head at Aix-la-Chapelle. He did not survive long, for while contemplating light-houses, bridges, and the inspection of his fleet, he seems to have courted death by neglect of a pleurisy that assailed him, on the 28th January, 814.

In summing up his character, Mr. James justly remarks, that it can alone be appreciated by comparing it with

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the barbarism of the times from which he emerged; and yet he objects to Gibbon's rather turgid comparison of the splendour derived by Palmyra from the surrounding desert. The question we think lies between both, or perhaps somewhat in another way.

That Charlemagne was of a character so peculiar in his age, as to be holden up with the utmost ardour to posterity, is not to be doubted; nature formed him altogether as a sort of miracle in his age, and he performed all that his age would allow him—nay struggled to do more. But in doing this, it is not to be supposed that he overstepped the boundaries of human nature; and it is, we think, quite enough to say that his natural energies led him beyond the selfish sphere of almost savage life to extensive ambition, thence to glimmerings of civilization, and thence to the rude splendour preserved from the Romans by the Church to which he clung with a fondness which showed it to be his chief resource, even when his own arms had rendered it captive. Hence, we think, may safely be derived all his notions of utility and grandeur.

Mr. James justly observes, that war was a necessity of the time, and that he would not have governed the Franks without the talents necessary to it. Though he had erroneously supposed before, that Charlemagne was without tactics; he afterwards (p. 444) appears to have been the first who introduced the art "of pouring large bodies of men by different roads into the hostile country,—of teaching them to co-operate though separate, to concentrate when required, and of combining their efforts and their movements for a general purpose on a preconcerted plan."

The author has been diligent in collecting authorities, yet Bonnaire de Pronville might have been added; and in his judicial praise some elucidation of the secret tribunals of Westphalia was to be expected. However, there is so much to praise, and the nature of the work is so peculiar, its subject so open to investigation, that we have already occupied more than our allotted space to its notice, and must therefore here close.

Reference should be made to two well-executed plates, the one a portrait of Charlemagne, which answers the description, from an illumination; the other of seals.

Mirabeau's *Letters, during his residence in England, with Anecdotes, Maxims, &c. Now first translated from the original Manuscripts.*

THIS is a very amusing publication, and particularly valuable to the editors of penny papers, the only *standard* works at present in the market, as it contains ample materials for choice extracts during the next six months, should any of them last so long. Independently, however, of its utility as a bank for the retail dealers in small talk to draw on, it has much to recommend it to the notice of those, who wish to know something of the private history of the most extraordinary man, to whom, with the exception of Napoleon and Talleyrand, the French Revolution gave birth. From the lively and impartial memoir prefixed to the Letters, we learn that the plebeian Count de Mirabeau, *Marchand de Drap*,* was a man totally devoid of principle, and so reckless of the means of supplying his extravagance, that, when Rivarol, a court writer, complained of having sold himself, but of not being paid for so doing, Mirabeau replied, *Je suis payé, mais non vendu;* and on another occasion, he boasted that, though a man like himself might accept of 100,000 crowns, yet such a man was not to be bought for so paltry a sum.

On Mirabeau's private life, in which adultery and seduction form the most prominent features, it is not our wish to enter; it is only in his public cha-

* This expression alludes to the fact, that when, previous to the assembling the States General, the elections were taking place in France, Mirabeau went to Provence, with the hope of being chosen one of the deputies of the *Noblesse;* but rejected, on the ground that he had no landed property in that part of the country, he took a warehouse, and had these words painted in large letters over the door, *Mirabeau, Marchand de Drap;* and putting on his apron, and thus acting the Count turned tradesman, he rendered himself so popular by ridiculing his order, that he was elected by acclamation one of the deputies from the *Tiers Etat* to the States General, from the communes of Aix and Marseilles.

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racter that he becomes a legacy to posterity; and as a writer, few men have done more harm and good than Mirabeau; for while his *L'Erotica Biblion** exhibits a horrible history of the moral indecencies of the Jews, extracted from Calmet's Commentaries and other sources of authentic information, his *Essai sur les Lettres de Cachet* displays the powerful union of eloquence and truth in favour of that best safeguard against arbitrary power, the right of every citizen to personal liberty, until proved by open testimony to be unworthy of it.

Of his public life the best idea can be formed from the circumstances attending his death; the effect of which on the people of Paris was equal only to what was produced on the English, upon hearing the death of Nelson; and of both it may be said that their funeral was rather an apotheosis than entombment; so ready is man to deify a fellow creature, even at the very moment when he perceives that the god of his idolatry is a mere mortal. It should not, however, be forgotten that while 'recorded honours thicken round the tomb' of Nelson, in the very year following Mirabeau's death his ashes were scattered to the winds by the self-same mob, in whose ears were still ringing his memorable words, *J'ai été, je suis, je serai jusq'au tombeau l'homme de la liberté publique; l'homme de la constitution. Malheur aux ordres privilegées. Ils finiront. Mais le peuple est eternel:* words which, we fear, though addressed to the fickle French, have been heard by other ears, and sunk deep into other hearts, and will ere long, unless wisely met by our State rulers, or happily averted by the more powerful hand of Providence, be found to produce effects to which the storms of the French Revolution will be a mere calm, so silently yet so surely is destruction advancing under the cloak of Reform.

From the portrait prefixed to these volumes, Mirabeau had an expression about his mouth very similar to the late Dr. Parr; while his face, deeply scarred by the small pox, was said to have been ugly, almost to hideousness; but of this, like his celebrated prototype John Wilkes, he was absolutely vain; and both doubtless thought, what Wilkes said of himself, that the handsomest man in the world had only a quarter of an hour's start of him; and they who have seen Dr. Parr, when he lashed himself, like Homer's lion, into fury, will apply immediately to him what Mirabeau said of himself, "When I shake my terrible locks (for he wore a forest of hair, as wondrous and wild as Parr's wig,) when I show my wild boar's head, no man dares interrupt me;" and even when writing to a lady, he bids her imagine the face of a tiger marked with the small-pox, and then she will have some idea of the man who was such a decided favourite of the fair, that even the *belles* of the Opera were proud to achieve a conquest over the *Hercules of Liberty*, as he was called.

It has been asserted that the whole of these Letters are a forgery; but in the absence of external proofs, and we are not quick-sighted enough to detect the internal, we shall speak of them as the genuine production of Mirabeau; at all events, they contain what a Frenchman would alone have noticed during his residence in England, and in the way here related; and, therefore, if they are the work of a person less known than Mirabeau, there is no harm in the trick played off in ridicule of the propriety of the public,

To look at authors' names, not works, and then
To praise or blame, not writings, but the men.

To enable, however, our readers to judge in part of the genuineness of the Letters, we will extract the observation following:

"Every one has heard of the celebrated epitaph of Christopher Wren, to be seen in the vault of St. Paul's in London,—'Si monumentum quæris, circumspice;" but no one ever told you, that these four words are smothered amongst ten or twelve lines of execrable Latin, in which care has been taken not to forget the *Eques Auratus*, and many other silly things. The same remark applies to Newton's epitaph, 'Sibi gratuletur mortalis tale tantamque extitisse humani generis decus.' This is well enough; but it is preceded by eleven lines, in which

* It is fair, however, to state, that of this work, written by Mirabeau in prison, and then only twenty years old, he felt afterwards ashamed; and expressed his determination to suppress it, and thus make the only atonement in his power to outraged modesty.

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are pompously announced the *Eques Auratus*, the Commentary upon the Apocalypse, &c. &c. a remark, says Mirabeau, valuable to those who, like you and me, are hunting down human quackery."

In speaking of Hogarth, Mirabeau tells us, what few of our readers are perhaps aware of, that Hogarth's *Analysis of Beauty* is a highly metaphysical explanation of an obscure passage in Pliny, which confines the whole art of painting to the delicacy and precision of the contour; and fewer still are aware that the most beautiful outline of the human face and body is to be obtained by drawing a series of hexagonic curves, the segments of circles of different diameters; a fact which Pliny had probably in mind, but failed to explain intelligibly.

We will close our account of these volumes with a few amusing anecdotes and reflections.—When a Jew was asked whether the nation, who still waited for the coming of the Messiah, would, upon his arrival, all quit England and their business, and go to Syria to join him, he replied, "Sensible people will wait till the coming is confirmed; but, till then, they will let those who have nothing to lose, run after him as fast as they think proper."

The Bishop of Lyons being at breakfast, the Abbé de —— paid him a visit; the Bishop invited him to partake of the meal; the Abbé refused; the prelate insisted. 'My Lord,' said the Abbé, 'I have breakfasted twice already; besides, this is a Fast-day.'

A procession was taking place in the Church of St. Genevieve to ask for dry weather. The relics had scarcely reached the square, when it began to rain with great violence. 'Never mind that,' said the Bishop of Castre, 'the saint mistakes us entirely; she thinks we have been praying for wet.'

Love pleases more than marriage, as novels are more entertaining than history.

Society is composed of two classes; they who have more dinners than appetite; and they who have more appetite than dinners.

The body politic is like a tree; as it proceeds upwards, it stands as much in need of heaven as of earth.

But we must have done.

Illustrations of Political Economy.—No. VIII. Cousin Marshall, a Tale. By Harriet Martineau. 12mo.

THIS is one of a monthly series of well-conceived dramatic sketches, in which the authoress has evinced great skill in the art of weaving an effective tale; and, if she appeared merely as a novelist, we should give her unqualified praise. But it is in a somewhat different character that Miss Martineau puts forth these histories. They must be criticised as assuming to be faithful pictures of society, with a rigid exclusion of improbabilities; for, if they deviate from truth, they must cease to be a sound basis for the support of her doctrines. If, in any case, her story is inconsistent, or even romantic, the temple of Political Economy must vanish into air. In the tale before us, we have many clever scenes, holding we fear too truly 'the mirror up to nature:' but the beggars' festival, and some other parts, partake largely of fancy, and even caricature. In a drama or a novel, allowances would be readily made for this: but our political economist, at the close of each volume, draws conclusions as if her whole narrative was matter of historical fact. Such being the case, although in her descriptions she may be allowed to 'exhaust worlds,' she must not 'imagine new.'

'Cousin Marshall' is directed to the subversion of nearly all that forms our present system of charity,—an undertaking we will say of great weight, and even awful responsibility; and to open anew the question, What is Charity? Foremost of course in the writer's consideration is our ruinous system of poor-laws, and its baneful attendants of unclassified and vicious workhouses, pauper marriages, and degraded demi-pauperised labour. But the authoress includes in her anathema nearly all those public charities on which England has hitherto prided herself. They are represented to be all alike destructive of the independence of the poor. She would even abolish all hospitals and dispensaries, except those for casualties and the blind and dumb; nor spare the almshouses for the aged, because they encourage improvidence, and relieve children from the performance of a natural duty. The following is part of a conversation:

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"You would gradually abolish all charitable institutions then?—oh, no! not all. There are some that neither lessen capital nor increase population. You would let such remain."

"There are some which I would extend as vigorously and perseveringly as possible; viz. all which have the enlightenment of the people for their object. Schools should be multiplied and improved without any other limit than the numbers and capabilities of the people."

"What! all schools? schools where maintenance is given as well as education?"

"The maintenance part of the plan should be dropped, and the instruction remain."

Miss Martineau's only remedies (as far as we can perceive) for our undoubtedly perilous state, are Education, Benefit Societies, and Savings Banks. We agree that these are good things; but we cannot approve of one part of the eulogy on Benefit Societies,—that they enable their members "to read the newspapers, and take an *important part in elections.*" This is *too political* economy. The advantages of a Saving's Bank also are somewhat exaggerated, when it is made able to convert a half-crown into a half-guinea within so short a period of time as can have elapsed during the events described in the tale. On the whole, we coincide with our authoress in many of her sentiments, particularly on the mismanagement of the poor rates, and on the fatal consequences of injudicious benevolence in periodical doles of blankets, &c.* At the same time we cannot withdraw our admiration from our noble public charities,—our hospitals in which all the sick, without respect to aught but their sickness, are alike relieved; our schools like Christ's Hospital and its copies, by which the burden of a large family is lightened; or those goodly old English almshouses where many who have neither children nor other relatives left, are enabled to pass their latter days in peace and comfort. We may make such experiments with our own charity as prudence and benevolence may dictate; but we have no right to destroy or abridge those pious legacies of our ancestors.

The Picture of Dumfries and its Environs. By Mr. J. M'Diarmid, *Editor of "The Dumfries and Galloway Courier."*

THIS is one of those minor county works useful at any time, and particularly acceptable, after the great blaze of Scottish memoir in every shape that has so long flourished under the influence of Sir Walter Scott; as bringing us into a plain view of the natural and artificial state of things in this locality of North Britain. Who would think that in a district comparatively little known in England, 20,000 head of cattle are fed for the English markets; that 8000 stones of pork are sold weekly; that 25,000 tons of shipping are employed to and from its port, besides various other active employments of human industry? After many of these details, we do not complain of finding the country described by an inhabitant instead of a *tourist*, or as the subject of a tale; but we do think it a pity that a very sound writer like Mr. M'Diarmid should have introduced a broad Scots dialogue about nothing, so entirely at second hand, when it was equally unnecessary.

He has also unnecessarily deteriorated, as we think, his work, by apparently new facts on the hundredth told tale of Robert Burns. Now we, in common with the world, hold this at once happy and unhappy poet in all the reverence that has been prescribed to us, as well as a peculiar degree of our own; and we are hence afraid that there is something of a fastidious nature in these added facts, that will disturb, rather than improve, both the world's admiration and our own.

Let it never be supposed that we would destroy the pleasurable illusion that Burns was the "national poet of Scotland;" *malgré* Allan Ramsey,

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* A great improvement on this scheme of benevolence in that by which the poor are encouraged and assisted to supply themselves with winter clothing, &c. by small weekly deposits. This has been recommended in an able pamphlet by Mrs. Bowles, the wife of the talented and benevolent Rev. W. L. Bowles. The same lady is also the authoress of a small volume of "Simple Annals of the Poor," which, although they cannot compete with those of Miss Martineau in the depth of politico-economical science, are very similar in a skilful delineation of humble life, and in the important design of improving the condition of the lower classes.

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Macneil, the far famed Ettrick Shepherd, and Walter Scott;—that he was the poet of nature none can deny; or that even the merest yearnings of his heart were not poured forth in a strain only to be described by his own Doric expression, "Keen, shivering, shot my nerves along." Who that has struggled and *sickened* under the "war with fortune," does not recognize the sensation produced, by the strangely neglected song beginning thus:

"Sweetly closes the evening in Craigieburn wood,
And blithly awakens the morrow;
Yet the morrow of spring in the Craigieburn wood
Can yield me nothing but sorrow;
I see the spreading leaves and flowers,
I hear the wild birds singing,
Yet pleasure they have none for me,
While care *my heart is wringing*," &c.

We hope we have a sufficient feeling of the genius of Burns; are equally ready to eschew the criticism of Dr. Gregory, that gave the poet so much pain, and grant all that the world, generally more slow on such matters, here rapidly granted.

But, why in this late day should we be called upon to reverse our opinions on all that previous history, public or private, has afforded as to this delightful and justly honoured poet, for the sake of exhibiting him as a prodigy of *worldly* prudence? a quality doubtless worthy of high estimation, an essential to happiness, but which is hardly compatible with the state truly described by Johnson, in his character of Collins, as "a degree of want by which the freedom of agency is almost destroyed," and which was certainly experienced by Burns; nor is prudence a quality which follows the *bon vivant* to such merry greetings as he has described. Indeed, there is reason to believe that Burns himself would have spurned with indignation the attribute that conveyed a close concern for *worldly gear*. The late Mr. Syme, of Ryedale, is exclusively, and therefore unjustly, mentioned as his temporary banker for small loans; but, not to mention others, why was forgotten the noble beneficence of Mr. Thomson of Edinburgh, who supplied his wants in a manner to insure acceptance from the proudest heart, by holding his supplies as but payments in anticipation of verses to be furnished at his ease, and suggested subjects for his ancient Scotish melodies, to create a running account to be drawn on at pleasure, and without subjection!

Where there were no creditors who would claim, Burns may be said at his death to have been in the *literal* sense no debtor; but to have "owed no man a shilling," is rather like the vulgar boast of the purse-proud, than an exoneration from the inconsiderate, and therefore fraudulent incurrence of debt, with which none have impugned him.

Burns's fame rests on higher grounds, and the present question of prudence may be well laid on the shelf with the works which produced Dr. Farmer's excellent pamphlet on that of the learning of Shakspeare.

The Mosaical and Mineral Geologies illustrated and compared. By W. M. Higgins, F.G.S. 8vo.

WE are glad to perceive that Mr. Higgins does not fall into the various errors which the overweening pretensions of modern geologists have led them into. The early geologists wrecked their successive theories against the sublime simplicity of the Mosaic statement. Latter geologists have failed in the other extreme—in the attempt to patronise the inspired author of Genesis, and to show that he might, with a little humouring, be reconciled with scientific ambition. The ill effects of each extreme have rendered *geological logic* a by-word for something ridiculous. Mr. Higgins manfully meets the question of the Deluge. There is no evading the precise words of Moses: *The waters prevailed over the whole earth; the tops of the highest mountains were covered.* Arago (no friend to his testimony), has shown how the earth might be covered with water, (while all the forms of animal life would be confusedly blended,) as well as the tops of the highest mountains, and might be again at the next visit of the comet of 1680. Our geologists are all too dogmatic: they would do well to be less exclusive, and to look to astronomy for correlative facts, which explain much that according to any geological system is inexplicable. None of those with whom we are familiar seem sufficiently to bear in mind that there are

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three immensely influential causes in constant action, of a purely astronomical character, which would readily account for more violent disruptions of the strata of the earth, and more portentous confusion of the animal and vegetable relics of different climates, than any which have yet been exhibited by the pickaxe and the spade of the geologist,—the precession of the equinoxes, the contraction of the tropics by the gradual depression of the ecliptic angle, and the change of the perihelion points. The result of the last alone has been to collect the vast volume of the earth's waters towards the south pole, leaving the northern continents we occupy dry, and in the course of their operation the same agency will reverse that result, and deluging this our northern continent with a new sea, erect new lands at the south pole. This mighty influence it is calculated would have been in decided operation 4000 years B.C., the time of the creation; and again 2300 years B.C. the time of the flood.

We have accused geologists generally of dogmatizing. We think that even Mr. H. dogmatises too much on the word "Iom" in Genesis. He says it means the natural day. It may; but it is curious that the sun and moon, which are the true measurers of the natural day, had not appeared when the word is first used; and we have heard Hebrews and Hebrew scholars affirm that it means an indefinite period. After all, it is not of much importance, and therefore pertinacity is less requisite. It might have pleased the Creator to be 6000 years (as the Etruscans and Magians recorded) in performing the work of creation, or six days. It was equally possible to Omnipotence had it chosen one day, six hours, or six minutes. We do not see how admission serves the cause of the infidel petitioner for longer time, in the least. Besides, these speculators may have what time they please before the creation of light, when the globe of earth was Tahu Bahu, covered with water and surrounded with darkness, to imagine successive revolutions, or any given revolution which might terminate in that condition. However, there does appear an order in the fossil remains found in the various strata (from the initial period of the primitive rock, when life existed not), which agrees with the successive creations of Genesis. It may be granted that some of these apparent successions of beings may have existed cotemporaneously. It will be deemed a curious coincidence furnished by modern chemistry, that animal life could not have existed, had not vegetation been first created in order to prepare the air for it by absorbing carbon, and giving out oxygen; nor could vegetables have assumed such vast proportions, (the antediluvian gigantic ferns for instance,) unless the incumbent atmosphere had been much more condensed than at present. For our parts we think, without even having recourse to Whiston's or to Arago's more logically calculated cometary collision, that there appears quite sufficient to account for all the stratifications of the earth (the alluvium of course excepted), in the two great Mosaic watery revolutions, that of the third day, when the waters were collected into one place, leaving their former bed "dry land,"—and the Noachic deluge, which, without reference to Scripture at all, may be said to be proved as much as any thing can be proved, by the common consent of all mankind. As to the time of the last Deluge, the forged chronologers of India may be left to the contempt of no partial witness to scriptural truth, La Place; while Babylon, China, and Egypt, most singularly agree in fixing the date as 2300 years before Christ—a date confirmed by the *chronometers* of De Luc and Cuvier; the latter himself a convert too from infidelity to scriptural truth. Cuvier's theory harmonises with the Bible, and in this respect he stands alone among the entire scientific herd of France. Indeed, in his last lecture at the Sorbonne in the college of France, Cuvier gave a formal lecture to the Volney school, and received no answer. In one of these lectures he announced that "if we take the heaps formed either at the feet of mountains by the wearing away at the tops, or on the shore by the daily carriage of the tide, (*quere*, alluvial deposits?) and admeasure them by their rate of progress, we shall find them commence about the period assigned to the cessation of the flood."

So much for the period of the deluge and its circumstances as described by Moses. One only elucidation of

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the Mosaic account remained. No human fossil bones were said to be found till after the diluvium. This was another dogmatical assertion of geological logic; and it was insinuated (for repeated defeat and disproof had tamed down the former tone of direct defiance), that man did not exist before the Deluge, (there was a deluge—we ought to be grateful for that admission), and consequently no Noah and no ark. This was tolerably bold guesswork, considering how little portion of the earth had been subjected to geological inquiry, and considering that all that part of the earth necessary to confirm or refute the Mosaic account had never, to this day, been examined at all; considering, moreover, that probably it never may be examined, inasmuch as it may be at the bottom of the sea: but now this last loop-hole for infidel evasion is about to be closed. Perpetual discoveries are pouring in on the geologists, of fossil human bones in the actual diluvium. Those of Guadaloupe, Kosritz, Pondre, and Sommieres, may be just adverted to. "Hickson's America," which we have lately reviewed, contains a considerable number of additional discoveries of human fossils, and we may expect fresh accessions every day. The pyramid of truth thus built up by the aggregate contributions of scientific discovery, now forms a structure of power and solidity impregnable to the assaults of flimsy wit or maddened sophistry.

Bibliothecæ Colfanæ Catalogus. Catalogue of the Library in the Free Grammar School at Lewisham, founded by the Rev. Abraham Colfe, M.A. in the year 1652. *By* William Henry Black. *Printed by order of the Worshipful Company of Leathersellers of the City of London, Governors of the Grammar-School. M.DCCC.XXXI.* 8vo, pp. lvi. 176.

THIS elegant volume having found its way into some public libraries, has a claim for public criticism, though privately printed and distributed; and we are the more disposed to take notice of it, because the good taste displayed in it is very creditable to one of the most ancient trading Corporations of the city of London, and because we are in expectation of the fruits of those researches which the author is now making among the MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

The books herein described are chiefly old Bibles and commentaries, fathers and other old theologians, historians, classics, grammarians, and critics: and it is evident that the author has designed and executed this work as a model, to show what the catalogues of more extensive and valuable collections ought to be. We cannot pass over his remarks on this subject in the preface.

"If it be objected that it was superfluous to copy every word of the title of each book, the information gained by reading the full titles, compared with what a list containing little more than names and dates can give, will be a sufficient answer. An alphabetical arrangement is an unsatisfactory method of describing a collection of books; for without a considerable knowledge of bibliography, it will be needful often to search through the whole; while a well classed catalogue of a library is a lasting analysis of its contents, and a ready guide to every inquirer. The classification into which the Lewisham books are here reduced, will tend to show how advantageously a like plan might be adopted in the great Libraries of this country; and indeed, there are no other means of readily ascertaining what are their comparative riches in the several departments of literature. The notes may be perhaps considered too frequent and diffuse; but the useful, or original, and sometimes very curious matter that they contain, will (it is hoped) sufficiently compensate for their abundance.

"Next to Biography, one of the most interesting subjects of literary history is the origin and growth of Libraries: but the little attention that has been bestowed on it, has been the cause of our ignorance of a thousand valuable facts, which if brought to light would be readily acknowledged as such. The identification and authenticity of important MSS., the discovery of the MS. notes and criticisms of learned men from their autographs existing in the books, and the real names of the authors of works published either anonymously or under fictitious names, would be the frequent results of minute researches in great libraries, and of the disclosure of smaller collections which abound in this country: and if no very important facts of these kinds be found in the present volume, yet there are some that are too interesting to be disregarded."

The author has omitted an apology for one peculiarity of his book, "in these degenerate days," when it seems

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that the good old practice of writing Latin is almost abolished:—it is his uniform practice to write notes in Latin, wherever the title of the book is in that language; and the whole outline of his work is in Latin. The notes are bibliographical and critical, and often contain useful analyses: some of the remarks are spirited enough, as that in Calvin's Institutes, at p. 41, "Ecce quam repente post repudiatos veteres Scholasticos, scholam sibi novam instituere Genevenses! Ortus est quippe Calvinus, qui *Magister Sententiarum* alter extemplo a plerisque fuit habitus."

The introductory pages contain "Memorials of the Family of Colfe, and of the Life and Character of the Rev. Abraham Colfe," the founder of the library. This is an elegant piece of biography, in which Antony Wood's errors concerning the Colfes are corrected, and much interesting matter is for the first time published: it is illustrated by an accurate pedigree, which perhaps at some future time we may take the liberty of transferring to our pages (with some extracts about the benevolent old Vicar of Lewisham) in the hope of tracing how and when the various branches of this respectable family became extinct.

The embellishments are, a frontispiece, giving a picturesque view of the grammar-school, the arms of the Company and of Colfe, a fac-simile specimen of his handwriting, a vignette view of his almshouses (p. xxxv.), an impression of the book-plate of the library, and two pages of facsimiles of autographs illustrating the memorials; which last are copiously described in the last appendix. Among them is the signature of Abp. Cranmer, two of whose books are in the library, and one of them a dedication-copy from Martin Bucer. In our judgment this Catalogue is the most interesting and useful (for its extent) of any that we have seen; and for printed books, is quite equal in merit to the Catalogue of the Arundel MSS. by the same author.

THE ANNUALS FOR 1833.

AS those resplendent constellations of our northern hemisphere, the silvery glittering Pleiades, and their several attendants, Aldebaran with his golden rays and Orion with his dazzling train, each evening at this particular season of the year forewarn us of the coming winter,—so do these annual visitors, like glittering stars resplendent with golden hues and vivid tints, admonish us of the approach of the festive season which they are intended to gladden by their presence;—thus cementing the bonds of social enjoyment by the 'Offerings of Friendship,' the 'Tributes of Affection,' or the 'Keepsakes' of regard,—all powerfully appealing as 'Souvenirs' to our best feelings, in the impressive language of the heart—'Forget-me-not!' But to drop the language of metaphor, we feel so entranced by the sparkling treasures around us, that we almost feel bewildered in our attempts to choose the one which shall lead off the series; and we have consumed so much time in gratifying our visual organs, and turning from volume to volume, and from plate to plate, that we shall have little leisure left for our critical notices. However, we now proceed to business,—and without giving priority to any one in particular, we shall take up the volumes in the order we have received them.

The Keepsake.

My Lords and Ladies! ye belted knights and gentle dames!—compliments of the season! Again like starry nebulæ of the literary zodiac do you make your periodical appearance. Profit and fame appear to have stimulated your labours, and enlivened your wit; and no doubt the proprietors will amply reap the advantages resulting from your noble exertions. There was a time when the pecuniary support of noble Lords and Ladies was courted in every expensive undertaking; but now the patronage of the noble's wit is preferred to that of his pocket; and all pecuniary transfers are effected by an inverse ratio; *on a changé tout cela.*

Preparations for an Annual.

CIRCULAR.—"The Proprietors of the Keepsake present their respectful compliments to his Lordship, and beg to inform him they are about to commence the printing of the forthcoming volume; they shall therefore feel honoured by his Lordship's contributions at his earliest convenience."

RESPONSE.—"His Lordship's compli-

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ments, and he forwards the enclosed contribution for the forthcoming Keepsake; and he begs to state that he has others in preparation, which shall be sent forthwith, *on the usual understanding.*"

Tempora mutantur!

NOTE.—"The Proprietors of the Keepsake present their compliments to Mrs. ———. As they are about to engrave Miss Sharpe's painting of the 'Unlooked-for Return,' and Stanfield's view of 'Verrex' in the Val d'Aosta,—they shall feel obliged by Mrs. —'s concocting the articles necessary to illustrate the subjects."

RESPONSE.—"Mrs. ——'s compliments to the Proprietors, and she will lose no time in preparing the articles suited to the engravings they have specified."

But stay,—we are giving a history of the volume before us instead of a review; and as it is possible that some of the noble and fair contributors might not wish to observe such prolocutory matter in print, we shall at once proceed to business.

First and foremost in the aristocratic list is my Lord Dover, who has favoured us with a very curious and interesting account of the Princess Charlotte Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, and ill-fated wife of Alexis Petrowitz, eldest son of Peter the Great. The wonderful vicissitudes in the life of this unfortunate princess have all the air of romance in real life, and will be read with an equal degree of pleasure by the readers of history or the lovers of fiction.—Lord Morpeth has contributed two pieces—one entitled 'A Story of Modern Science,' and the other a poetic effusion called 'The Hero's Song,' of which Leander is the burden.—Lord Mahon has two poetical pieces, 'To the Rhine,' and 'The Eighteenth of June, 1832.'—The Countess of Blessington has also indulged her poetic vein by contributing three specimens; her 'Stock in Trade of Modern Poetesses' is happily pourtrayed;

"Lovely shades, and murmuring founts;
Limpid streams, and azure mounts;
Rocks and caverns; ocean's roar;
Waves whose surges lash the shore," &c.

There are also the contributions of the Hon. H. Liddell, Hon. Hobart Cradock, Hon. Grantley Berkeley, Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, Archdeacon Spencer, R. Bernal, esq. M.P., J. H. Lowther, esq. M.P.; Mr. Morier, author of Hajji Baba, &c.; Miss Landon, the prolific poetess; Mrs. Gore, authoress of "Fair of May Fair; Mr. J. Boaden, editor of Shakspeare, &c.; J. Carne, author of Letters from Switzerland, &c.

The tale of 'The Novice, or Convent Demon,' by Leitch Ritchie, is one of unusual interest, and well told. 'Pepita,' by Mr. Morier, is not unworthy of his name. Mr. Bernal's 'Recollections of Ehrenbreitstein,' written to accompany a most splendid view engraved by Wallis, from a drawing of Turner's, is a very agreeable composition; and his poetical effusion, entitled 'MY MOTHER'S GRAVE,' from which we extract the following stanzas, is full of pathos and feeling:

"There is a spot on this wide earth,
Of small extent, yet precious worth,
Endear'd to me by many a tie,
By many a tear, by many a sigh:—
It is my Mother's grave.

No marble urn, no sculptured bust,
Profanes her loved and honour'd dust;
An aged oak, a grassy mound,
Some fragrant flowers blooming round,
Denote my Mother's grave.

Could I from changeful fortune claim
The gifts of riches, power, and fame,
Yet still my first, my only care,
My constant wish would be to share
My Mother's lowly grave," &c.

But we have been so delighted with the literary department of this splendid Annual, that we are actually forgetting what are usually the most attractive objects of these publications—the embellishments; but when we mention the names of Turner, Martin, Stanfield, Chalon, and Courbould, among the painters, and Heath, Goodyear, Rolls, Wallis, Engleheart, and others of equal talents, as the engravers, and say that all the subjects are executed in their best manner, it is the strongest recommendation a reviewer can bestow. The subjects most suited to our taste are—'Ehrenbreitstein' and 'Verrex,' already noticed; 'Caius Marius, mourning over the Ruins of Carthage,' engraved by Wallis, from a drawing of Martin's: (it is a noble composition most splendidly conceived; but, like all Martin's productions, they lose their intended magnificence and solemn grandeur by the great diminution of objects in the grouping and general detail);—'Fall

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of the Rhine,' engraved by Allen, from Turner;—and 'One Peep was enough,' engraved by Bacon, from Richter, and pleasantly illustrated in a tale, or rather post-office anecdote, by Miss Landon.

'The Unlooked-for Return,' by Goodyear; 'The Adieu,' 'Juliet,' 'The Bridemaid,' and 'Malvolio,' all by Heath; 'Flora,' by 'Engleheart; 'Alice, 'Pepita,' and 'Jennie, in the Outlaw's Hut,' by Rolls; and 'Rosina,' by Edwards,—are subjects of the imagination, all very beautifully conceived, and finely executed.

Heath's Picturesque Annual.

In embellishments and external decoration, this is a most splendid volume—rich in crimson and gold; and if the intrinsic worth were correspondent with its dazzling exterior, it would be rich indeed; but the travelling sketches of Leitch Ritchie are so interlarded with legendary anecdote and physical impossibilities, as to be more suited to the readers of Jack the Giant Killer, or Mother Bunch's Fairy Tales, than to the purchasers of so costly a volume. Thus the first story, under the "Traditions of Baden," is *The Serpent Lady*, embodying all the vagaries of the wildest imagination. The substance of it is, that one of the pages of the Count of Eberstein ventures to thread the mazes of a dismal subterranean passage, the origin of which was unknown to the oldest inhabitant. After being terribly frightened he discovers the termination, consisting of an extensive chamber illuminated by a crown of sapphires and a large chest of gold; but unluckily guarded by a terrestrial Cerberus, which is on the point of making a meal of him, when suddenly there appears a young lady (of course of celestial beauty and angelic mien), girded with a golden zone. She immediately informs him, not in the vulgar tongue but in pure Augustan Latin, that she is an enchanted princess (nothing less in rank of course); that if he will bestow on her three kisses, the enchantment will be broken, and the fortunate youth is to be for ever blest with boundless wealth and matchless beauty. He was about to seal the solemn compact (for who could refuse such agreeable terms?) when lo and behold! just at the critical moment, her ladyship's *tail* appears to view in a serpentine form! which rather damps the ardour of our romantic swain. However, urged on by the love of gold, with which the princess has already filled his pocket, he bestows kiss the first; and though alarmed at the hollow moans and shrieks which reverberate through the cavern, and at the horrible coiling of her ladyship's tremendous tail, he ventures to bestow kiss the second; when terrible claps of thunder, the laughing of fiends, the barking of the dog, the hissing of the serpent, and the thumping of its tail,—all combine to put the enamoured swain in bodily fear; and he suddenly takes to his heels amidst the confusion his kisses have created. He then becomes a dissipated character, and spends all the money the ophite lady had given him. Driven to penury and want, our hero determines again to visit the serpent-lady for another supply of the needful; but as ill-luck would have it, he never could again discover the entrance of the subterranean passage; so that he was destined to perpetual want, and the enchanted and enchanting princess to sport in solitude with the circumvolutions of her tail to all eternity!

"Fictions to please should wear the face of truth."

Many of the descriptive sketches of continental scenery, notwithstanding the choice morceaux of legendary story, may however be read with pleasure and advantage. But, after all, the great value of the book chiefly exists in the exquisite engravings taken exclusively from the drawings of that giant in perspective, Stanfield,—one of the greatest masters of pictorial effect that ancient or modern times have produced. They consist of twenty-six richly executed views of some of the most interesting objects on the Rhine, and in Belgium and Holland. Among those most to be admired, for romantic and picturesque effect, and best suited to the genius and taste of Stanfield, are—the view of 'Heydelberg,' with its elegant bridge and high receding mountains;—the 'Castle of Heydelberg,' with its lofty towers frowning in solemn grandeur, and majestic even in ruins;—'Coblentz;' —'Franckfort;'—'Castle of Godesburg;' and 'Bingen.' Of 'Bingen,'

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with the romantic old fortress of Klopp, and the convent of St. Hildegarde, it may be truly said, that it is worthy the genius of a Claude; and the engraver Wallis has not failed to impart the spirit and feeling of the artist. "The poetical tranquillity in which the whole scene is steeped (to adopt the language of the tourist) is undisturbed to the imagination even by the human figures of the piece; for it belongs to nature—to the sky—earth—water—to the very atmosphere of the painting. Every sterner feature is kept out of sight. The mysterious mountains of the Bingerloch, the frightful peak of the Rossel, and the 'castled crag' of Ehrenfels, are behind the spectator. Before, all is peace and beauty, and the soul is stirred by no ruder influence than that of the ruins on either side of the river, with their associations of melancholy and romance."

The Landscape Annual.

We have now before us the fourth volume of this beautiful series, entitled 'The Tourist in Italy, by Thomas Roscoe; illustrated from drawings by J. D. Harding.' To expatiate on the literary merits of the author, or the graphic talents of the artist, would be a work of supererogation, as it would be a mere repetition of our former notices. The grand theatre of our tourist's peregrinations is the genial soil of the south of Italy; where almost every spot is associated with classic reminiscences, or sanctified by the presence of gorgeous fanes devoted to papal adoration. The Tourist here commences with 'Vietri,' in Naples, the view of which, from the mountainous scenery, is rather picturesque; but there is nothing of sufficiently striking interest to have called forth so much labour on the engraving. The 'Convent of La Santa Trinita,' by Jeavons; 'Vico,' on the coast of Naples; 'Gargiliano,' by Smith; 'Narni' and 'La Spezzia,' by Allen; 'Terni,' by Brandard; 'Fiesole' and 'La Magna,' by Radclyffe;' with views of Genoa, Savona, Nice, Ivria, &c. (in all twenty-four subjects) are splendid specimens of the graphic art.

Friendship's Offering, and Winter's Wreath.

These two publications are now, it appears, united—the latter having merged into the former—the truth being in reality that the Winter's Wreath could no longer sustain itself, however cleverly conducted, amidst the extensive rivalry which has arisen in this species of literature. As political unions have lately become the fashion; so, we apprehend, in the course of another year, will literary unions amongst the Annuals be the order of the day; for it is almost impossible, however attractive their contents, that they can all be fully supported.

With the graphic illustrations of this year's Friendship's Offering, we cannot but express the highest satisfaction. They are in the best style of the leading artists of the day; and the names of Goodyear, Dean, Martin, and Rolls, are a sufficient recommendation.

'Unveiling,' by Goodyear, from a painting by Richter, which forms the frontispiece, represents the wild archness of a dark-eyed beauty, who, according to the Hon. Mrs. Norton's illustrative verses, is the ghostly figure of a female sprite haunting a faithless lover.

"Sweeping past him, slowly trailing
Heavy draperies of white;
Then with steady hand UNVEILING,
Still a figure meets his sight.
At the banquet she sits by him,
Glides along the merry dance;
And his old companions fly him,
Startled by his frenzied glance."

Surely this was but bad taste in the Hon. Poetess to attach such dismal ideas to so captivating a figure, and so beautifully finished a picture.

'Corfu,' by Richardson, from a drawing taken on the spot by W. Purser, is a pretty view; but it wants firmness and greater depth of shade.

In the picture of 'Affection,' by Dean, from Davis, the artist appears to have exerted all his graphic skill in producing a most exquisite and highly finished engraving. There is a downy softness of effect in the whole composition, which cannot fail to delight the imagination. The subject is a mother and her two children; and the only fault we can discover is the staring orbicularity of the lady's eyes, which do not exactly correspond with the poetic description of Mrs. Norton.

"Smile on, young mother, brightly smile,
And thank our Lord of Heaven,
That to those dark and anxious eyes
The future is not given."

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'Christ entering Jerusalem' is a solemn composition by Martin; the engraving by Roberts is equally sombre; and the annexed letter-press, by T. K. Harvey, is correspondingly sermonic. What will the ladies, for whom the gift is chiefly intended, say to this? There is a time and place for all things.

The 'Morning Walk,' by Ensom, from Pastorini, is a light and graceful production; the young lady whom it represents appears as fair as the May-day morn—

"Thy form is full of youthful grace—
Joy smiles upon thy happy face."

'Female Pirates' is an allegorical composition, from a painting of J. Wood's. Three beautiful female forms, of celestial mien, are floating through the foaming waves with the young and archly smiling god of love. Its execution, by Dean, is in style and effect similar to 'Affection,' which we have just noticed.

The remaining subjects of the burin are—'The Highland Huntsman,' engraved by Cook, from a painting by Hayes; 'Viola,' by Garner, from Courbould; 'The Miniature,' by Shenton, from Wood; 'The Bridge of Alva,' by Brandard, from a drawing by Purser; and 'The Vintage,' by Marr, from Boaden.

We have some agreeable prose productions from the pen of Miss Mitford, Leitch Ritchie, and other contributors of the day; but the poetry is often very indifferent; and we really cannot perceive the inducement to reprint pieces which have already appeared in an extinct periodical, and which were scarce worth publication in the first instance. The sonnet by Alfred Tennyson, a species of composition which above all others should be faultless, is a sample of the disjuncta membra poetæ—

"Check every outflash, every ruder sally,
Of thought and speech; speak low, and give up wholly
Thy spirit to low-minded melancholy:
This is the place. Through yonder poplar alley," &c.

It was our intention to select a short poetical composition, and we at once fixed on the "Inscription for a Tombstone in the Burial-ground at Drybrugh Abbey,"—the subject at this particular time being just suited to the purpose; but we are sure our readers will be fully satisfied with the first couplet.

"A Scottish patriarch lies buried here;
An upright man, a Christian sincere."

One! jam satis.

The Geographical Annual. By Thos. Starling.

It is the fashion of the day, particularly at this period of the year, to class many publications among the family of annuals, because the name has of late years become attractive, when in fact they have as little claim to the relationship as an edition of Guthrie's Geography or the Holy Scriptures. The maps, with the exception of three, were engraved and published during the years 1830 and 1831, under the title of the Family Cabinet Atlas, and are now re-issued in the present form. The work may, therefore, with propriety be entitled a Perennial intended for annual republication; and we sincerely hope that the beautiful bloom it presents will be the harbinger of corresponding fructification; for certainly every success is due to the spirited producer of a work which combines the *utile cum dulci* in so admirable a manner. Indeed, we have rarely met with any collection of maps uniting, with so much ability, the three great principles of graphic illustration—correctness of design, skilfulness of execution, and beauty of colouring. Not only are the empires, kingdoms, and states of the whole world faithfully delineated, but the new discoveries and changes which have lately taken place are also given in three new maps, engraved for the occasion: one consists of Great Britain and Ireland, according to the reformed constitution of 1832; another of the two new kingdoms of Belgium and Holland; and a third, of Western Africa, which represents the course of the Niger, and the recent successful discoveries of the Landers.

Opposite each map is an engraved alphabetic list of most of the minor towns or places not given in the map, with the longitudes and latitudes of each; thus partially uniting the advantages of a gazetteer and a general atlas. The two engravings, one representing the comparative elevations of all the principal mountains in the world, and the other a potamological chart, are most tastefully designed, and skilfully executed. These alone are almost worth the price of the volume.

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The Biblical Annual

May be considered as an accompaniment to the preceding, both as respects its appearance and execution; being the production of the same publisher and artist. The maps also were published in 1831, as a Biblical series of the Family Cabinet Atlas, and now appear in the form of an annual. They were originally engraved from drawings made by a gentleman who has devoted a period of nearly twenty years to this branch of Scripture illustration. Appended to the series of maps is a general tabular index, exhibiting, at one view, all that is geographically and historically interesting in the Holy Scriptures; but we regret to observe that the two maps, 'Judea in Palestine' and Voyages and Travels of St. Paul,' are numbered 22 and 23 instead of 23 and 24; because the false references to these maps will cause perpetual confusion.

To biblical students, and to all who feel an interest in those important portions of the globe where Judaism and Christianity were first promulgated, this handsome little volume will form a valuable acquisition.

The Comic Offering.

Spirit of Comus and genius of Grimaldi, all hail! The fair votary of Momus, Miss Louisa Henrietta Sheridan, with seven noble writers (names unknown) who have enlisted under the banners of the laughing god, has here prepared a budget of wit and humour, dedicated to the ladies of Great Britain, which cannot fail to call their diaphragmatic muscles into action, and dispel the horrors of November's gloom. In short, there is quantum suff. of fun and broad humour illustrated by innumerable wood-engravings, of which the renowned Grimaldi himself would not be ashamed.

In her Preface the fair Editress states, that "of the three Comic Annuals which started at the same time, the Comic Offering alone remains." At this announcement, up starts Mr. Thomas Hood, the prince of punning rhymes, and editor of the Comic Annual, and declares that previous to this announcement he "was really not alive to his death!" and that he shall shortly contradict it by ten thousand impressions. The two defuncts referred to are the 'Falstaff' and the 'Humourist,' which have really put an end to themselves.

Natural History of Religion, by the Rev. R. Taylor.—We are glad to see the Clergy at length awaking to the importance of the battle they will be finally compelled to fight with Infidelity,—that they perceive that the *vis inertiæ* of supine reliance on Providence will no longer preserve the bulwarks of the Church from being swept away by the incessant battering ram of their opponents; and that they are harnessing themselves for the encounter. This is the most manly grapple with the arguments generally considered the most formidable to religion we have yet met with on the part of an avowed member of the Church; we mean those drawn from modern discoveries in chemistry, anatomy, phrenology, &c. Our clerical champion closes with these adversaries, and turns the table on them by means of a cool and cautious, yet frank, system of well sustained argument. There is, in fact, nothing to fear for true religion from the utmost inferences which can be with good faith drawn from the discoveries of modern science. He who imagines that in consequence of our improved knowledge of the mechanism of the brain, of the chemical agencies which promote vitality, the apparatus of the nerves, or the machinery of the muscles, we have discovered the seat of the mind, or can resolve soul into a self-active piece of mechanism, must be endowed with the organs of visionary speculation and chimerical credulity in a most inordinate state of developement. He may as well assert that the saw is the carpenter, or that a macadamized road is Mr. M'Adam.

The Natural Son.—There is so much talent in this poetry, interspersed with a little too much of the levity which Lord Byron's Don Juan introduced into society, as to make us regret that the author has not trusted more to the inspiration of his own muse than to the promptings of that troubled spring of Castaly, which, howbeit encircled with the choicest poetical flowers, has serpents rustling amid the fragrant sweets. There are some verses in this short essay, of great ease, sweetness, and energy; the description of Circe's adventures with the smuggler is written with grace as well as force; and we suspect from its piquant particularity *con amore*. Is the tastefully engraved portrait of Circe, facing the title-page, a studio, or that of a real personage, who enacts on this occasion the part of our author's inspiring muse? However, he is calculated for better things than to join

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the *servum pecus* in giving reiterated imitations of other authors, however eminent: originality covers a multitude of sins.

Fort Risbane, by a DETENU. — This clever volume consists of a conversation *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, carried on during a three days' quarantine on the coast of France by a variety of *dramatis personæ*, whose characters are struck out with the offhand touch of a master in the dramatic art. Merchants, doctors, pluralists, editors, political economists, and female blues, are shown up with very little mercy, and altogether constitute a *scena* of an amusingly ridiculous description. The follies and absurdities of society, after all, supply a much better gratification to his peculiar forte for the laughing than the crying philosopher. The greatest portion of us create our own troubles because we chuse to dwell on the dark side of all pictures, and aggravate all their shadows, instead of opening our eyes to the droll comedy of life before us, and having the good humoured philosophy to be amused. Every subject is discussed by our author with a peculiar bantering quaintness of manner, from cholera, whether contagious or non-contagious, to tithes, machinery, free-trade, currency, and reform. The chief ridicule consists in the cool matter-of-course manner in which the whole company express the most opposite opinions, the pyebald confidence of assertion on both sides where argument fails, and the chaos of *tranchant* contrasts which result. One of these cold-blooded, ignorant, quackish, prosing, and mischievous impostors, calling themselves political economists, of whom the public is becoming heartily and justly nauseated, and of whom it may be said, that they obviously do not understand themselves, and therefore can hardly expect less perverted brains to understand them, is drawn to the life, and fixed to the rack of ridicule as he deserves.

Such has been the success of Dr. T. J. GRAHAM'S *Domestic Medicine*, that he has just issued a fifth edition; in which all the modern practice of the Æsculapian art is introduced, and perspicuously arranged. The Doctor's descriptions and directions being divested of unnecessary technicalities, the work is rendered extremely valuable to all non-professional classes. Appended is a very useful treatise on the "nature, symptoms, causes, character, and treatment of *Malignant Cholera*."

Fruits of Solitude are a collection of prose and poetic compositions, consisting of sketches of natural scenery, tales, essays, meditations, &c.—some of considerable merit. They are the production of an amiable young lady, Miss S. E. HATFIELD, authoress of the "Wanderer of Scandinavia," "Moments of Loneliness," &c. She is a native and resident of Cornwall; and we believe the only authoress the county has produced: but the circulation of her works having been chiefly confined to her own immediate patrons and friends, owing perhaps to her being so distant from the great metropolitan seat of literature, they are not so well known as they deserve. Laying aside the severity of criticism, which gallantry would forbid, there are many pieces worthy of extracting; "the Bridal Minstrel," for instance, commencing,

"Wild and dark was the Minstrel's path,
O'er the vale, and hill, and mountain hoar,
And the winds were out, as in nights of wrath,
To hurl the fated bark to shore," &c.

but our limits prevent us indulging our inclination.

The Conveyancer's Guide, or Law Student's Recreation, a Poem, by JOHN CRISP, Esq. of Furnival's Inn, having reached a third edition, is sufficient praise, which we see no reason to contravene, though certainly it is the last subject we should have expected for a Hudibrastic poem. As the verses are, like the "Pursuits of Literature," only pegs to hang notes on, we think they might be curtailed with advantage, and the condensed spirit would further the author's laudable end of putting the test of ridicule to a jargon which has rendered the law, that ought to be obvious to all, a "volume sealed." The notes are often very interesting, and possess much information of every kind in an agreeable form. Some of them, and particularly the Introduction, are full of antiquarian lore. We sigh with regret for the days when a man could transact his business in a song. Much humour pervades the whole.

FINE ARTS.

THE NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.

It cannot but be a source of the highest satisfaction and delight to every individual who has any taste for the arts, or indeed any relish for intellectual enjoyments, that there is now so fair a prospect

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of a public gallery being erected at the expense of the nation, for the purpose of receiving and exhibiting those magnificent masterpieces of art, which are now deposited, for want of more suitable accommodation in the present national gallery in Pall Mall, which is so ill calculated to contain them. That we should so long have remained without having established a national institution of this description, suitable for so noble a purpose, must be regarded as a deep stigma upon us, for our want of high feeling, and just munificence, and which can only be removed by our liberality in erecting and endowing that now proposed. To whatever extent we exercise that liberality, and with whatever degree of splendour and magnificence we carry into execution the present design, it will so much the more raise our glory as an intellectual nation, and as being endowed with a due reverence for the arts. That a taste for, and admiration of the fine arts, has ever been regarded as one of the surest marks of a great mind, we all well know; and that a nation has always shone most in glory, when the arts have been most cultivated, and have reached the highest perfection in it. As a nation, we are, however, now justly subjected to the contempt and contumely of those by whom we ought, but for this well-merited cause of censure, to have been regarded with admiration and esteem; and with all those distinguishing excellencies which so mark our national honour and character, we fall below our meaner contemporaries, by our inferiority to them in our patronage and apparent estimation of the arts. The benefits that would result to this country from a suitable national institution for the works and masterpieces of art, need hardly to be pointed out. To the people in general it would be in the highest degree beneficial: it would enable them to view at all times the grandest displays of art, and would excite in them a proper taste and relish for them, and would lead them to cultivate intellectual pursuits and pleasures, and, by the national respect thus paid to the arts, would excite a suitable veneration for them. To the progress of the arts in this country, such an institution would be of incalculable benefit; it would excite among our artists a laudable and just ambition to excel in the highest style of the arts, which would add most glory to their fame, by opening a reception for works of intrinsic merit and real greatness. The want of such an institution (for the present one is upon so poor and paltry a scale) may be regarded as one of the chief reasons why so few great productions have emanated from the English school. Their works when stationed there, would be the highest and most just monuments to their honour, that could be erected, and would ensure for them a due share of praise, both from their contemporaries and from posterity. By this, just merit would be encouraged, and the highest and most intellectual performances would then be preferred, and would meet with patronage and encouragement worthy of them. We may here remark, that although from such an institution, we would be far from excluding any works of merit or excellence in art, for which it ought to be a national repository, yet we should be glad to see such an institution primarily set apart for the encouragement of native talent, and as a reception for the greatest displays of genius, which British artists have produced. Such would tend more than any thing to bring the arts in this country to perfection, and to raise them to that standard of excellence, which they have attained in other countries in ages past, and to effect which, due encouragement only is now wanting.

Mr. S. Cousins has engraved in mezzotinto an excellent copy of the late *Sir Thomas Lawrence's Portrait of Lady Peel*, which was so much admired when exhibited at the Royal Academy.

The Works of the late Henry Liversege are to be published in Nos. containing 3 Prints each, in an imperial 4to.—The subjects selected for the 1st Part are, 'a Political Cobbler reading Cobbett's Weekly Register;' 'The Inquiry,' an excellent print, being a young country lad venturing to ask a question of an old livery servant; and 'Capt. Macheath.' The freebooter is well imagined, but is represented in the tawdry dress of Charles the Second's Reign, instead of that of the time of Gay, as he appears in Hogarth's Prints. These Plates are well engraved in mezzotinto by Messrs. W. Giller, I. P. Quilley, and W. Ward.

We are sorry to observe the discontinuance of the *Gallery of Greenwich Hospital, or Memoirs of celebrated Naval Commanders*, which was so satisfactorily commenced by Edward Hawke Locker, esq. F.R.S. (see Part I. pp. 62, 612.) more particularly as it is owing to the declining health of the Author. This, and other circumstances, have obliged him to limit his labours to one volume, instead of four. The Preface to this volume details the origin of the Gallery of Paintings at Greenwich Hospital, illustrative of the Services of the Royal Navy. In 1823, the scheme was suggested to the Directors of the Institution, by Mr. Hawke Locker; and through Lord Farnborough, the plan was submitted to his

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late Majesty, who commanded the whole of the Naval Portraits in the Royal Palaces of Windsor and Hampton Court to be removed to Greenwich, and also contributed several from his private collection. Through the recommendation of the same noble Lord, the British Institution presented four large historical paintings, recording the principal victories of the last war. Several other pictures have been presented to the Gallery by Lord Farnborough, and many other liberal donors. Such a collection cannot fail of national usefulness; and that it affords much private gratification is attested by the fact, that not less than 50,000 persons annually visit the Painted Hall; where the small fee for admission now produces an important item in the Revenues of this noble Institution.

Hollar's View of London, 1647.—This celebrated View, taken from St. Saviour's Southwark, has been excellently copied in lithography by R. Martin, at the expence of W. L. Newman, esq. Solicitor to the Corporation of London, who has liberally presented this most acceptable gift to several public Libraries and his private friends. From the great size of the engraving, 7 f. 7 in. long by 18 in. high, this interesting print would still have remained a desideratum (except to the fortunate few who possess the original) had not lithography been invented.

Duke of York's Pillar.—This pillar, now in course of erection, on the site of Carlton Palace, will be 120 feet in heighth, and is intended to perpetuate the memory of the public services of the Duke of York as Commander in Chief; and a colossal statue of his Royal Highness is to be placed on its summit. It is in an excellent situation, in full view of the parade in St. James's Park, and will be an object of attention to all persons approaching the metropolis. A spiral staircase is to be erected from the base to the summit, whence an excellent view of the metropolis and surrounding country will be obtained.

The First Number of *Memorials of Oxford*, or historical and descriptive accounts of the Colleges, &c. contains a view of the Cathedral from the N. W. and an internal view of the Chapter house. When we state that the drawings of this work are by F. Mackenzie, and that the Plates are to be engraved by J. Le Keux, the names of these distinguished artists are a guarantee for the excellence of the embellishments. The publishers are fortunate also in the selection of so distinguished an antiquary as Dr. Ingram, as editor of the work.

Parts VII. and VIII. of *Finden's Landscape Illustrations of Lord Byron's Works*, support the high character of the Work. No. VII. contains the Temple of Theseus by Stanfield; Cape of Colonna, by W. Prosser; Cagliari, by Westall; and Patras, by Cattermole. A Portrait of Margarita Cogni, by Harlowe; and two Vignette Subjects by Turner, The Gate of Theseus and the Plain of Troy. This beautiful subject, from one of Mr. Turner's heavy skies, becomes a mass of confusion.—No. VIII. contains the Temple of Minerva, by Turner; Mount Etna, by Prout; St. Sophia, by Roberts; The Simplon, by Gastineau; Verona, by Calcott; and two Vignettes by Turner, the Castle of St. Angelo, and Bacharach, on the Rhine. The last is a most interesting romantic view.

Announced for Publication.

A pair of Mezzotinto Engravings of "Petrarch and Laura, and Abelard and Heloise," from Paintings in the possession of Lord Northwick, by H. Fradelle.

Hints on Picturesque Domestic Architecture, in a series of Designs for Gate Lodges, and other Rural Residences, by T. F. Hunt, Architect, 4to.

Professor Flaxman's Studies in Anatomy, for the use of Painters and Sculptors, in Nineteen Plates. Engraved by Landseer.

M. ERARD'S PICTURES.

At the recent sale of the splendid gallery of the late M. Erard, at Paris, although the aggregate produce was not equal to its estimated value, some of the pictures were sold at very high prices. The Nativity, by Adrian Ostade, 11,950fr. A Landscape, by Claude, with the subject of Eneas at Carthage, 16,901fr. The Education of Bacchus, by Poussin, 17,000fr. Teniers' Prodigal Son, 17,000fr. The Portrait of Gerard Dow, by himself, 19,250fr. A Scene on the Zuderzee, by Van de Velde, 20,000fr. A Sunset by Claude, 24,800fr, and a Nightfall, by Vander Neer, 25,900fr. Portrait of Van Tromp, by Rembrandt, 17,100fr. This, it is said, will go to Holland. The Departure from the Inn, by Wouvermanns, 10,220fr. A Landscape, by Moucheron, 6,500 fr. The Assumption, by Murillo, 10,000fr. The Nativity, by Perrugino, which cost M. Erard 20,000fr., went at only 2,000fr. The principal purchasers were private individuals, and many of them from England. The French Government bought but very few lots. The gross amount of the sale was 765,000fr., but many lots were bought in.

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LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

The first number of a Series of Original Sermons. By the COMMITTEE OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND EDUCATION.

An Abridgment of the principal English Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments. By the Rev. T. S. HUGHES, B.D. In Monthly Parts.

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New Works from the American Press: First Vol. of G. C. KNAPP's Lectures on Christian Theology; translated by L. WOOD, Jun. of the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.—F. N. Reinhard's (of Dresden) Plan of the Founder of Christianity; translated from the German by OLIVER A. TAYLOR, of the Theological Seminary, Andover.—A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and of Canada; by THOMAS NUTTALL, A.M. F.L.S. &c.

A Portraiture of Modern Scepticism; or, a Caveat against Infidelity. By J. MORRISON, D.D. 12mo.

The History of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam. By the Rev. W. STEVENS.

Memoirs of Dr. Burney. By his Daughter, Madame D'ARBLAY.

A Second Volume of Lyrical Poems. By ALFRED TENNYSON.

A Memoir by Major-General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Bart, containing a Review and Refutation of the principal Essays and Arguments advocating Mr. Clark's Claims, in relation to the Manœuvre on the 12th of April, 1782.

A Selection, in French, of the best Pieces of the Chinese Theatre. By M. STANISLAS JULIEN. At the Expense of the Oriental Translation Fund.

CHAMBERS's History of Scotland, from the earliest Period to the present Time, 2 vols.

The Memoirs of Sir David Baird, from the private Papers and Correspondence of the gallant General; including a Series of Letters of the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Wellesley, Sir John Moore, &c.

Memoirs of Captain Sir W. Hoste, R.N. By his Widow, Lady HARRIET HOSTE.

Records of Travels in Turkey, Greece, &c. By Mr. SLADE.

British Cyclopædia of Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, &c. By C. F. PARTINGTON.

M. W. VON HUMBOLDT, brother of the celebrated traveller, is engaged on a work of Comparative Philology.

The first volume of the Works by the author of Corn Law Rhymes, embellished with a likeness of the author, containing the Splendid Village, the Exile, &c.

Craven Derby; or, the Lordship by Tenure, including the Ladye of the Rose, by the author of 'Crockford's; or, Life in the West."

Paris: or, the Book of the Hundred and One, being Translations from the Celebrated French Work, 'Le Livre des Cent-et-Un.

A Manual upon the Baronetage of the Empire.

A Translation of MORE's Utopia, with the Latin Text opposite.

Illustrations of Morbid Anatomy, By J. HOPE, M.D. F.R.S. In Monthly Numbers.

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Gorton's New Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland, with 54 maps.

Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry. Second Series.

The Comic Annual. By THOMAS HOOD.

The Odes of Anacreon. By JAMES USHER.

New novel, entitled the Golden Legends.

A Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye, with a new method of curing incipient blindness by external applications. By Mr. CURTIS.

An historical Romance, under the title of "Otterbourne." By the Author of "Derwentwater."

An historical Romance, under the title of "The Buccaneer." By Mrs. S. C. HALL, Author of "Sketches and Traits of Irish Character."

An Oriental Romance, entitled "The String of Pearls." By Mr. JAMES, Author of "Darnley."

LLANGOLLEN VALE.

The effects of the late Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, at the cottage in the vale of Llangollen, have been re-entlysold by Mr. George Robins. The beautiful cottage, Plasnewydd, where, for a period of fifty years, the ladies strictly adhered to a vow of never sleeping out of it, is situated upon a little ascent from the small town of Llangollen, and surrounded by a chain of mountains. Entering from the front door, which is richly carved in old oak, the visitor approached a small hall, the walls of which

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were panelled with oak, carved in high relief, of the Elizabethan age. The rails and banisters of the staircase were carved with grotesque animals, in varied positions—the whole rather dimly lighted by a gothic window, filled in with ancient stained glass. The dining room was small, but elegant. The drawing room was the choice retreat. Here, in gothic bookcases, fitted in recesses, was the ladies' assortment of literature. The whole were in good binding, and many were presentation copies. Among them were Madame de Genlis's works, with notes by that celebrated lady; the works of Miss Seward, with whom the ladies corresponded on intimate terms; also Lord Byron's works, with complimentary notes; the works of the present King of France, with an autograph letter to the ladies; Manuscript Poems, by Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire, beautifully illustrated, purchased at the sale of the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish; and Burns's works, with original letters. Over the fire-place, set in one elegant frame, were miniature portraits of Madame de Genlis, Lady E. Fitzgerald, and Louis Philippe, and a drawing of flowers by M. de Genlis. Some interesting miniatures were purchased for the Marquis of Ormond, the nephew of Lady E. Butler. Among the curiosities were, a carved oak box, formerly belonging to the late Duke of York, which sold for sixteen guineas; a locket, containing hair of Mary, Queen of Scots, which sold for four guineas; an autograph letter from Charles I. to Lady Fisher, from Whitehall, during his confinement, sold to Lord Hill, for 5*l.*; and a model of the Warwick vase, in silver, weighing only twenty ounces, 32 guineas. This room was lighted by a gothic window, with various subjects in stained glass; and the view is very beautiful—terminating with the ruins of Dinas Castle, one of the old border fortresses, perched upon the summit of a high mountain. The bed-chambers were furnished with bedsteads and other furniture of massive carved oak, with panelled testers and head-boards. The principal articles were purchased for mansions in the immediate vicinity.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Capt. Back, the intelligent companion of Sir J. Franklin, has accepted the command of an expedition, which is to be employed in attempting to discover the fate of Captain Ross and his companions, who have not been heard of since they sailed on their Arctic expedition about three years since. 2000*l.* has been recommended by Lord Goderich in aid of the undertaking, if 3000*l.* more should be raised by subscription. This sum, we trust, will be easily raised. It is intended that Capt. Back should avail himself of every opportunity that may occur to enrich the scientific world, and it is hoped that before his return he will have explored those unknown regions between Point Turnagain, where Capt. Franklin finished his journey, and the further point to the west reached by Capt. Parry, and thus wind up the main point of these two expeditions; it being supposed, from reindeer and musk-oxen being found on Melville Island, that the land is either continuous or divided by small straits.

JACOBITE MANUSCRIPTS.

A large collection of Jacobite memoirs of the most valuable description has recently fallen into the hands of a literary gentleman of Edinburgh. Among the detached memoirs is one written by the principal Scottish agent of the Stuart family previous to 1745, containing an account of the secret transactions in which he was engaged preparatory to the insurrection, and involving the names of many great families. There is, also, a memoir of the expedition of 1745, with many letters written during its progress, by Lord George Murray, generalissimo of the army; together with another narrative, drawn up by one of the principal insurgent noblemen, who gives, from his own personal knowledge, an account of every council held by the prince during the campaign. Besides many relations, by inferior actors, of detached events in the insurrection, and a great mass of original correspondence; there is a manuscript in ten volumes, small octavo, compiled by the Rev. Robert Forbes, formerly a *non jurant* Bishop at Leith, and containing an account of every transaction in the prince's escape, drawn up from the conversations of the principal actors; and the prince's accounts, from which may be learned the name and price of every article of provision purchased for his use, from his arrival at Holyrood House till the battle of Culloden.

LADY CHAPEL, ST. SAVIOUR'S.

The works are proceeding with great rapidity, the south and east fronts having attained about half their height, and a great portion of the northern wall being also in forwardness. In the present state of the restoration, the friends of the measure must view the final consummation of their exertions with feelings of confidence and gratification. In a few months the works will be completed, and from the mode in which the restoration is effected, the utmost pledge which the Committee could be expected to give will be fully satisfied. The specimen of flint work exhibited in the building, is in a modern structure almost unique; and the mode of working and arranging the flints will not fail of gratifying

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any spectator, who may now inspect the building. When the restoration of the Chapel is completed, it is intended that such of the supporters of the undertaking who may wish to have their arms perpetuated in stained glass, shall be at liberty (of course at their own expence) to have them inserted in the windows of the Chapel, by which means an appropriate embellishment will be given to the Chapel at a comparatively small expence to each individual.

ALMS-HOUSES IN LONDON.

The Citizens of London have lately been protected from the mischiefs and expence attendant upon an Illumination on the passing of the Reform Bill, and the noble substitute of erecting Alms-houses for decayed but deserving householders, has been proposed in its stead; and we think the proposition is deserving of the favourable attention of the public.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

AMERICA KNOWN TO THE PHŒNICIANS.

During the numerous excavations of late carried on in North America, several discoveries have been made that indicate traces of a very remote civilization. In the barrows there opened have been found, together with human skeletons, earthen vessels, and utensils composed of alloyed metal, indicating the past existence of an art at present unknown to the nations of that continent. This fact, connected with others produced by Robertson, and confirmed by Bullock in his "Museum of Mexican Antiquities," is sufficient to prove that America, though called the New World, is quite as old as our portion of it; nor is it at all improbable that we are the youngsters of the race of Adam; for, with the exception of the Pyramids of Egypt, and the vases lately discovered in Italy twenty feet below the present surface of the soil, we have nothing in Europe to show, as proofs of antiquities, equal to the fact recorded by Mr. Ferrall, who states that at the Bull Shoals of the White River, in Missouri, several feet below the surface of the river, reliquiæ were found, which indicated that the spot had formerly been the seat of metallurgical operations, where the alloy had appeared to be lead united with silver; arrow-heads also cut out of flint, and fragments of earthenware that had undergone the operation of fire, were found there.

If we are to rely on the statements of Baron Humboldt, and other scientific men, who have been investigating the antiquities of Mexico, the continent of America was not unknown to the Phœnicians. Count Roehenstart, the Russian traveller, has given the following curious statement. "I went to Mexico, where I resided several months, and, guided by the learned observations of M. le Baron Humboldt, I gained the knowledge that America had been colonised by the Phœnicians. I know that many persons will urge the impossibility of crossing the Atlantic without compass, and in vessels such as the Carthaginians built, but to those objections I give this short answer: — I procured sepulchral monuments of these people, which proved beyond a doubt the fact I assert. The precious fragments I had collected were embarked for Europe. Off Jamaica we were chased and boarded by a picaroon; when my rich collection of natural history, my manuscripts, my vessel, and all that I possessed, fell into the hands of the pirates. I had, moreover, the pain of seeing the burying-stones, the precious remains of antiquity with which I expected to astonish the learned, thrown into the sea."

ANCIENT COINS.

Sept. 29. As a cart was going by the side of the road between Horsebeath and Wethersfield, on the borders of Essex, the wheel struck against a Roman urn, which was found to contain nearly 600 silver coins, between the size of sixpence and a shilling, of a very ancient date; many of them, it is said, of the time of William Rufus.

There were lately dug up, on Pagham farm, at East Withering, near Chichester, five or six good Roman coins, in the most perfect state of preservation; indeed, as perfect as when they were first struck. They bear the heads of Valentinian and Maximus. They are in the possession of Mr. Gorham.

In May last, whilst the workmen of R. H. Bradshaw, esq. were digging for soil in Castle-field, Manchester, they discovered a votive altar. It is of red sandstone, and measures from the bottom of the base to the top of the capital, two feet four inches, the base is one foot eleven inches from side to side, and one foot two inches from front to back; a portion of the inscription is broken off, but the remainder is as follows:

OSU
EXII.
METORET
NORICOR
V.S.S.L.L.M.

Our correspondents are invited to send their sentiments on its interpretation.

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PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

July 26. Henry Wentworth Fielding, esq. of Berwick-house, co. Salop, (second son of late Visct. Fielding) in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather Thos. Jelf Powis, esq. to take the name of Powys only.

Sept. 24. 7th Foot.—Major-General Sir E. Blakeney, to be Colonel.

Sept. 29. Albina-Jane, wife of Sir A. J. Foster, Bart. Harriett, wife of J. S. Hayerman, Aid-de-camp to the King of Denmark, and Vere Catherine Louisa, wife of Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, esq. sisters to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to have the same precedence as if their father had succeeded to the Earldom.

Oct. 2. Lord Howard de Walden to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Stockholm.

Oct. 3. David Davies, esq. to be Surgeon in Ordinary to Her Maje ty's Household.

Oct. 8. Mr Thos. Hamilton Miller, Advocate, to be Sheriff depute of Selkirkshire, vice Sir Walter Scott.

Oct. 9. Rev. Rich. Tomkins, Rector of Great Horwood, Bucks, to take the surname of Berkeley.

Oct. 11. Royal Artillery, Capt. and Brevet Major C. Gilmour to be Lieut. Col. vice Wilmot.

Royal Engineers, Major-Gen. Sir F. W. Mulcaster, K. C. H. to be Colonel Commandant.

Oct. 12. Knighted, Chas. Eurwicke Douglas, Esq. King of Arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. C. Crook, to a Preb. in Wells Cath.

Rev. T. H. Low, to a Preb. in Exeter Cath.

Rev. S. Barker, Carlton St. Peter R. Norfolk.

Rev. L. Bellas, Bramshot R. Hants.

Rev. T. Blackburne, Bygrave R. Herts.

Rev. J Cox, Hoxne V. with Denham St. John the Baptist, annexed, Suffolk.

Rev. J. Deacon, S Walsham V. Norfolk.

Rev. H. Deane, Gillingham V. co. Dorset.

Rev. R Grier, Walpole P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. R. Howlett, St. James P. C. Dunwich, Suff.

Rev. W. Jones, Llanvian V. Wales.

Rev. R. J. Maydwell, Southwick V. Northampt.

Rev. J. W. Phillpotts, Grimley V. co. Worcester.

Rev. T. Price, Shelsley Beauchamp R. co. Worc.

Rev. J N. Shipton, Othery V. Somerset.

Rev. C. M. Torlesse, Stoke by Nayland V. Suff.

Rev. S. Wasse, Hayfield R. co. Derby.

Rev. W. W. Weddall, Darsham V. Suffolk.

Rev. G. Moore, Chaplain to Bishop of Kildare.

Rev. J D Glennie, Chaplain to Earl of Darnley.

Rev. J. L. Galton, Chaplain to Earl of Roden.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. George Rowley, D.D. Master of University College, to be Vice Chancellor of Oxford.

Rev. J. Butt, Master of Faversham Gram. School.

Rev. G. Mounnington, Master of Monmouth Grammar School.

Rev. C. Notley, Master of Brandon Grammar School, Suffolk.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 17. At Edinburgh, the lady of Colonel Pitman, C.B. E. I. C. a son.——20. At Uddens House, Dorset, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Sir James Fraser, Bart. a son.——21. At Hartham Park, Wilts, the wife of H. H. Joy, esq. a son and heir.——22. At the Palace, Hereford, the lady of the Bishop of Hereford, a dau.——23. At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Richard Blunt, a dau.—— 5. The wife of Wm. Kennaway, esq. Mayor of Exeter, a son.——27. At Cave Castle, co. York, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Stourton, a son

Oct. 1. At Teignmouth, the wife of Richard Corbet, of Adderley Hall, Shropshire, esq. a son and heir.——At the Bishop's Palace, Rochester, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Shaw, Rector of Cuxton, a son.——8. At Rempstone, Dorset, the lady Caroline Calcraft, a dau.——12. At Gen. Prole's, Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. G. Prole, a dau.——At Maize-hill, Greenwich Park, the wife of Stacey Grimaldi, esq. F.S.A. a son.——14. At Coupland Castle, Northumberland, the wife of M. Curley, esq. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

July 17. At Dover, Lieut. J. N. Frampton, Rifle Brigade, to Lucy, third dau. of John Shipden, esq.

Sept. 8. J. Stewart, esq. of Queen-square, Westminster, to Ann, dau. of J. Watson, esq. Vestry Clerk of Stepney.——9. At Berne, Charlotte, dau. of Major Gen. Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, to Otho Leopold Baron Eude, Chamberlain to the King of Saxony.——20. At Bradford, Yorkshire, the Rev. Joseph M. Burton, of Queen's College, to Esther, youngest dau. of the late Major Bacon.——At Twickenham, W. K. Ashford, esq. nephew to the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe, to Maria Cordelia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Espinasse.——24. At St. Albans, James Adam Gordon, esq. M.P. of Naish House, Bristol, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Walley, of Clifton.——25. At Teignmouth, J. Staunton Lambert, esq. M.P. to the Hon. Cameen-Eliz. only child of the late Camden Gray, 9th Lord Kircudbright.——At St. George's Hanover-square, the Hon. Russell Barrington, to Maria, only dau. of the late John Lyon, esq. of Hetton-house, co. Durham.——At Clapham, Major Capon, to Emma, third dau. of Dr. Mann Burrows.——At St. Pancras Church, J. Holmes, esq. of Guilford-street, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late C. Rivington, esq. of Waterloo Place——At Tooting, the Rev. Benj. Chapman, Rector of Westley, Cambridgeshire, to Laura Maria, only dau. of the late J. Wilson, esq.——26. At Bury St. Edmunds, the Rev. J. Saville Halifax, Vicar of Melton Mowbray, to Cath. Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. T. Godfrey.——29. At Newcastle, the Rev. Wm. Thorp, of Wormersley Vicarage, Yorkshire, to Ann, dau. of the late Mr. Wm. Preston.

Oct. 1. At Cambridge, the Rev. T. Jarrett, Rector of Trunch, Norfolk, and Professor of Arabic in the University, to Margaret Sarah, only dau. of Mr. John Daw, of Saltash.——2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. R Wetherell, nephew to Sir C. Wetherell, to Editha Lee Tebitt, of Park Farm, Hawkhurst, Kent.——At Chailey, Sussex, the Rev. C. Goring, second son of Sir C. F. Goring, Bart. to Maria Arabella, eldest dau. of Gen. the Hon. F. St. John.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Mons. Charles Edward Colmache, Secretary to Prince Talleyrand, to Miss Alicia Lee, of Lower Connaught place.——3. The Rev. H. D. C. S. Horlock, Vicar of Box, Wilts, to Eliza, dau. of H. Sudell, esq. Ashley House.——At Marchington, co. Stafford, J. Parsons, esq. banker, of Oxford, to Eliza, dau. of the late F. Calvert, esq.——4. At All Souls, Marylebone, the Rev. J. W. Lockwood, Rector of Chelsea, to Alicia, sixth dau. of the late S. Davis, esq. of Portland Place.——At the Bath, W. Leaf, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Rose, sister of Sir G. Rose.——At St. James's Church, the Rev. W. C Leach, Canon in Ely Cathedral, to Matilda Harriett, fifth dau. of J. Alexander, esq.——10. At Astbury, Cheshire, Sir Arch. Edmonstone, Bart. of Duntreath, Stirlingshire, to Emma, dau. of Randle Wilbraham, esq. of Rode Hall.——At Richmond, the Rev. P. Jacob, to Anna, eldest, and the Rev. J. Money, to Charlotte, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. G. Noel.——11. At Long Parish, Hants, the Rev. S. H. Powell, to Louisa, only dau. of Capt. R. B. Greene, R.N.

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OBITUARY.

Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

Sept. 21. At Abbotsford, co. Roxburgh, aged 61, Sir Walter Scott, Bart. the proudest name in the modern annals of literature.*

Sir Walter Scott was one of the sons of Walter Scott, Esq., writer to the Signet, by Anne, daughter of Dr. John Rutherford, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. His paternal grandfather, Mr. Robert Scott, farmer at Sandyknow, in the vicinity of Smailholm Tower, in Roxburghshire, was the son of Mr. Walter Scott, a younger son of Walter Scott of Raeburn, who in his turn was third son of Sir William Scott of Harden, in which family the chieftainship of the race of Scott is now understood to reside.

Dr. John Rutherford, his maternal grandfather, was one of four Scottish pupils of Boerhaave, who, in the early part of the last century, contributed to establish the high character of the Edinburgh University as a school of medicine. He was the first professor of the practice of physic in the University from 1727 to 1766. His son, Dr. Daniel Rutherford, maternal uncle to the novelist, was afterwards, for a long period, Professor of Botany in the same institution, and further distinguished by his great proficiency in chemistry.

The wife of Dr. John Rutherford, and maternal grandmother of Sir Walter Scott, was Jean Swinton, daughter of — Swinton, of Swinton, in Berwickshire, one of the oldest families in Scotland, and at one period very powerful. Sir Walter has introduced a chivalric representative of this race into his drama of "Halidon Hill."

Sir Walter's immediate parent was a steady, expert man of business, and prospered considerably in life; and nothing could exceed the gentleness, sincerity, and benevolence of his character. For many years he held the honourable office of an elder in the parish church of Old Greyfriars, while Dr. Robertson, the historian of America and Charles V., acted as one of the ministers. The other clergyman was Dr. John Erskine, much more distinguished as a divine, and of whom Sir Walter has given an animated picture in his novel of "Guy Mannering."

Mrs. Scott was altogether a woman of the highest order of intellect and character; at an early age she was deemed worthy by her father to be entrusted with the charge of his house during his temporary widowhood, and thus she possessed unusual opportunities of mixing in literary society.

Sir Walter Scott was born at Edinburgh on the 15th of August, 1771, being the birth-day of the great European hero, whose deeds he was afterwards to record. He was the third of a family, consisting of six sons and one daughter. The eldest son, John, attained to a captaincy in an infantry regiment, but was early obliged to retire from service on account of the delicate state of his health. Another elder brother, Daniel, was a sailor, but died in early life. Of him Sir Walter has often been heard to assert, that he was by far the cleverest and most interesting of the whole. Thomas, the next brother to Sir Walter, followed the father's profession, and was for some years factor to the Marquis of Abercorn, but eventually died in Canada in 1822, in the capacity of paymaster to the 70th regiment. Sir Walter himself entertained a fondly high opinion of the talents of this brother; but it is not borne out by the sense of his other friends. He possessed, however, some burlesque humour, and an acquaintance with Scottish manners and character—qualities which were apt to impose a little, and even induced some individuals to believe, for some time, that he, rather than his more gifted brother, was the author of the novels.

Existence opened upon the author of Waverley, in one of the duskiest parts of the ancient capital, which he has been pleased to apostrophise in "Marmion," as *his own romantic town*. At the time of his birth, and for some time after, his father lived at the head of the College Wynd, a narrow alley leading from the Cowgate to the gate of the college. The two lower flats of the house were occupied by Mr. Keith, W. S., grandfather of the present Knight Marischal of Scotland, and Mr. Walter Scott lodged *aux troisième*, his part of the mansion being accessible by a stair behind. It appears, however, that before Sir Walter could receive any impressions from the roman-

* For the portions of this memoir not directly quoted from Sir Walter Scott's interesting autobiographical essays, we are chiefly indebted to the intelligent and elaborate article by Mr. Robert Chambers, published in Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

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tic scenery of the Old Town of Edinburgh, he was removed, on account of the delicacy of his health, to the country, and lived for a considerable period under the charge of his paternal grandfather at Sandyknow, where, at the "evening fire," he learned much of that Border lore which he afterwards wrought up in his fictions. To what extent his residence there retarded his progress in school instruction is not discovered. The first seminary which he attended was one for English and other ordinary branches of education, kept by a Mr. Leechman in Hamilton's Entry, Bristo Street. It is almost certain that his attendance at school was rendered irregular by his delicate health. In 1779 he entered the High School, where, notwithstanding his masters, Mr. Fraser and Dr. Adams, were very able and effective in their duties, he never became remarkable for proficiency. The following account of his habits at this early period of life, as given by himself at the distance of nearly half a century, (in the general introduction to the Waverley Novels,) will perhaps tend to elucidate the subject:—

"I must refer to a very early period of my life, were I to point out my first achievements as a tale-teller—but I believe some of my old school-fellows can still bear witness that I had a distinguished character for that talent, at a time when the applause of my companions was my recompense for the disgraces and punishments which the future romance-writer incurred for being idle himself, and keeping others idle, during hours that should have been employed on our tasks. The chief enjoyment of my holydays was to escape with a chosen friend, who had the same taste with myself, and alternately to recite to each other such wild adventures as we were able to devise. We told, each in turn, interminable tales of knight-errantry and battles and enchantments, which were continued from one day to another as opportunity offered, without our ever thinking of bringing them to a conclusion. As we observed a strict secrecy on the subject of this intercourse, it acquired all the character of a concealed pleasure; and we used to select for the scenes of our indulgence, long walks through the solitary and romantic environs of Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, Braid Hills, and similar places in the vicinity of Edinburgh; and the recollection of these holydays still forms an *oasis* in the pilgrimage which I have to look back upon."

It was the effect unquestionably of this perverse love of tale-telling, that the future author of Waverley left the High School in 1783, ranking only *eleventh* in the Rector's-class.

It is the tradition of the family—and the fact is countenanced by this propensity to tales of chivalric adventure—that Sir Walter wished at this period of his life to become a soldier. The illness, however, which had beset his early years, rendered this wish bootless, even although his parents had been inclined to gratify it. His malady had had the effect of contracting his right leg, so that he could hardly walk erect, even with the toes of that foot upon the ground.

An attempt was made about the same time to give him instructions in music, which used to be a branch of ordinary education in Scotland. His preceptor was Mr. Alexander Campbell, then organist of an Episcopal chapel in Edinburgh; but Mr. Campbell's efforts were entirely in vain: he had to abandon his pupil in a short time, with the declaration that he was totally deficient in that indispensable requisite to a musical education—an *ear*. It may appear strange that he who wrote so many musical verses, should have wanted this natural gift; but there are other cases to show, that a perception of metrical quantities does not depend on any such peculiarity. Dr. Johnson is a splendid instance. Throughout life, Sir Walter, however capable of enjoying music, was incapable of producing two notes consecutively that were either in tune or in time. He used to be pressed, however, at an annual agricultural dinner, to contribute his proper quota to the cantations of the evening; on which occasions he would break forth with the song of "Tarry Woo," in a strain of unmusical vehemence, which never failed, on the same principle as Dick Tinto's ill-painted sign, to put the company into good humour.

After having been two years under the Rector of the High School, he was placed in the University of Edinburgh, October 1783. He was then matriculated for the Humanity or Latin class under Professor Hill, and the Greek class under Professor Dalyell; and for the latter, once more, in 1784; but the only other class for which he seems to have entered at the college, was that of Logic, under Professor Bruce, in 1785. Although he may perhaps have attended other classes without matriculation, there is reason to believe that his irregular health produced a corresponding irregularity in his academical studies.

"When boyhood advancing into youth," says Sir Walter, in the autobiographical chapter before quoted, "required more serious studies and graver cares, a long illness threw me back on the kingdom of fiction as if it were by a species of fatality. My indisposition arose, in part at least, from my having broken a blood-vessel; and motion and speech were for a long time pronounced positively danger-

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ous. For several weeks I was confined strictly to my bed, during which time I was not allowed to speak above a whisper, to eat more than a spoonful or two of boiled rice, or to have more covering than one thin counterpane. When the reader is informed that I was at this time a growing youth, with the spirits, appetite, and impatience of fifteen, and suffered, of course, greatly under this severe regimen, which the repeated return of my disorder rendered indispensable, he will not be surprised that I was abandoned to my own discretion, so far as reading (my almost sole amusement) was concerned, and still less so, that I abused the indulgence which left my time so much at my own disposal. There was at this time a circulating library at Edinburgh, founded, I believe, by the celebrated Allan Ramsay, which, besides containing a most respectable collection of books of every description, was, as might have been expected, peculiarly rich in works of fiction. * * * I read almost all the old romances, old plays, and epic poetry in that formidable collection, and no doubt was unconsciously amassing materials for the task in which it has been my lot to be so much employed. The lapse of nearly two years, during which I was left to the service of my own free will, was followed by a temporary residence in the country, where I was again very lonely, but for the amusement which I derived from a good, though old-fashioned, library. The vague and wild use which I made of this advantage I cannot describe better than by referring my reader to the desultory studies of Waverley in a similar situation; the passages concerning whose reading were imitated from recollections of my own."

It will thus be observed that Sir Walter's acquirements in his early years did not lie nearly so much in ordinary branches of education, as in a large stock of miscellaneous reading, taken up at the dictation of his own taste. His thirst for reading is perhaps not described in sufficiently emphatic terms, even in the above narrative. It amounted to an enthusiasm.

About his sixteenth year, his health experienced a sudden but most decisive change for the better. Though his lameness remained the same, his body became tall and robust, and he was thus enabled to apply himself with the necessary degree of energy to his studies for the bar. At the same time that he attended the Lectures of Professor Dick on Civil Law in the College, he performed the duties of a writer's apprentice under his father; that being the most approved method by which a barrister could acquire a technical knowledge of his profession.

On the 10th of July 1792, when just on the point of completing his twenty-first year, he passed Advocate with the usual forms; and was enabled, by the affluence of his father, to begin life in an elegant house in the most fashionable part of Edinburgh. It was not, however, his lot to acquire either wealth or distinction at the bar; although he could speak readily and fluently, his intellect was not of a forensic cast. He appeared to be too much of the abstract and unworldly scholar, to assume readily the habits of an adroit pleader. Nevertheless, on more than one occasion, he made a considerable impression on his hearers. Once, in particular, when acting as counsel for a culprit before the High Court of Justiciary, he exerted such powers of persuasive oratory, as excited the admiration of the Court. It happened that there was some informality in the verdict of the jury, which at that time was always given in writing. This afforded a still more favourable opportunity for displaying his rhetorical powers, than what occurred in the course of the trial, and the sensation which he produced is yet remembered by those who witnessed it. The panel, as the accused person is termed in Scotland, was acquitted.

Throughout all the earlier years of his life as a barrister, he was constantly studying either one branch of knowledge or another. Unlike the most of young men of his order, he was little tempted from study into composition. With all the diligence exercised by Mr. Chambers (whose life of Sir Walter in the Edinburgh Journal we so largely quote) he has not been able to detect any fugitive pieces of Sir Walter's in any of the periodical publications of the day.

From his earliest years, Sir Walter's political leanings were towards Toryism, or, as it may be explained, that principle which disposes men to wish for the preservation of existing institutions, and the continuance of power in the hands which have heretofore possessed it. At the time when Sir Walter entered public life, almost all the respectable part of the community were replete with this feeling in behalf of the British constitution, as threatened by France; and numerous bodies of volunteer militia were consequently formed, for the purpose of defence against invasion from that country. In the beginning of the year 1797, it was judged necessary by the gentlemen of Mid-Lothian to imitate the example already set by several counties, by embodying themselves in a cavalry corps. This association assumed the name of the Royal Mid-Lothian Regiment of Cavalry; and Mr. Walter Scott had the honour to be appointed its adjutant, for which office his lameness was considered no bar, espe-

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cially as he was a remarkably graceful equestrian. He became a signally zealous officer, and very popular in the regiment, on account of his extreme good-humour and powers of social entertainment. His appointment partly resulted from, and partly led to, an intimacy with the most considerable man of his own name, Henry Duke of Buccleuch, who had taken a great interest in embodying of the corps. It was also perhaps the means, to a certain extent, of making him known to Mr. Henry Dundas, who was then one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, and a lively promoter of the scheme of national defence in Scotland. Adjutant Scott composed a war-song, as he called it, for the Mid-Lothian Cavalry, which he afterwards published in the Border Minstrelsy. It is an animated poem, and might, as a person is *now* apt to suppose, have commanded attention, by whomsoever written, or wherever presented to notice. Yet, to show how apt men are to judge of literary compositions upon general principles, and not with a direct reference to the particular merits of the article, it may be mentioned that the war-song was only a subject of ridicule to many individuals of the troop. Soon after, however, he became known within a small circle, as a person of poetical abilities. An account of this change in his circumstances is given by himself in a narrative, written in later life, introductory to the department of his Border Minstrelsy, which consists of imitations of the ancient ballad.

"A period," says Sir Walter, "when this particular taste for the popular ballad was in the most extravagant degree of fashion, became the occasion, unexpectedly indeed, of my deserting the profession to which I was educated, and in which I had sufficiently advantageous prospects for a person of limited ambition. During the last ten years of the eighteenth century, the art of poetry was at a remarkably low ebb in Britain. Hayley, to whom fashion had some years before ascribed a higher degree of reputation than posterity has confirmed, had now lost his reputation for talent, although he still lived admired and respected as an amiable and accomplished man. The Bard of Memory slumbered on his laurels, and He of Hope had scarce begun to attract his share of public attention. Cowper, a poet of deep feeling and bright genius, was dead, and, even while alive, the hypochondria, which was his mental malady, impeded his popularity. Burns, whose genius our southern neighbours could hardly yet comprehend, had long confined himself to song-writing. Names which are now known and distinguished wherever the English language is spoken, were then only beginning to be mentioned. The realms of Parnassus, like many a kingdom at the period, seemed to lie open to the first bold invader, whether he should be a daring usurper, or could show a legitimate title of sovereignty." The author then details the rise of German literature, and its gradual introduction into this country. The Scottish literati were first made at all acquainted with its existence by Mr. Henry Mackenzie, in a paper read to the Edinburgh Royal Society in August 1788.

"In Edinburgh," he continues, "where the remarkable coincidence between the German language and that of the Lowland Scottish, encouraged young men to approach this newly discovered mine, a class was formed, of six or seven intimate friends, who proposed to make themselves acquainted with the German language. They were in the habit of living much together, and the time they spent in this study was felt as a period of great amusement. One source of this diversion was the laziness of one of their number, the present author, who, adverse to the necessary toils of grammar and its rules, was in the practice of fighting his way to the knowledge of the German by his acquaintance with the Scottish and Anglo-Saxon dialects, and of course, frequently committing blunders, which were not lost on his more accurate and more studious companions. A more general source of amusement, was the despair of the teacher on finding it impossible to extract from his Scottish students the degree of sensibility necessary, as he thought, to enjoy the beauties of the author to whom he considered it proper first to introduce them. We were desirous to penetrate at once into the recesses of the Teutonic literature, and were ambitious of perusing Goëthé and Schiller, and others whose fame had been sounded by Mackenzie. Dr. Willich, (a medical gentleman,) who was our teacher, was judiciously disposed to commence our studies with the more simple diction of Gesner, and prescribed to us 'The Death of Abel,' as the production from which our German tasks were drawn. The pietistic style of this author was ill adapted to attract young persons of our age and disposition. We could no more sympathise with the overstrained sentimentality of Adam and his family, than we could have had a fellow feeling with the jolly Faun of the same author, who broke his beautiful jug, and then made a song on it which might have affected all Staffordshire. To sum up the distresses of Dr. Willich, we, with one consent, voted Abel an insufferable bore, and gave the pre-eminence, in point of masculine character, to his brother Cain, or even to Lucifer himself. * * * At length, in the midst

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of much laughing and little study, most of us acquired some knowledge, more or less extensive, of the German language, and selected for ourselves, some in the philosophy of Kant, some in the more animated works of the German dramatists, specimens more to our taste than 'The Death of Abel.'"

Sir Walter next proceeds to mention his acquaintance at this period with Mr. M. G. Lewis, author of "The Monk," who became almost a yearly visiter of Scotland, and to whom he was introduced by Lady Charlotte Campbell. Lewis had studied deeply in the German school, and already produced some imitations of the manner of their ballad poets, which had struck the public mind with all the charm of novelty. "Out of this acquaintance," he continues, "consequences arose, which altered almost all the Scottish balladmaker's future prospects in life. In early youth I had been an eager student of ballad poetry, and the tree is still in my recollection, beneath which I lay and first entered upon the enchanting perusal of Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, although it has long perished in the general blight which affected the whole race of Oriental platanus to which it belonged. The taste of another person had strongly encouraged my own researches into this species of legendary lore; but I had never dreamed of an attempt to imitate what gave me so much pleasure.

"I had, indeed, tried the metrical translations which were occasionally recommended to us at the High School. I got credit for attempting to do what was enjoined, but very little for the mode in which the task was performed; and I used to feel not a little mortified when my verses were placed in contrast with others of admitted merit. At one period of my school-days, I was so far left to my own desires, as to become guilty of verses on a Thunder Storm, which were much approved of, until a malevolent critic sprung up, in the shape of an apothecary's blue buskined wife, who affirmed that my most sweet poetry was stolen from an old magazine. I never forgave the imputation, and even now I acknowledge some resentment against the poor woman's memory. She indeed accused me unjustly, when she said I had stolen my verses ready made; but as I had, like most premature poets, copied all the words and ideas of which my verses consisted, she was so far right, that there was not an original word or thought in the whole six lines. I made one or two faint attempts at verse, after I had undergone this sort of dawplucking at the hands of the apothecary's wife; but some friend or other always advised me to put my verses in the fire; and, like Dorax in the play, I submitted, though 'with a swelling heart.' In short, except the usual tribute to a mistress's eye-brow, which is the language of passion rather than poetry, I had not for ten years indulged the wish to couple so much as *love* and *dove*, when finding Lewis in possession of so much reputation, and conceiving that, if I fell behind him in poetical powers, I considerably exceeded him in general information, I suddenly took it into my head to attempt the style by which he had raised himself to fame."

About this period—that is in the year 1793 or 1794—Mrs. Barbauld paid a visit to Edinburgh. She lived in the house of Professor Dugald Stewart, and one evening she astonished the family circle to a great degree, by reading aloud a translation of Bürger's "Lenore," executed by Mr. Taylor, of Norwich. A friend who had heard it, told Sir Walter what impression the recitation had occasioned, and repeated to him the rude but striking passage, descriptive of the supernatural speed of the ghostly horseman and his mistress:

"Tramp, tramp, along the land they rode,
Splash, splash, along the sea,
Hurra, the dead can ride apace,
Dost fear to ride with me?"

Inspired with a strong desire to see the original, Sir Walter, with great difficulty, obtained a copy from Germany, through the kind offices of Mrs. Scott, of Harden, who was a German by birth. The perusal, says Sir Walter, rather exceeded than disappointed the expectations which the report of Mr. Stewart's family had induced me to form; and the book had only been a few hours in my possession, when "I found myself giving an animated account of the poem to a friend, and rashly added a promise, to furnish a copy in English ballad verse. I well recollect that I began my task after supper, and finished it about day-break the next morning, (it consists of sixty-six stanzas,) by which time the ideas which the task had a tendency to summon up, were rather of an uncomfortable character."

The young poet was so much pleased with his success on this occasion, as to attempt a few more translations from Bürger, particularly of the poem entitled "Der Wilde Jager." "In the course of a few weeks," says he, "my own vanity, and the favourable opinion of my friends, interested by the revival of a species of poetry, containing a germ of popularity, of which, perhaps, they were not themselves aware, urged me to the decisive step of sending a selection, at least, of my translations to the press, to save the numerous applications which were made for copies. When was an author deaf to

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such a recommendation? In 1796, the present author was prevailed on, by request of friends, to indulge his own vanity, by publishing the translation of 'Lenore,' with that of 'The Wild Huntsman,' in a thin quarto.* * * * The fate of this, my first publication, was by no means flattering. I distributed so many copies among my friends, as materially to interfere with the sale; and the number of translations which appeared in England about the same time, including that of Mr. Taylor, to which I had been so much indebted, and which was published in the Monthly Magazine, were sufficient to exclude a provincial writer from competition. * * * In a word, my adventure proved a dead loss; and a great part of the edition was condemned to the service of the trunkmaker."

This failure, Sir Walter informs us, instead of disposing him to retire from the field of letters, rather tempted him to proceed, in order "to show the world that it had neglected something worth notice." He pursued the German language keenly, procured more books in that language from their native country, and extended his views to the dramatic authors. Though he does not mention the fact in this narrative, it must be stated, that early in 1799, he published "Goetz of Berlichingen, a tragedy translated from the German [of Goëthé] By Walter Scott, Esq. Advocate. Edinburgh," published at London in 8vo.

——"The ballad poetry, in which I had made a bold attempt, was still my favourite. * * * By degrees I acquired sufficient confidence to attempt the imitation of what I admired. The ballad, called 'Glenfinlas,' was, I think, the first original poem which I ventured to compose. As it is supposed to be a translation from the Gaelic, I considered myself as liberated from imitating the antiquated language and rude rhythm of the Minstrel ballad. * * * After 'Glenfinlas,' I undertook another ballad, called 'The Eve of St John.' The incidents, except the hints alluded to in the notes, are entirely imaginary; but the scene was that of my early childhood. Some idle persons had of late years, during the proprietor's absence, torn the iron-grated door of Smailholm Tower from its hinges, and thrown it down the rock. I was an earnest suitor to my friend and kinsman already mentioned, (Mr. Scott of Harden, the proprietor,) that the dilapidation should be put a stop to, and the mischief repaired. This was readily promised, on condition that I should make a ballad, of which the scene should lie at Smailholm Tower, and among the crags where it is situated. The ballad was approved of, as well as 'Glenfinlas;' and I remember that they procured me many marks of attention and kindness from Duke John of Roxburghe, who gave me the unlimited use of that celebrated collection of volumes from which the Roxburghe Club derives its name."

It ought now to be mentioned that in 1797, (Sunday, Dec. 24th,) the poet had married Margaret-Charlotte, daughter of the deceased John Carpenter, Esq. of the city of Lyons. Miss Carpenter and her mother appeared in this country in the character of French refugees, and were residing at the watering-place of Gilsland, in Cumberland, when Sir Walter became acquainted with them. The young lady has been described, by one who saw her at this period of life, as "a most lovely creature, with a profusion of dark hair, fine pale skin, and an elegant and slender person." She is also understood to have possessed an annuity of 400*l.* a-year, which was not affected by her marriage. After a protracted correspondence with Lord Downshire, who appeared as her guardian, the match was concluded upon, and carried into effect at Carlisle.

Soon after this period, Sir Walter established himself, during the vacations, in a delightful retreat at Lasswade, on the banks of the Esk, about five miles to the south of Edinburgh. He was there visited, in the autumn of 1799, by Mr. Stoddart (now Sir John Stoddart, Judge-Advocate at Malta,) who was engaged in those tours which he afterwards embodied in his "Remarks on the Local Scenery and Manners of Scotland." This cultivated Englishman appears to have been deeply struck with the amiable picture which Sir Walter presented in his domestic capacity: insomuch that his feelings induced him to make a slight trespass upon the privileges of private life, by introducing a passage into his work; which we cannot sufficiently prize, as it does justice to those talents and virtues in their unfamed state, which afterwards all the world was delighted to honour.

For some years before the end of the century, Mr. Scott had been in the habit of making, periodically, what he called "raids" into Liddesdale, for the purpose of collecting the ballad poetry of that romantic and most primitive district. The term *raids* was highly appropriate to those journeys, for the country was still in nearly the same secluded state as in the old riding times; and although ballads were a different ware from bullocks, the expedition was invested with much of the

* "The Chace; and William and Helen: Edinburgh, Manners and Miller, 1796." The translator's name was not given.

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same adventurous character which must have belonged to a predatory incursion of the fifteenth century. Sir Walter travelled thither, from the more civilized part of Roxburghshire, in an old gig, which also contained his early friend and local guide, Mr. Robert Shortreed, of Jedburgh, Sheriff-substitute of the county. Introduced by this gentleman, Sir Walter paid visits to many of the farmers and small proprietors, among whom, or among their retainers, he picked up several capital specimens of the popular poetry of the district, descriptive of adventures of renown which took place in the days of yore, besides impressing his mind with that perception of the character of the people, which he afterwards embodied in his *Dandie Dinmont*.

It was not alone necessary on this occasion to write down old ballads from recitation; but the intending editor also thought proper to store up the materials of notes by which the ballads themselves might be illustrated. On this account he visited many scenes alluded to in the metrical narratives, and opened his ear to all the local anecdotes and legends which were handed down by the peasantry. He had a most peculiar, and, it may even be said, mysterious mode of committing these to memory. According to Mr. Shortreed's distinct recollection, he used neither pencil nor pen, but, seizing upon any twig or piece of wood which he could find, marked it by means of a clasp-knife, with various notches, which his companion believed to represent particular ideas in his own mind; and these Mr. Shortreed afterwards found strung up before him in his study at home, like the *nick sticks* over a baker's desk, or the string alphabet of a blind man. When his own pockets were inconveniently stuffed with these notes, he would request Mr. Shortreed to take charge of a few; and often that gentleman has discharged as much timber from his various integuments, as, to use his own phrase, quoted from Burns, "might have mended a mill."

Mr. Scott's collections in Liddesdale, joined to various contributions from reciters in other parts of the country, formed his first publication of any note, the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. This work was issued in 1802, from the printing press of his early friend Mr. James Ballantyne, of Kelso; and the elegance of its typography was not its least remarkable feature. It displayed a vast quantity of curious and abstruse learning; and, in particular, a most intimate acquaintance with a district of Scotland which had hitherto received hardly any attention either from the historian or the antiquary. At first it consisted of only two volumes; but a third was added on the reprinting of the work next year; by which means the editor was enabled to present a new department of his subject—imitations, by himself and others, of the ancient ballad. The work was, upon the whole, a pleasing melange of history, poetry, and tradition; and it gained the author a considerable reputation, although certainly not that of an original poet in any great degree.

Previously to this period—in December, 1799—he had been favoured, through the interest of his friends already alluded to, with the Crown appointment of Sheriff of Selkirkshire, to which was attached a salary of 300*l.* a-year. This office, while it demanded no oppressive duties, rendered it necessary that he should reside a certain part of the year in Selkirkshire; and he therefore engaged the house of Ashesteil, on the banks of the Tweed, which continued to be his country residence till he removed to Abbotsford. The nomination was to him a peculiarly happy one, as he had many valued connexions in Selkirkshire and the immediately adjacent counties: while the office itself conferred both a general and local respectability, such as was highly suited to his taste.

In 1804, Mr. Scott increased his reputation as a literary antiquary, by publishing the ancient minstrel tale of "Sir Tristrem," which he shewed, in a learned disquisition, to have been composed by Thomas of Ercildoune, commonly called Thomas the Rhymer, a personage well known in Scottish tradition, and who flourished in the thirteenth century. By this publication, it was established that the earliest existing poem in the English language was written by a native of the Lowlands of Scotland. The manuscript was derived from the Auchinleck Library.

For the ensuing circumstances of the poet's life, it will be best to resort to his own narrative, introductory to a late edition of the Lay of the Last Minstrel. "The reader will not wonder that my open interference with matters of light literature diminished my employment in the weightier matters of the law. Nor did the solicitors, upon whose choice the counsel takes rank in his profession, do me less than justice by regarding others among my contemporaries as fitter to discharge the duty due to their clients, than a young man who was taken up with running after ballads, whether Teutonic or national. My profession and I, therefore, came to stand nearly upon the footing on which honest Slender consoled himself with having established with Mrs. Anne Page. 'There was no great love between us at the beginning, and it pleased Heaven to decrease it on farther acquaintance!' I became sensible that

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the time was come when I must either buckle myself resolutely to 'the toil by day, the lamp by night,' renouncing all the Dalilahs of my imagination, or bid adieu to the profession of the law, and hold another course.

"On the other hand, my father, whose feelings might have been hurt by my quitting the bar, had been for two or three years dead, so that I had no control to thwart my own inclination; and my income being equal to all the comforts, and some of the elegancies of life, I was not pressed to an irksome employment by necessity, that most powerful of motives; consequently I was the more easily seduced to choose the employment which was most agreeable." Sir Walter adds that he did not abandon his profession without certain prudential resolutions: which were, to keep as far as was in his power abreast of society, continuing to maintain his place in general company, without yielding to the very natural temptation of narrowing himself to what is called literary society; secondly, without shutting his ears to the voice of true criticism, to pay no regard to that which assumes the form of satire; and thirdly, that literature should be his staff, but not his crutch, and that the profits of his labour, however convenient otherwise, should not become necessary to his ordinary expenses.

The author then details his resolution to write a poem of considerable leng h in the ballad style, varied by the octo-syllabic measure; and the following is his account of the accident which dictated the Lay of the Last Minstrel. "The lovely young Countess of Dalkeith, afterwards Harriet Duchess of Buccleuch, had come to the land of her husband, with the desire of making herself acquainted with its traditions and customs. Of course, where all made it a pride and pleasure to gratify her wishes, she soon heard enough of Border lore; among others, Mr. Beattie, of Mickledale, an aged gentleman of property, communicated to her ladyship the story of Gilpin Horner, a tradition in which the narrator, and many more of that county, were firm believers. The young Countess, much delighted with the legend, and the gravity and full confidence with which it was told, enjoined it on me as a task to compose a ballad on the subject. Of course, to hear was to obey;* and thus the goblin story, objected to by several critics as an excrescence upon the poem, was, in fact, the occasion of its being written. "The poem proceeded at about the rate of a canto per week; and was finally published in 1805. It may," says Sir Walter, "be regarded as the first work in which the writer, who has been since so voluminous, laid his claim to be considered as an original author." The work produced to him the sum of 600*l*.

In the same place, Sir Walter alludes to his obtaining the reversion of a situation which completely met his moderate wishes as to preferment. This was the honourable and easy office of a Principal Clerk in the Court of Session, the prospect of which opened upon him in 1805. One of the officiating clerks, Mr. George Home, who had served upwards of thirty years, and of whom it may be mentioned in passing, that he was one of the literary fraternity concerned in "The Mirror," found it about this time agreeable to his advanced age to retire, more especially as he had just succeeded to his paternal estate of Wedderburn, in consequence of the death of his brother. As hopes had been held out to Mr. Scott from an influential quarter, that he would be provided for in a manner suitable to his wishes; and as Mr. Pitt had himself expressed a wish to be of service to the author of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, he was induced to apply for the reversion of this office, upon an arrangement that Mr. Home should continue during life to draw the emoluments, while Mr. Scott should perform the duty. His desires were readily acceded to, and King George the Third is reported to have said when he signed the commission, "that he was happy he had it in his power to reward a man of genius, and a person of such distinguished merit." This document lay in the office, subscribed by his Majesty, and Sir Walter was in London with Mr. Home's resignation in his pocket, and nothing required for the completion of the affair but his paying the proper fees, when Mr. Pitt's death, on the 25th of January, 1806, made way for the appointment of a new and opposite Ministry. It is a very general impression that Sir Walter was indebted ultimately for his place to the grace and favour of an Administration differing from himself in politics; but the real fact speaks less equivocally for the nominee, though quite as honourably for Mr. Fox. That great statesman, who had previously been heard to express his admiration of Mr. Scott's talents, no sooner learned the difficulty which had occurred respecting his appointment, than he gave directions for accelerating it, and *that it should be conferred as a favour coming directly from his Administration.* The expectant, however, had previously applied, through Lord Stafford and Lord Somerville, to Earl Spencer, for the in-

* In a letter to Miss Seward, the poet has acknowledged that, if requested by the Countess of Dalkeith, he would have written a poem upon a broomstick.—*Seward's Letters*, vol. vi. 1811.

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dulgence usual on a change of Ministry, of passing such grants as are already in a certain state of progress, unless an impropriety can be challenged. His lordship at once acceded to the request as a matter of *justice*, but with the handsome declaration that he would have been glad if it could have been done as one of *favour*. Sir Walter continued for five or six years to perform the duties of his office without salary, when at length an alteration of the law respecting the mode of providing for superannuated officers, permitted his colleague to retire upon an annuity, and he was left to enjoy the profits, as he executed the labours, of the situation. These profits were never stationary, but seldom much below 1200*l.* a-year, which, with the 300*l.* which he enjoyed as Sheriff, might be said to make up a very respectable income, without regard to the result of his literary labours.

During the year 1806, Sir Walter collected his original compositions in the ballad style into a small volume, which he published under the title of "Ballads and Lyrical Pieces." The volume contained several compositions, which he had contributed to Mr. M. G. Lewis's "Tales of Wonder," published in 1801. In the same year, encouraged by the rising fame of his productions, the booksellers issued an elegant fine paper edition of his "Poetical Works," in five volumes. He also edited in 1806 the Memoirs of Sir Henry Slingsby.

In 1808, Sir Walter published his second poem of magnitude, "Marmion;" in which, we are informed by himself, he took great pains, and was disposed to take still more, if the distresses of a friend had not "rendered it convenient at least, if not necessary, to hasten its publication. The publishers of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,'" says Sir Walter, "emboldened by the success of that poem, willingly offered a thousand pounds for 'Marmion.' The transaction being no secret, afforded Lord Byron, who was then at general war with all who blacked paper, an opportunity to include me in his satire, entitled 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' I never could conceive how an arrangement between an author and his publishers, if satisfactory to the persons concerned, could afford matter of censure to any third party. I had taken no unusual or ungenerous means of enhancing the value of my merchandise; I had never higgled a moment about the bargain, but accepted at once of what I considered the very handsome offer of my publishers.* These gentlemen, at least, were not of opinion that they had been taken advantage of in the transaction, which was indeed of their own framing; on the contrary, the sale of the poem was so far beyond their own expectation, as to induce them to supply the author's cellars with what is always an acceptable present to a young Scotch housekeeper, namely, a hogshead of excellent claret."

While "Marmion" was not exempt from some faults which the critics did not fail to point out, it brought an immense increase of reputation to the author. Its more stately chivalric pictures, its stronger alliance to national history, and the broader scale on which it painted feudal manners, produced greater admiration than what had been excited by "The Lay." "By good fortune," says Sir Walter, "the novelty of the subject, and, if I may say so, some force and vivacity of description, were allowed to atone for many imperfections. Thus the second experiment on the public patience, generally the most perilous—for the public are then most apt to judge with rigour, what in the first instance they had received, perhaps, with imprudent generosity—was, in my case, decidedly successful. I had the good fortune to pass this ordeal favourably, and the return of the sales before me [he writes in April 1830] makes the copies amount to thirty-six thousand, printed between 1808 and 1825, besides a considerable sale since that period.

Sir Walter considered this as not only the crisis of his poetical reputation, but the climacteric of his poetical character. He has been heard to say, that he never had been in danger of becoming *vain* till the extraordinary success of "Marmion" had nearly made him so. He resisted the temptation, and it fled from him for ever. Previously to this period, he had generally felt a little anxious to see what the periodical critics said of his works; but now this anxiety ceased, and he rarely heeded either the voice of praise or censure.

Marmion had been published at the very commencement of the year 1808; within a few weeks thereafter, appeared "The Works of John Dryden, now first collected, in eighteen volumes. Illustrated with Notes, Historical, Critical, and Explanatory, and a Life of the Author. By Walter Scott, Esq." Thi

* It was a peculiarity of Sir Walter Scott's literary conduct, that he always required to have an offer made to him by the bookseller. Until the offer was made, he was like a ghost uninvoked, and would hardly say any thing upon the subject; but, when it was made, he was almost sure to accept it without demur.

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publication manifested, in a striking manner, the great *erudition* of the poet of Marmion. In composing the life of Dryden, he frankly confessed, that the research of Malone, and the critical acumen of Johnson, had left him little to do in these different departments. "But something," he conceived, "remained for him who should consider these literary productions in their succession, as actuated by, and operating upon, the taste of an age, where they had so predominating an influence, and who might, at the same time, connect the Life of Dryden with the history of his publications." Accordingly, the most original and interesting part of his work consists in the view which it exhibits of the general literary character of Dryden's age, and of the one immediately preceding. Although this, to use the phrase of the trade, was a remarkably heavy book, it met eventually with so much success, as to demand a reprint at the end of a few years.

In the same year he edited Captain George Carleton's Memoirs; and Strutt's "Queen Hoo Hall, a romance; and Ancient Times, a drama."

In 1809, Sir Walter assisted the late Mr. — Clifford (see his memoir in our vol. c. pt. i. p. 274) in editing "The State-Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler," which appeared in two expensive volumes, in 4to. The Life of Sir Ralph, and a great variety of historical notes, were supplied by Sir Walter. In the same year he contributed like assistance to a new edition of Lord Somers's invaluable collection of tracts, which were reprinted in twelve volumes quarto; and also to the Memoirs of Sir Robert Cary; and in 1811 he edited two volumes of "The Secret History of the Court of King James I."

These literary efforts showed that he was not disposed to confine himself to poetry; but had also the inclination to prepare more ordinary and familiar matter for the public taste. This arose, in some measure, from his connection with Mr. John Ballantyne, a youthful friend and companion, who had now entered into business at Edinburgh as a bookseller and publisher on a large scale. It was perhaps as much owing to the adventurous disposition of Mr. Ballantyne as to the taste of the poet, that the latter had become concerned in the prose publications above-mentioned. At the request of the same individual, Mr. Scott became a contributor to an Annual Register, on a more ambitious principle than any hitherto attempted, of which Mr. Southey was at first the editor. The first volume, referring to the year 1808, appeared early in 1810, in two parts; but, although public approbation was loud in favour of the historical chapters, the work, after being conducted in a spirited manner for a few years, was eventually dropped for want of support;—this being evidently a field in which the talent of the writers could not tell in the manner it did elsewhere. The first volume contained a remarkably able and pleasing paper "On the Living Poets of Great Britain," which internal evidence would lead us to set down to Mr. Scott, notwithstanding the awkwardness which he must, in that case, have felt, in ranking as one of three first-rate poets of the day, and in extending to himself that degree of praise which must have been necessary alike for justice, and to preserve his *incognito*. It must be allowed, however, that while the praise is managed with some delicacy, this criticism contains a much severer view of his own faults than the delirious approbation of the public would permit any critic of its own body to exercise.

In 1810 appeared the Lady of the Lake, in the introduction to his late edition of which, the poet, after remarking that "the ancient manners, the habits and customs of the aboriginal race by whom the Highlands of Scotland were inhabited, had always appeared to him peculiarly adapted to poetry," adds that he "had also read a great deal, and heard more, concerning that romantic country, where I was in the habit of spending some time every autumn; and the scenery of Loch Katrine was connected with the recollection of many a dear friend and merry expedition of former days. This poem, the action of which lay among scenes so beautiful, and so deeply imprinted on my recollections, was a labour of love, and it was no less so to recall the manners and incidents introduced. I took uncommon pains to verify the accuracy of the local circumstances of this story. I recollect, in particular, that, to ascertain whether I was telling a probable tale, I went into Perthshire to see whether King James could actually have ridden from the banks of Loch Vennachar to Stirling Castle within the time supposed in the poem, and had the pleasure to satisfy myself that it was quite practicable.

"After a considerable delay, 'The Lady of the Lake' appeared in June 1810; and its success was certainly so extraordinary, as to induce me for the moment to conclude, that I had at last fixed a nail in the proverbially inconstant wheel of Fortune, whose stability in behalf of an individual, who had so boldly courted her favours for three successive times, had not as yet been shaken."

The following is a statement of the sale of the Lady of the Lake from June 2 to Sept. 22, 1810:

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2000 4to. at 2*l.* 2*s.* . .	£4200
6000 8vo. at 12*s*	3600
8000 copies producing	£7800

In "The Lady of the Lake," Sir Walter Scott appeared to have produced the finest specimen of which his genius was capable. His earlier efforts were less matured and refined; and the later are all, in various degrees, less spirited and effective. In 1811 appeared "Don Roderick," a dreamy vaticination of modern Spanish history; in 1813 he published "Rokeby," in which he attempted, but with imperfect success, to invest English scenery and a tale of the Civil War, with the charm which he had already thrown over the Scottish Highlands and Borders, and their romantic inhabitants. Rokeby was considered to have met with a decidedly unfavourable reception; its sale, however, in three months (Jan. 14 to April 14, 1813) was as follows:

3000 4to. at 2*l.* 2*s.* (less 120 remaining)	*£.* 6048
5000 8vo. at 14*s.*	3500
8000	£9548

In 1814 he published "The Lord of the Isles;" but even the name of Bruce could not compensate the want of what had been the most captivating charm of his earlier productions—the development of new powers and styles of poesy. The public was now acquainted with his whole "fence," and could, therefore, take no longer the same interest in his exhibitions. "The sale of fifteen thousand copies," says Scott, "enabled the author to retreat from the field with the honours of war." It is said that his friend, the proprietor of the scene of "Rokeby," said to him jocularly, about this time, that evidently his works only found a tolerable sale, in consequence of having his name upon the title-page. To this Sir Walter is said to have answered rather testily, that he would put the assertion to the proof by publishing his next poetry anonymously. He therefore produced two smaller poems in succession, named "The Bridal of Triermain," and "Harold the Dauntless;" but, to verify what his friend had said, they made a very slight impression upon the public. Yet it may be asserted, that an individual, without national or other prepossessions, beginning to read the author's poetical works for the first time, would not find nearly so much difference between the early and late productions, as was found by the contemporary public. So much was the greater appreciation of the former owing to novelty.

It now became evident to Sir Walter, without the use of any monitor like him employed by the Archbishop of Toledo, that his day as a poet was well nigh past. He saw that he must "change his hand," if he wished his lyre any longer to awaken sympathetic chords in the bosom of the public. About the close of the last century, he had commenced a tale of chivalry in prose, founded upon the legendary story of Thomas the Rhymer; but it never went beyond the first chapter. Subsequently, he resolved upon a prose romance relating to an age much nearer our own time. "My early recollections of the Highland scenery and customs made so favourable an impression in the poem called the Lady of the Lake, that I was induced to think of attempting something of the same kind in prose. I had been a good deal in the Highlands at a time when they were much less accessible, and much less visited, than they have been of late years, and was acquainted with many of the old warriors of 1745, who were, like most veterans, easily induced to fight their battles over again, for the benefit of a willing listener like myself. It naturally occurred to me that the ancient traditions and high spirit of a people, who, living in a civilized age and country, retained so strong a tincture of manners belonging to an early period of society, must afford a subject favourable for romance, if it should not prove a curious tale marred in the telling.

"It was with some idea of this kind, that, about the year 1805, I threw together about one-third part of the first volume of Waverley. It was advertised to be published by the late Mr. John Ballantyne, bookseller in Edinburgh, under the name of "Waverley, or 'Tis Fifty Years since,"—a title afterwards altered to "'Tis Sixty Years since," that the actual date of publication might be made to correspond with the period in which the scene was laid.* Having proceeded as far, I think, as the seventh chapter, I showed my work to a critical friend, whose opinion was unfavourable; and, having some poetical reputation, I was unwilling to risk the loss of it by attempting a new style of composition. I therefore threw aside the work I had commenced, without either reluctance or remonstance. * * * This portion of the manuscript was laid aside in the drawers of an old writing desk, which, on my first coming to reside

* We have here a curious anachronism. If any alteration was required to be made for the date of publication (1814), it ought to have been to "*seventy* years since." In the introduction to the Novel as published, where Sir Walter persuades himself to be writing in 1805, as seems to have really been the case, he gives the space of time rightly enough, namely, "Sixty years since."

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at Abbotsford in 1811, was placed in a lumber garret, and entirely forgotten. Thus, though I sometimes, among other literary avocations, turned my thoughts to the continuation of the romance which I had commenced, yet, as I could not find what I had already written, after searching such repositories as were within my reach, and was too indolent to attempt to write it anew from memory, I as often laid aside all thoughts of that nature."

The author then adverts to two circumstances which particularly fixed in his mind the wish to continue this work to a close—namely, the success of Miss Edgeworth's delineation of Irish life, and his happening to be employed, in 1808, in finishing the romance of Queen Hoo-Hall, left imperfect by Mr. Strutt. "Accident," he continues, "at length threw the lost sheets in my way. I happened to want some fishing tackle for the use of a guest, when it occurred to me to search the old writing-desk already mentioned, in which I used to keep articles of that nature. I got access to it with some difficulty; and in looking for lines and flies, the long-lost manuscript presented itself. I immediately set to work to complete it, according to my original purpose. * * * Among other unfounded reports, it has been said, that the copyright was, during the book's progress through the press, offered for sale to various booksellers in London at a very inconsiderable price. This was not the case. Messrs. Constable and Cadell, who published the work, were the only persons acquainted with the contents of the publication, and they offered a large sum for it, while in the course of printing, which, however, was declined, the author not choosing to part with the copyright.

"Waverley was published in 1814; and, as the title-page was without the name of the author, the work was left to win its way in the world without any of the usual recommendations. Its progress was for some time slow; but, after the first two or three months, its popularity increased in a degree which must have satisfied the expectations of the author, had these been far more sanguine than he ever entertained.

"Great anxiety was expressed to learn the name of the author, but on this no authentic information could be attained. My original motive for publishing the work anonymously, was the consciousness that it was an experiment on the public taste, which might very probably fail, and therefore there was no occasion to take on myself the personal risk of discomfiture. For this purpose, considerable precautions were used to preserve secrecy. My old friend and school-fellow, Mr. James Ballantyne, who printed these novels, had the exclusive task of corresponding with the author, who thus had not only the advantage of his professional talents, but of his critical abilities.* The original manuscript, or, as it is technically called *copy*, was transcribed under Mr. Ballantyne's eye, by confidential persons; nor was there an instance of treachery during the many years in which these precautions were resorted to, although various individuals were employed at different times. Double proof sheets were regularly printed off. One was forwarded to the author by Mr. Ballantyne, and the alterations which it received were, by his own hand, copied upon the other proof-sheet for the use of the printers, so that even the corrected proofs of the author were never seen in the printing-office; and thus the curiosity of such eager inquirers as made the most minute investigation was entirely at fault."

To this account of the publication of Waverley it is only to be added, that the popularity of the work became decided rather more quickly, and was, when decided, much higher, than the author has given to be understood. It was read and admired universally, both in Scotland and England, so that, in a very short time, about twelve thousand copies were disposed of.

At this period we are called upon to turn awhile from the literary to the domestic history of the poet. To continue our quotations from his own delightful narrative introductory to his late edition of Rokeby.

"In the mean time, years crept on, and not without their usual depredations on the passing generation. My sons had arrived at the age when the paternal home was no longer their best abode, as both were destined to active life. The field sports, to which I was peculiarly attached, had now less interest, and were replaced by other amusements of a more quiet character; and the means and opportunity of pursuing these were to be sought for. I had, indeed, for some years attended to farming, a knowledge of which is, or at least was then indispensable to the comforts of a family residing in a solitary country-house; but, although this was the favourite amusement of many of my friends, I have never been able to consider it as a source of pleasure. I never could think it a matter of passing im-

* The carelessness of Sir Walter Scott in all his compositions, found a most fortunate correction in the taste and good sense of this gentleman, who had the fortune to be his printer from nearly the commencement of his literary career, as if fate had united the two in their respective capacities by an unalterable decree.

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portance, that my cattle, or my crops, were better or more plentiful than those of my neighbours, and nevertheless I began to feel the necessity of some more quiet out-door occupation than I had hitherto pursued. I purchased a small farm of about 100 acres, with the purpose of planting and improving it, to which property circumstances afterwards enabled me to make considerable additions; and thus an era took place in my life, almost equal to the important one mentioned by the Vicar of Wakefield, when he removed from the blue room to the brown. In point of neighbourhood, at least, the change of residence made little more difference. Abbotsford, to which we removed, was only six or seven miles down the Tweed, and lay on the same beautiful stream. It did not possess the romantic character of Ashiesteil, my former residence; but it had a stretch of meadow-land along the river, and possessed, in the phrase of the landscape gardener, considerable capabilities. Above all, the land was my own, like uncle Toby's bowling-green, to do what I would with."

"The difficult and indispensable point, of finding a permanent subject of occupation, was now at length attained; but there was annexed to it the necessity of becoming again a candidate for public favour: for as I was turned improver on the earth of the every-day world, it was under condition that the small tenement of Parnassus, which might be accessible to my labours, should not remain uncultivated."

Although the author has designed this to serve as an introduction to Rokeby, which appeared in 1813, it applies more extensively and properly to the early range of what have been called the Waverley Novels. Sir Walter soon found that the cultivation of poetry was not likely to encourage the cultivation, or at least the extension, of his estate; and he therefore resolved to try what could be done with prose. In the preceding passages he has perhaps understated the intensity of his desire of becoming a land proprietor. The nucleus of his property was a small farm, called by the plain name of Cartley-Hole, which he purchased from the late Dr. Douglas, minister of the neighbouring parish of Galashiels, and upon which he conferred the more elegant title of Abbotsford, adopted with reference to a ford in the Tweed, just opposite the spot, coupled with the adjacent Abbey of Melrose. The situation was generally considered unfortunate, as it lay on a northern slope towards the river, and was bounded close at hand by a public road. The neighbouring land was also of such a kind as to promise the poet, when he should purchase it, rather more amusement in bringing it up, than is generally wished even by the most enthusiastic improvers.

It was chiefly, nevertheless, to his desire of forming an estate on this spot, which he might hand down to his descendants, that the world is indebted for a series of the most delightful fictions that ever appeared. It is not necessary here to say much regarding these works, as they are so generally known; it may be enough to subjoin little more than a list of them, with their respective dates of publication. To Waverley succeeded, in 1815, Guy Mannering; in 1816, the Antiquary, and the First Series of the Tales of my Landlord, containing the Black Dwarf and Old Mortality; in 1818, Rob Roy, and the Second Series of the Tales of my Landlord, containing the Heart of Mid Lothian; and in 1819, the Third Series of Tales of my Landlord containing the Bride of Lammermoor and A Legend of Montrose.

Sir Walter, having early been instructed in the disposition of the public to tire of the repeated appearances of even a favourite author, had, in the Tales of my Landlord, assumed a new incognito, which, however, was easily seen through. It was impossible, without utterly abandoning the gifts he possessed, to assume a style sufficiently discrepant to impose upon the public. The same great magician was seen to be at work in both series, and the artifice had therefore only the effect of giving a slight fillip to public curiosity.

It was not the least remarkable feature of these works that, while there was so much to delight, there was hardly a passage that jarred with any existing prejudices, or could be interpreted into offence by any class of men. The author, in only one instance, permitted his own prepossessions to wound the feelings of his countrymen. This was in the tale of Old Mortality, where he was thought to have given a somewhat too favourable picture of the Cavaliers, and a far more unjust delineation of their opponents. The Scottish people, who insensibly have paid a far worse compliment to the Presbyterians of those days by deserting all their standards of faith, yet entertain a very laudable feeling of reverence for those men who considered it their duty, in a tyrannical reign, to lay down their lives in the cause of popular rights. They therefore expressed a very general sense of the injustice of the Author of Waverley towards those martyrs; and it soon received shape from the pen of Dr. M'Crie, who wrote a very acrimonious pamphlet upon the subject, published at first in the Christian Instructor.

Having now drawn upon public curio-

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sity to the extent of twelve volumes in each of his two incognitos, he seems to have thought it necessary to adopt a third; and accordingly he intended Ivanhoe, which appeared in the beginning of 1820, to come forth as the first work of a new candidate for public favour — namely, Lawrence Templeton. From this design he was diverted by a circumstance of trivial importance, the publication of a novel at London, pretending to be a fourth series of the Tales of my Landlord. It was therefore judged necessary that Ivanhoe should appear as a veritable production of the author of Waverley. To it succeeded, in the course of the same year, the Monastery and the Abbot, which were judged as the least meritorious of all his prose tales. In the beginning of the year 1821, appeared Kenilworth, making twelve volumes, if not written, at least published, in as many months. In 1822 he produced the Pirate and the Fortunes of Nigel; in 1823, Peveril of the Peak (4 vols.), and Quentin Durward; in 1824, St. Ronan's Well and Redgauntlet; in 1825, Tales of the Crusaders (4 vols.); in 1826, Woodstock; in 1827, Chronicles of the Canongate, *first series* (2 vols.); in 1828, Chronicles of Canongate, *second series*; in 1829, Anne of Geierstein; and in 1831, a fourth series of Tales of my Landlord, in four volumes, containing two tales respectively, entitled Count Robert of Paris, and Castle Dangerous. The whole of these novels, except where otherwise specified, consisted of three volumes, and, with those formerly enumerated, make up the amount of his fictitious prose compositions to the enormous sum of seventy-four volumes.

Throughout the whole of his career, both as a poet and novelist, Sir Walter was in the habit of turning aside occasionally to less important avocations of a literary character. He was a contributor to the Edinburgh Review during the first few years of its existence, though, for the last twenty years, perhaps, he had not so much as opened the work. To the Quarterly Review he was a considerable contributor, especially for the last five or six years of his life, during which that excellent periodical was conducted by his son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart. To the Supplement of the Sixth Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, he contributed the articles "Chivalry," "Romance," and the "Drama." In 1818, he wrote one or two small prose articles for a periodical, after the manner of the Spectator, which was started by his friend Mr. John Ballantyne, under the title of "The Saleroom," and was soon after dropped for want of encouragement. In 1810 he edited the poetical works and correspondence of Miss Seward; in 1814, "The Works of Swift," in 19 volumes,* with a Life of the Author; a heavy work, but which, nevertheless, required a reprint some years afterwards. In the same year, Sir Walter gave his name and an elaborate introductory essay to a work, entitled "Border Antiquities," (two volumes 4to,) which consisted of engravings of the principal antique objects on both sides of the Border, accompanied by descriptive letterpress. In 1815, he made a tour through France and Belgium, visiting the scene of the recent victory over Napoleon. The result was a lively traveller's volume, under the title of "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk,"† and a poem styled "The Field of Waterloo." In the same year he joined with Mr. Robert Jameson and Mr. Henry Weber, in composing a quarto on Icelandic Antiquities. In 1819 he published "An Account of the Regalia of Scotland," and undertook to furnish the letter-press to a second collection of engravings, under the title of "Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland," one of the most elegant books which has ever been published respecting the native country of the editor. In 1822 he edited Gwynne's Memoirs of the Great Civil War 1653-4; in 1827 he wrote the preface to the Memoirs of La Roche Jacqueline for Constable's Miscellany; in the same year were published his Miscellaneous Prose Works, comprising a re-publication of his lives of Dryden, Swift, the Novelists, Sir R. Sadler, Miss Seward, Dr. Leyden, Duke of Buccleuch, King George III. Lord Byron, Duke of York, Essays on Chivalry, Romance and the Drama, and Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk; in 1828 were published two Religious Discourses, which he had written some years before for a friend.

In the year 1820, the agitated state of the country was much regretted by Sir Walter Scott; and he endeavoured to prove the absurdity of the popular excitement in favour of a more extended kind of parliamentary representation, by three papers which he inserted in the Edinburgh Weekly Journal newspaper, under the title of "The Visionary." However well intended, these were not happy specimens of political disquisition. The truth is, Sir Walter, with all his high literary gifts, did not possess the art of concocting a short essay, either on politics or on any moral or general topic.

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* See "Illustrations of Literature," vol. v. p. 396.

† There is a corresponding volume by his son-in-law Mr. Lockhart, entitled, Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk; in which there are some characteristic sketches of Sir Walter himself.

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Some months afterwards, it was deemed necessary by a few of the Tory gentlemen and lawyers, to establish a newspaper in which the more violent of the radical prints should be met upon their own grounds, and reprisals made for a long course of insults which had hitherto been endured with patience. To this association Sir Walter subscribed; and, by means partly furnished upon his credit, a weekly journal was commenced under the title of "The Beacon." As the scurrilities of this print inflicted much pain in very respectable quarters, and finally led to the death of one of the writers in a duel, it sunk, after an existence of a few months; and Sir Walter Scott, though he probably never contemplated, and perhaps was hardly aware of the guilt of the Beacon, was loudly blamed for his connexion with it. It must be allowed, in extenuation of his offence, that the whole affair was only an experiment, to try the effect of violent argument on the Tory side; and that, if it did not exceed the warmth of the radical prints, there was nothing abstractedly unfair in the attempt.

In 1822 Sir Walter published "Trivial Poems and Triolets, by P. Carey," with a Preface; and in 1822 appeared his poem of "Halidon Hill," a dramatic sketch of great beauty, full of heroic feeling and character, and which, for pathos, may take rank with the most touching labours of the serious muse. Constable, it is said, gave him a thousand pounds for it; it was, however, coldly received. In the succeeding year he contributed a smaller dramatic poem, under the title of "Macduff's Cross," to a collection of Miss Joanna Baillie. The sum of his remaining poetical works may here be made up, by adding "The Doom of Devorgoil," and "The Auchindrane Tragedy," which appeared in one volume in 1830. It cannot be said of any of these compositions, that they have made the least impression upon the public.

The great success of the earlier novels of Sir Walter Scott had encouraged his publishers, Messrs. Archibald Constable and Company, to give large sums for those works; and, previous to 1824, it was understood that the author had spent from fifty to a hundred thousand pounds, thus acquired, upon his house and estate of Abbotsford. During the months which his official duties permitted him to spend in the country, that is, the whole of the more genial part of the year, from March till November, excepting the months of May and June, he kept state, like a wealthy country gentleman, at this delightful seat, where he was visited by many distinguished persons from England, and from the continent. As he scarcely ever spent any other hours than those between seven and eleven a. m. in composition, he was able to devote the greater part of the morning to country exercise, and the superintendance of his planting and agricultural operations; while the evenings were, in a great measure, devoted to his guests. Almost every day, he used to ride a considerable distance—sometimes not less than twenty miles—on horseback. He also walked a great deal; and, lame as he was, would sometimes tire the stoutest of his companions.

Among the eminent persons to whom he had been recommended by his genius, and its productions, the late King George the Fourth was one, and not the least warm in his admiration. The poet of Marmion had been honoured with many interviews by his sovereign when Prince of Wales and Prince Regent; and his Majesty was pleased, in March 1820, to create him a Baronet of the United Kingdom, being the first to whom he had extended that honour after his accession to the crown.

In 1822, when his Majesty visited Scotland, Sir Walter found the duty imposed upon him, as in some measure the most prominent man in the country, of acting as a Master of Ceremonies, as well as a sort of drogoman, or mediator, between the Sovereign and his people. It was an occasion for the revival of all kinds of historical and family reminiscences; and Sir Walter's acquaintance with national antiquities, not less than his universally honoured character, caused him to be resorted to by innumerable individuals, and many respectable public bodies, for information and advice. On the evening of the 14th of August, when his Majesty cast anchor in Leith Roads, Sir Walter went out in a boat, commissioned by the Ladies of Scotland, to welcome the King, and to present his Majesty with an elegant jewelled cross of St. Andrew, to be worn on his breast as a national emblem. When the King was informed of Sir Walter's approach, he exclaimed, "What! Sir Walter Scott? The man in Scotland I most wish to see! Let him come up." Sir Walter accordingly ascended the ship, and was presented to the King on the quarter-deck, where he met with a most gracious reception. After an appropriate speech, Sir Walter presented his gift, and then knelt and kissed the King's hand. He had afterwards the honour of dining with his Majesty, being placed on his right hand.

In the arrangements for his Majesty's residence at Dalkeith, Sir Walter bore a conspicuous part; and in the whole of these difficult and delicate transactions, although the novelty of the circumstances might well have occasioned mistakes, he performed his part with faultless address

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and propriety; showing that he was not only superior to all existing men in imaginative powers, but also qualified above most of them in the mere ordinary arts of management. The whole affair of the royal visit may be said to have taken its character from Sir Walter Scott; or, at least, it must be allowed that, but for the taste which his works had awakened for ancient national recollections, and the cast which his own interposition gave to almost every scene, the King's visit would have had a very different external appearance, and not one nearly so well calculated to please either the visitor or visited.

Immediately after this grand national jubilee, Sir Walter had the honour to be appointed one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Roxburgh, in which his house of Abbotsford is situate.

In 1825, Mr. Constable, having projected a cheap series of original and selected works, engaged Sir Walter to compose a "Life of Buonaparte." This work was in progress, when, in January 1826, Messrs. Constable and Company became bankrupt. For many years before, Sir Walter had been in the habit of drawing bills, at long dates, upon his publishers, as payment for the copy-rights of his works; and, as he occasionally was obliged with their acceptances in reference to works not yet written, he was in some measure compelled, by a sense of gratitude, to give his name to other obligations, which were incurred by the house, for the purpose of retiring the original engagements. Thus, although Sir Walter appeared to receive payment for his literary labours, in a very prompt manner, he was pledging away his name all the while, for sums perhaps not much inferior in amount to those which he realised. At the unhappy æra of 1825, to use his own words (introduction to the Chronicles of the Canongate), he found himself called on to meet the demands of creditors upon commercial establishments with which his fortunes had long been bound up, to the extent of no less a sum than 120,000*l.*

The blow was endured with a magnanimity worthy of the greatest writer of the age. On the very day after the calamity had been made known to him, a friend accosted him as he was issuing from his house, and presented the condolences proper to such a melancholy occasion. "It is very hard," said he, in his usual deliberate and *thoughtful* voice, "thus to lose all the labours of a lifetime, and be made a poor man at last, when I ought to have been otherwise. But if God grant me health and strength for a few years longer, I have no doubt that I shall redeem it all." He refused to become a bankrupt; considering, like the elder Osbaldistone in his own immortal pages, commercial honour as dear as any honour.

In the marriage contract of Sir Walter's eldest son, the estate of Abbotsford had been settled upon the young pair, and it was therefore beyond the reach of his creditors. By this legal arrangement, indeed, Sir Walter was placed in such a situation, as to have hardly any property to present against the immense amount of his debts. There was one asset, however, which greatly surpassed the worldly goods of most debtors—his head. "Gentlemen," said he, to the claimants, using a Spanish proverb, which was a favourite with him, 'time and I against any two.' Let me take this good ally into company, and I believe I shall be able to pay you every farthing." He further proposed, in their behalf, to insure the sum of 22,000*l.* upon his life. A trust deed was accordingly executed, in which he was considered as a member of the printing firm of James Ballantyne and Company. The commercial world, in general, receives great honour from the forbearance manifested on this occasion, by a few of its members, who are even said to have proposed a scheme of settlement more advantageous to their debtor than what his sense of honour would admit of.

The commercial distresses of the country were at this period very great, and in the case of Scotland they were threatened to be much increased by the Parliamentary regulations then in progress, for reducing the monetary system to an equality with that of England. There was, perhaps, abstract justice in the proposal of the Government; but, yet, to have suddenly altered a system so interwoven with the commercial existence of the country, as that of the small bank notes, was generally felt by men of sense, without the least regard to national feeling, as calculated to produce something little short of total ruin. There can be little doubt, however, that the clamours of the people themselves would have had no effect in staying the hand of Parliament, interpreted as they were sure to be into a selfish regard to personal interest, if his country's Genius, Sir Walter Scott, had not stepped forward, and undertaken to show the fallacy upon which men in power were proceeding. On the 22d of February, he published a letter in the Weekly Journal newspaper, under the signature of Malachi Malagrowther, in which he delineated the absurdity of the Parliamentary scheme in language so rich in argument, humour, and pathos, as to produce a most extraordinary sensation. His feelings on this occasion were roused to an unusual pitch, and perhaps his own

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recent calamity contributed to give them force and pungency. Two days after the letter had appeared, he was in the printing-house, with his friend Mr. Ballantyne, when the latter remarked, that he had been more solicitous and careful about the *proof* of this little composition, than he had ever observed him to be respecting any of his productions. "Yes," said he, in a tone that electrified even this familiar friend, who had heard him speak before under all varieties of circumstances, "my former works were for myself, but this—*this is for my country?*" Two other letters in the same strain followed; and, notwithstanding an answer to them, written by no less powerful a pen than that of Mr. J. W. Croker, they had the happy effect of procuring an exemption for Scotland from the contemplated enactments.

He then sat down, at fifty-five years of age, to the task of redeeming a debt exceeding a hundred thousand pounds. In the first place, he sold his furniture and house in Edinburgh, and retreated into a humble lodging in a second-rate street.* During the vacations, when residing at Abbotsford, he almost entirely gave up seeing company, a resolution the more easily carried into effect as Lady Scott was now dead. His expenses were thus much reduced; and yet, we are told, he never lived more agreeably in the days of his brightest splendour, than he now did in the company of his younger daughter alone, with a task before him which might have appalled many younger hearts. He was at this time labouring at his Life of Napoleon, which expanded under his hands to a bulk much beyond what was originally contemplated. In the autumn of 1826, he paid a visit to Paris, in company with Miss Scott, in order to acquaint himself with several local and historical details necessary for his work. On this occasion he was received in the kindest manner by the reigning monarch, the unfortunate Charles X.† "The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte" appeared in the summer of 1827, in nine vols. 8vo. and produced to him, it is understood, the sum of 12,000*l.*, being at the rate of about 33*l.* a-day for the time he had been engaged on it. This, with other earnings and accessory resources, enabled him to pay the first dividend of his debts, amounting to six shillings and eightpence in the pound.

Until the failure of Messrs. Constable and Company, the Waverley secret was kept inviolate, though entrusted, as the author has himself acknowledged, to a considerable number of persons. The inquiries which took place into the affairs of the house, rendered it no longer possible to conceal the nature of its connexion with Sir Walter Scott; and he now accordingly stood fully detected as the author of Waverley, though he did not himself think proper to make any overt claim to the honour. It may be mentioned, that, at the time of the failure, Sir Walter was in possession of bills for the novel of Woodstock, of which but a small part had as yet been written. A demand was made by the creditors of Messrs. Constable and Company upon the creditors of Sir Walter Scott, for the benefits of this work, when it should be made public. But the author, not reckoning this either just or legal, was resolved not to comply. The bills, he said, were a mere promise to pay; since, then, he had only promised to write, and they to pay, he would simply not write, and then the transaction would fall to the ground. On the claim being further pressed, he said, "The work is in my head, and there it shall remain." The question, however, was eventually submitted to arbitration, and decided in favour of the creditors of the author, for whose behoof the work was soon after published.

The fact of the authorship continued to waver between secrecy and divulgement till the 23d of February 1827, when Sir Walter presided at the first annual dinner of the Edinburgh Theatrical Fund Association, in the Assembly Rooms. There Lord Meadowbank,* in proposing the health of the chairman, used language to the following effect: "It is no longer possible, consistently with the respect due to my auditors, to use upon this subject terms either of mystification, or of obscure or indirect allusion. The clouds have been dispelled — the *darkness visible* has been cleared away — and the Great Unknown — the Minstrel of our native land—the mighty Magician who has rolled back the current of time, and conjured up before our living senses the men and manners of days which have long passed away, stands revealed to the hearts and the eyes of his affectionate and admiring countrymen." Sir Walter, though somewhat taken by surprise, immediately re-

* St. David Street, where David Hume had formerly lived.

† Before his departure he had received the same honour from his own Sovereign; and it was remarked that Sir Walter Scott dined with George the Fourth on the same day that Mr. Canning was similarly entertained by Charles the Tenth.

* A Judge of the Scottish Courts of Session and Justiciary.

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solved to throw off the mantle, which, as he afterwards remarked to the writer of these notices, was getting somewhat tattered. "He did not think," he said, "that, in coming here to-day, he would have the task of acknowledging before three hundred gentlemen, a secret which, considering that it was communicated to more than twenty people, had been remarkably well kept. He was now before the bar of his country, and might be understood to be on his trial before Lord Meadowbank as an offender; yet he was sure that every impartial jury would bring in a verdict of *Not Proven*. He did not now think it necessary to enter into the reasons of his long silence. Perhaps caprice had a great share in it. He had now to say, however, that the merits of these works, if they had any, and their faults, were entirely imputable to himself. [Here the audience broke into an absolute shout of surprise and delight.] He was afraid to think on what he had done. 'Look on't again I dare not.' He had thus far unbosomed himself, and he knew that it would be reported to the public. He meant, then, seriously to state, that when he said he was the author, he was the total and undivided author. With the exception of quotations, there was not a single word written that was not derived from himself, or suggested in the course of his reading. The wand was now broken, and the rod buried. His audience would allow him further to say, with Prospero, 'Your breath has filled my sails.'"

He soon after followed up this confession with one more at large, in his Preface to the Chronicles of the Canongate.

About the same time, the copyright of all his past novels was brought to the hammer, as part of the bankrupt stock of Messrs. Constable and Company. It was bought by Mr. Robert Cadell, of the late firm of Archibald Constable and Company, at 8,400*l.* for the purpose of republishing the whole of these delightful works in a cheap and uniform series of volumes, illustrated by notes and prefaces, and amended in many parts by the finishing touches of the author. Sir Walter or his creditors were to have half the profits, in consideration of his literary aid.

This was a most fortunate design. The new edition began to appear in June 1829; and such was its adaptation to the public convenience, and the eagerness of all ranks of people to contribute in a way convenient to themselves, towards the reconstruction of the author's fortunes, that the sale soon reached an average of twenty-three thousand copies. To give the reader an idea of the magnitude of this *concern*—speaking commercially—it may be stated that, in the mere *production* of the work, not to speak of its sale, about a thousand persons, or nearly a hundredth part of the population of Edinburgh, were supported. The author was now chiefly employed in preparing these narratives for the new impression; but he nevertheless found time occasionally to produce original works. In November 1828 he published the first part of a juvenile History of Scotland, under the title of "Tales of a Grandfather," being addressed to his late grandchild, John Hugh Lockhart, whom he typified under the appellation of Hugh Littlejohn, esq. In 1829 appeared the second, and in 1830 the third and concluding series of this charming book, which fairly fulfilled a half-sportive expression that had escaped him many years before, in the company of his children—that "he would yet make the History of Scotland as familiar in the nurseries of England, as lullaby rhymes." In 1830 he also contributed a graver History of Scotland, in two volumes, to the periodical work called "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia." In the same year appeared his Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft, as a volume of Mr. Murray's "Family Library."

The profits of these various publications, but especially his share of the profits of the new edition of his novels, enabled him, towards the end of the year 1830, to pay a dividend of three shillings in the pound, which, but for the accumulation of interest, would have reduced his debts to nearly one-half. Of 54,000*l.* which had now been paid, all except six or seven thousand had been produced by his own literary labours: a fact which fixes the revenue of his intellect for the last four or five years at nearly 10,000*l.* a-year. Besides this sum, Sir Walter had also paid up the premium of the policy upon his life, which, as already mentioned, secured a *post obit* interest of 22,000*l.* to his creditors.* On this occasion, it was suggested by one of these gentlemen (Sir James Gibson Craig), and immediately assented to, that they should present to Sir Walter personally the library, manuscripts, curiosities, and plate, which had once been his own, as an acknowledgment of the sense they entertained of his honourable conduct.

About the same time—that is, in November, 1830—Sir Walter retired from his office as Principal Clerk of the Court of Session, retaining a large share of the

* The aggregate dividends, at the period of his decease, amounted to exactly eleven shillings and eightpence in the pound; to which must be added the large sums due by the insurance offices, and the profits still accruing from his works.

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salary appropriated to that office. It is much to the honour of the government of the day, that, without regard to the opposite principles of this illustrious public servant, they offered him a pension sufficient to make up the full amount of his usual salary—which, however, he respectfully, but firmly declined.

His health, from his sixteenth year, had been very good, except during the years 1818 and 1819, when he suffered under an illness of such severity as to turn his hair quite gray, and send him out again to the world apparently ten years older than before. It may be mentioned, however, that this illness, though accompanied by very severe pain, did not materially interrupt or retard his intellectual labours. He was only reduced to the necessity of employing an amanuensis, to whom he dictated from his bed. The humourous character, Dugald Dalgetty, in the third Series of the Tales of my Landlord, and the splendid scene of the siege of Torquilston in Ivanhoe, were created under these circumstances. Mr. William Laidlaw, his factor, who at one time performed the task of amanuensis, has described how he would sometimes be stopped in the midst of some of the most amusing or most elevated scenes, by an attack of pain—which being past, he would recommence in the same tone at the point where he had left off, and so on for day after day, till the novel was finished.

It happened very unfortunately that the severe task which he imposed on himself, for the purpose of discharging his obligations, came at a period of life when he was least able to accomplish it. It will hardly be believed that, even when so far occupied with his official duties in town, he seldom permitted a day to pass over his head without writing so much as to fill a sheet of print, or sixteen pages; and this whether it was of a historical nature, with of course the duty of consulting documents, or of fictitious matter spun from the loom of his fancy. Although this labour was alleviated in the country by considerable exercise, it nevertheless must have pressed severely upon the powers of a man nearly sixty *by years*, and full seventy *by constitution*. The reader may judge how strong must have been that principle of integrity which could command such a degree of exertion and self-denial, not so much to pay debts contracted by himself, as to discharge obligations in which he was involved by others.

His retirement from official duty might have been expected to relieve in some measure the pains of intense mental application. It was now too late, however, to redeem the health that had fled. During the succeeding winter, symptoms of gradual paralysis, a disease hereditary in his family, began to be manifested. His contracted limb became gradually weaker and more painful, and his tongue less readily obeyed the impulse of the will.

As a high monarchist in principle, and attached personally to the royal family of France, Sir Walter contemplated the Revolution of July, 1830, with a different feeling from what was generally manifested upon the occasion by his countrymen. He feared that it was only the commencement of a new series of ruinous changes, similar to those which followed the revolution of 1789. Sir Walter also beheld with alarm the impulse given by the popular triumphs in France to innovatory principles in Britain, and could not conceal that he believed the Reform Bill, consequently introduced into the House of Commons, to be the first step towards the ruin of this mighty empire. It is to be hoped that the triumphant party will eventually allow that many well-meaning and even liberal thinkers opposed the measure only from a fear for the consequences of so sudden and so great a change; that Sir Walter Scott had no objections but of this sort, must be clear to every person who is in the least acquainted with his circumstances and personal character.

In March, 1831, the freeholders of Roxburghshire (which, in reference to the gentry, may be styled a decidedly Tory county,) held a meeting at Jedburgh, in order to express their opinion of the Reform Bill, recently introduced by Lord John Russell. Sir Walter Scott, notwithstanding his declining health, felt it to be his duty to attend this meeting, in order to enter his protest against the contemplated measure. A gentleman who saw him on this occasion, describes his face as "shrunken, ill-coloured, and unhealthy, his voice hollow and tremulous, and his entire frame shaken, feeble, and diminished. But," continued this informant, "the leaven of Lion-heart was still strong within him. He sat in evident disquiet during the speeches of the ministerialists, till nearly the end of the meeting. He then rose with much of his wonted dignity when addressing an assembly (for you know that his manner then was eminently noble and graceful), and told the meeting that he had come there that day with reluctance, and at much personal inconvenience, as he had been for some time contending with severe indisposition,—'But, gentlemen,' said he, clenching his iron fist, and giving it an energetic downward motion, 'had I known that I should have shed my blood on these boards, I would have spent my last breath in opposing this measure.'

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He proceeded further to argue the inexpediency of following French political fashions, and ended by saying, 'I must take leave of you, gentlemen; and I shall do it in the well-known adage of the gladiator to the Emperor—MORITURUS VOS SALUTAT.'" There can be no doubt that the Jedburgh meeting, and the continued excitement upon the Reform question, did much to sadden the last days of this illustrious man, and perhaps also to accelerate his decline.

During the summer of 1831 the symptoms of his disorder became gradually more violent; and, to add to the distress of those around him, his temper, formerly so benevolent, so imperturbable, became peevish and testy, insomuch that his most familiar relations could hardly venture, on some occasions, to address him. Since the early part of the year, he had, in a great measure, abandoned the pen for the purposes of authorship. This, however, he did with some difficulty, and it is to be feared that he resumed it more frequently than he ought to have done.

"Dr. Abercromby," says he, in a letter dated March 7, "threatens me with death if I write so much; and die, I suppose, I must, if I give it up suddenly. I must assist Lockhart a little, for you are aware of our connexion, and he has always showed me the duties of a son; but, except that, and my own necessary work at the edition of the Waverley Novels, as they call them, I can hardly pretend to put pen to paper; for, after all, this same dying is a ceremony one would put off as long as one could."

In the autumn his physicians recommended a residence in Italy, as a means of delaying the approaches of his illness. To this scheme he felt the strongest repugnance, as he feared he should die on a foreign soil, far from the mountain-land which was so endeared to himself, and which he had done so much to endear to others; but by the intervention of some friends, whose advice he had been accustomed to respect from his earliest years, he was prevailed upon to comply. By the kind offices of Captain Basil Hall, liberty was obtained for him to sail in his Majesty's ship the Barham, which was then fitting out for Malta.

The illustrious invalid, on quitting the country, appended a touching note to his Fourth Series of the Tales of my Landlord, which is probably in the recollection of most readers.

The Barham sailed from Portsmouth on the 27th of October; and, after a pleasant voyage, during which his health seemed considerably improved, he arrived at Malta. From this place, after a short residence, he proceeded to Naples, where he landed on the 27th of December. In April he proceeded to Rome, which he entered on the 21st, and here also he was received with every mark of attention and respect. He inspected the remains of Roman grandeur with great interest, and paid a visit to Tivoli, Albani, and Frescati. If any thing could have been effectual in re-illuming that lamp, which was now beginning to pale its mighty lustres, it might have been expected that *this* would have been the ground on which the miracle was to take place. But he was himself conscious, even amidst the flatteries of his friends, that all hopes of this kind were at an end. Feeling that his strength was rapidly decaying, he determined upon returning with all possible speed to his native country, in order that his bones might not be laid (to use the language of his own favourite minstrelsy) "far from the Tweed." His journey was performed too rapidly for his strength. For six days he travelled seventeen hours a-day. The consequence was, that, in passing down the Rhine, he experienced a severe attack of his malady, which produced complete insensibility, and would have inevitably carried him off, but for the presence of mind of his servant, who bled him profusely. On his arrival in London, he was conveyed to the St. James's Hotel, Jermyn Street, and immediately attended by Sir Henry Halford and Dr. Holland, as well as by his son-in-law and daughter. All help was now, however, useless. The disease had reached nearly its most virulent stage, producing a total insensibility to the presence of even his most beloved relatives.

After residing for some weeks in London, in the receipt of every attention which filial piety and medical skill could bestow, the expiring poet desired that, if possible, he might be removed to his native land—to his own home. As the case was reckoned quite desperate, it was resolved to gratify him in his dying wish, even at the hazard of accelerating his dissolution by the voyage. He accordingly left London on the 7th of July, and, arriving at Newhaven on the evening of the 9th, was conveyed, with all possible care, to a hotel in his native city. After spending two nights and a day in Edinburgh, he was removed, on the morning of the 11th, to Abbotsford. That intense love of home and of country, which had urged his return from the Continent, here seemed to dispel for a moment the clouds of the mental atmosphere. At Fushiebridge he recognized the old landlady (the supposed prototype of Meg Dods); and in descending the vale of Gala, at the bottom of which the view of Abbotsford first opens, it was found difficult to keep him quiet in his carriage, so anxious was he to rear himself up, in order to catch

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an early glimpse of the beloved scene. On arriving at his house, he hardly recognised any body or any thing. He looked vacantly on all the objects that met his gaze, except the well-remembered visage of his friend Laidlaw, whose hand he affectionately pressed, murmuring, "that *now* he knew he was at Abbotsford."

On the 6th of August, a bill was brought into the House of Commons by the Lord Advocate Jeffrey, to enable his Majesty to authorize a person to act as Sheriff of Selkirkshire, in place of Sir Walter Scott, who was now unfitted for his office by severe illness. The bill, though of a most unusual kind, was immediately passed through all its stages. To give an idea of the duties which thus called for attention, it may be mentioned that, in five years, Sir Walter had decided forty-one civil cases.

At Abbotsford, the dying poet was attended by most of the members of his family, including Mr. Lockhart, while the general superintendance of his death-bed (now too certainly such) was committed to Dr. Clarkson of Melrose. For two months he lingered in a state of almost total insensibility and mental deprivation, sometimes raving frantically, as if he supposed himself to be exercising the functions of a judge, but in general quite low and subdued. On one occasion he slept the uncommonly long period of twenty-seven hours; and it was hoped that, on awakening, there might be some change for the better. But in this hope his anxious friends were disappointed. He was now arrived at that melancholy state, when the friends of the patient can form no more affectionate wish than that Death may step in to claim his own. Yet day after day did the remnants of a robust constitution continue to hold out against the gloomy foe of life; until, notwithstanding every effort to the contrary, mortification commenced at several parts of the body. This was about twelve days before his demise, which at length took place on the 21st September, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon; the principles of life having been by that time so thoroughly worn out, that nothing remained by which pain could be either experienced or expressed. On his head being opened, part of the brain was found injured; several globules of a watery nature were pressing upon it.

His funeral was appointed to take place on Wednesday the 26th; and, preparatory to that melancholy ceremony, about three hundred gentlemen were invited by Major Sir Walter Scott, the eldest son of the deceased—the heir of one of the greatest names that ever was pronounced in Scotland. Among the persons thus called upon, were many individuals whose acquaintance with Sir Walter Scott was simply of a local character. On an occasion like this, when the most honoured head in the country was to be laid in the grave, it might have been expected that many individuals would have come of their own accord, especially from the neighbouring capital, to form part in a procession, which, however melancholy, was altogether of a historical character. But great events sometimes make less impression at the time than they do many years after: and such was the apathy towards this extraordinary solemnity, that only ten or twelve persons came from Edinburgh. It is also a very remarkable circumstance, that, as in ordinary funerals, not nearly the whole of those who had been invited, found it convenient to attend.

After a refection in the style usually observed on such occasions, the funeral train set forward to Dryburgh, where the family of the deceased possess a small piece of sepulchral ground,* amidst the ruins of the Abbey. The procession consisted of about sixty vehicles of different kinds, and a few horsemen. It was melancholy at the very first to see the deceased carried out of a house which bore so many marks of his taste, and of which every point, and almost every article of furniture, was so identified with himself. But it was doubly touching to see him carried insensible and inurned through the beautiful scenery, which he has in different ways rendered, from its most majestic to its minutest features, a matter of interest unto all time. There lay the grey and august ruin of Melrose, whose broken arches he has rebuilt in fancy, and whose deserted ailes he has repeopled with all their former tenants—as lovely in its decay as ever; while he who had given it all its charm, was passing by, unconscious of its existence, and never more to behold it. At every successive turn of the way, appeared some object which he had either loved because it was the subject of former song, or rendered delightful by his own. During the time of the funeral all business was suspended at the burgh of Selkirk, and the villages of Darnick and Melrose.

Towards nightfall the procession arrived within the umbrageous precincts of Dryburgh; and the coffin, being taken from the hearse, was borne along in slow and solemn wise through the shady walks, the mourners following, to the amount of about three hundred. Before leaving Abbotsford, homage had been done to the religious customs of the country by the pronunciation of a prayer by Dr. Baird; the funeral service of the Episcopal Church (to which the deceased belonged) was now read in the usual manner by the

* A description of Dryburgh Abbey, and of the burial place, is given in p. 291.

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Rev. John Williams, Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, whose distinction in literature and in scholarship eminently entitled him to this honour.

The pall-bearers were—Major Sir Walter Scott; Chas. Scott, Esq. the second son; J. G. Lockhart, Esq. his son-in-law; Chas. Scott, Esq. and James Scott, Esq. of Nesbitt; Wm. Scott, Esq. of Raeburn; Robert Rutherfurd, Esq. W. S.; Col. Russell, of Ashieshiel, his cousins; Hugh Scott, Esq. of Harden; and William Keith, Esq. of Edinburgh, and a son of Mr. Lockhart.

Sir Walter Scott has left four children—two sons and two daughters. The elder daughter, Sophia-Charlotte, was married, April 28, 1820, to John Gibson Lockhart, esq. Advocate. The elder son, Sir Walter, who entered the army, and is now a major in the 15th regiment of Hussars, was married, some years ago, to Miss Jobson, a young lady of considerable fortune. The younger son, Charles, who is a clerk in the Foreign Office, and lately attached to the Legation at Naples, and the younger daughter, Anne, are both unmarried. Lady Scott died May 15, 1826.

In stature, Sir Walter Scott was upwards of six feet, bulky in the upper part of the body, but never inclining in the least to what is called corpulency. His right limb was shrunk from an early period of boyhood, and required to be supported by a staff, which he carried close to the toes, the heel turning a little inwards. The other limb was perfectly sound, but the foot was too long to bring it within the description of handsome. The chest, arms, and shoulders, were those of a strong man; but the frame, in its general movements, must have been much enfeebled by his lameness, which was such as to give an ungainly, though not inactive appearance to the figure. The most remarkable part of Sir Walter's person was his head, which was so very tall and cylindrical, as to be quite unique. The measurement of the part below the eyes was full an inch and a half less than that above, which, both upon the old and the new systems of phrenology, must be held as a striking mark of the intellectuality of his character. In early life, the hair was of a sandy pale colour; but it was changed by his illness in 1819 to a light gray, and latterly had become rather thin. The eyebrows, of the same hue, were so shaggy and prominent, that when he was reading or writing at a table, they completely shrouded the eyes beneath. The eyes were grey, and somewhat small, surrounded by numerous diverging lines, and possessing the extraordinary property of shutting as much from below as from above, when their possessor was excited by a ludicrous idea. The nose was the least elegant feature, though its effect in a front view was by no means unpleasing. The cheeks were firm and close; and the chin small and undistinguished. The mouth was straight in its general shape, and the lips rather thin. Between the nose and mouth was a considerable space, intersected by a hollow, which gave an air of firmness to the visage. When walking alone, Sir Walter generally kept his eyes bent upon the ground, and had a somewhat abstracted, and even repulsive aspect. But when animated by conversation, his countenance became full of pleasant expression. He may be said to have had three principal kinds of aspects: First, when totally unexcited, his face was heavy, with sometimes an appearance of vacancy, arising from a habit of drawing the under lip far into his mouth, as if to facilitate breathing. Second, when stirred with some lively thought, the face broke into an agreeable smile, and the eyes twinkled with a peculiarly droll expression, the result of that elevation of the lower eye-lids, which has been just noticed. In no portrait is this aspect caught so happily, as in that painted near the close of his life by Mr. Watson Gordon (and of which a remarkably good engraving, by Horsburgh of Edinburgh, is prefixed to the revised edition of his novels), no other painter, apparently, having detected the extraordinary muscular movement which occasions the expression. The third aspect of Sir Walter Scott was one of a solemn kind, always assumed when he talked of any thing which he respected, or for which his good sense informed him that a solemn expression was appropriate. For example, if he had occasion to recite but a single verse of romantic ballad poetry, or if he were informed of any unfortunate occurrence, in the least degree concerning the individual addressing him, his visage altered in a moment to an expression of deep veneration, or of grave sympathy.* The general tone of his mind, however, being decidedly cheerful, the humorous aspect was that in which he most frequently appeared. It remains only to be mentioned, in an account of his personal peculiarities, that his voice was slightly affected by the indistinctness which is so general in the county of Northumberland, in pronouncing the letter *r*, and that this was more observable when he spoke in a solemn manner, than on other occasions.

Sir Walter Scott possessed, in an eminent degree, the power of imagination,

* His more rapt and enthusiastic aspect has been conveyed to marble by Mr. Joseph, formerly of Edinburgh, now of London.

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with the gift of memory. If to this be added his strong tendency to venerate past things, we have at once the most obvious features of his intellectual character. A desultory course of reading had brought him into acquaintance with almost all the fictitious literature that existed before his own day, as well as the minutest points of British, and more particularly Scottish history.

No poet or author since the days of Homer was ever so completely a domestic observer, or a national writer, and probably none has ever conferred more lasting celebrity on the scenes which he describes. The border wars—the lawless violence of the Highland clans—the romantic superstitions of the dark ages, with their lingering remains in Scotland—the state of manners at every period of his country's annals—the scene of any remarkable event—are all to be found in his pages—and scarcely a mountain or promontory "rears its head unsung" from Tweed to John o'Groat's. In short, we may apply to him what Cicero so happily says of the great poet to whom, *in this respect*, we have compared him. "Quæ regio? quæ ora? qui locus Græciæ (Scotiæ)? quæ species formæ? quæ pugna? quæ acies? quid remigium? qui motus animorum? qui ferarum? non ita expictus est, ut quæ ipse non viderit, nos ut videremus efficerit?"

His easy and familiar habits had also introduced him to an extensive observation of the varieties of human character. His immense memory retained the ideas thus acquired, and his splendid imagination gave them new shape and colour. Thus, his literary character rests almost exclusively upon his power of combining and embellishing past events, and his skill in delineating natural character. In early life, accident threw his exertions into the shape of verse—in later life, into prose; but, in whatever form they appear, the powers are not much different. The same magician is still at work, re-awaking the figures and events of history, or sketching the characters which we every day see around us, and investing the whole with the light of a most extraordinary fancy. His versified writings, though replete with good feeling, display neither the high imaginings nor the profound sympathies which are expected in poetry; their charm lies almost entirely in the re-creation of beings long since passed away, or the conception of others who might be supposed to have once existed. As some of the material elements of poetry were thus wanting, it was fortunate that he at last preferred prose as a vehicle for his ideas—a medium of communication in which no more was expected than what he was able or inclined to give, while it afforded a scope for the delineation of familiar character, which was nearly denied in poetry. As the discoverer and successful cultivator of this kind of fictitious writing, Sir Walter Scott must rank among the very highest names in British literature—with Shakspeare and with Milton.

Among the minor powers of his mind, humour was one of the most prominent. Both in his prose writings, and in private conversation, he was perpetually making droll application of some ancient adage, of some snatch of popular literature, or some whimsical anecdote of real life, which he happened to think appropriate to the occasion. He was characterised, to a degree uncommon in men of much less genius, by his worldly sagacity and common sense; the whole tone of his conversation was eminently rational—replete, no doubt, with benevolence, with humour, and with lively illustration, but never for a moment forsaking the walk of sound reflection and wisdom.

It is by far the greatest glory of Sir Walter Scott, that he shone equally as a good and virtuous man, as he did in his capacity of the first fictitious writer of the age. His behaviour through life was marked by undeviating integrity and purity, insomuch that no scandalous whisper was ever yet circulated against him. The traditionary recollection of his early life is burdened with no stain of any sort. His character as a husband and a father is altogether irreproachable. Indeed, in no single relation of life does it appear that he ever incurred the least blame. His good sense, and good feeling united, appear to have guided him aright through all the difficulties and temptations of life; and, even as a politician, though blamed by many for his exclusive sympathy in the cause of established rule, he was always acknowledged to be too benevolent and too unobtrusive to call for severe censure. Along with the most perfect uprightness of conduct, he was characterised by extraordinary simplicity of manners. He was invariably gracious and kind, and it was impossible ever to detect in his conversation a symptom of his grounding the slightest title to consideration upon his literary fame, or of his even being conscious of it. Of all men living, the most modest, as likewise the greatest and most virtuous, was Sir Walter Scott.

At a meeting of some of the friends and admirers of Sir Walter Scott, in the vicinity of Melrose, on Sept. 29, the following resolutions were agreed to:—1. That a monument shall be erected to the memory of this distinguished individual on some conspicuous spot in the neighbourhood of Abbotsford, and in the midst

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of those scenes which his genius has immortalised. 2. That for this purpose a subscription shall be opened, to which his friends and admirers in every part of the empire shall be invited to contribute. 3. That in order to gratify all classes of his neighbours, by whom he was esteemed and loved, those who cannot afford to make a pecuniary contribution shall be allowed to give any kind of assistance which may be most convenient to them, either in erecting, or in providing and conveying the materials of the monument.

In order to carry these resolutions into effect, the following committee was appointed:—Sir David Brewster, of Allerly, Convener; Sir Adam Ferguson; Colonel Ferguson, Huntlyburn; Colonel Scott, Ravenswood; Thos. Bruce, Esq. Langlie; James Scott, Esq. Darnlie; G. P. R. James, Esq. Maxpoffle; James Curle, Esq. Melrose, Sec.; D. Spence, Esq. Melrose, Treasurer; J. Richardson, Esq. Sec. London; S. Rogers, Esq. Treasurer, London.

On the 5th of October a meeting was held at Edinburgh, to consider of erecting some lasting monument to Sir Walter Scott. Noblemen and gentlemen of all parties and politics assembled to do honour to the illustrious dead. Among those most prominent were the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Lothian, Earls Rosebery and Dalhousie, Lords Balmeny and Meadowbank, the Lord Advocate, Sir G. Clerk, Sir J. G. Craig, Sir W. Rae, Sir T. Dick Lauder, Sir J. Forbes, Sir G. Ballingall, Professor Wilson, &c. The Lord Provost was in the chair. The resolutions were brought forward by the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Rosebery, the Lord Advocate, Professor Wilson, Lord Meadowbank, Sir Geo. Clerk, and Sir John Forbes. It was determined to erect a monument in Edinburgh; and a committee to conduct the subscription was appointed. Sir John Forbes, on behalf of the banks of Edinburgh, creditors of Sir Walter, subscribed 500*l.* towards the object of the meeting; and before the close of the meeting 1100*l.* was subscribed from twenty-four subscribers alone. Committees were then nominated for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London. The following are the terms of the principal resolution:—"That this meeting, in accordance with what they believe to be the general wish and hope of his countrymen, are of opinion that a public memorial should be erected in the metropolis of Scotland to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, on a scale worthy of his great name, and fitted to convey to future times an adequate testimony of the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries." It was moved and seconded by the Lord Advocate and Professor Wilson, whose eloquent and appropriate speeches excited great interest.

SIR J. C. HONYWOOD, BART.

Sept. 12. At Evington, Kent, aged 45, Sir John Courtenay Honywood, the fifth Baronet of that place (1660); nephew to the Earl of Devon, the Countess of Mountnorris, the late Countess of Lisburne, Lady Carteret, &c.

He was the only son of Sir John the fourth Baronet, by the Hon. Frances Courtenay, second daughter of William second Viscount Courtenay, and sister to the present Earl of Devon. He succeeded his father in March 1806, and served the office of High Sheriff of Kent in 1812. He was highly respected by his numerous tenants and dependents, who always found in him a liberal landlord and kind friend.

Sir J. C. Honywood married, July 27, 1808, Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir William Henry Cooper, Bart. of Nova Scotia, and had issue: 1. Mary, who died April 6, 1829, in her 19th year; 2. Isabella-Charlotte, who died in 1812; 3. a son and heir, born in 1812; 4. a son, born in 1816; and 5. a daughter, born in 1818.

SIR EVERARD HOME, BART.

Aug. 31. At his apartments in Chelsea College, aged 76, Sir Everard Home, of Well Manor Farm, co. Southampton, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to his Majesty, Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, Honorary Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, V.P.R.S. and F.S.A.

This distinguished surgeon was of Scottish descent, and the son of Robert Home, esq. of Greenlaw Castle, co. Berwick, himself a practitioner of eminence, by Mary, daughter of Colonel Hutchinson.

Sir Everard at an early age embraced the profession of surgery, which he studied under the celebrated John Hunter, who was his brother-in-law, and which he practised with the greatest success in the metropolis, for more than forty years.

His surgical publications were voluminous, and of high repute. Among them were "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," in two vols. 4to, in which are explained the preparations in the Hunterian Collection, illustrated by 171 engravings; an "Hunterian Oration" in honour of surgery, and in memory of those practitioners by whose labours it has been advanced, delivered in the theatre of the college, February 14, 1814; and Practical Observations on the treatment of Ulcers on the Legs, considered as a branch of military surgery, 1797; Observations on Cancer, 1805; and Practical Observa-

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tions on the Treatment of Stricture in the Urethra and in the Œsophagus," 3 vols. 8vo. Besides these, Sir Everard contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions, and a variety of ably-written articles to the Medical Periodicals of the day. His late Majesty, when Prince Regent, raised him to the dignity of a Baronet, by patent dated Jan. 2, 1813, and also conferred on him the appointment of Sergeant-Surgeon, in which office he was continued by the present King. Sir Everard was also Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, and Honorary Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons; for many years he was the President of the College.

Sir Everard married in 1792 Jane, daughter and coheiress of the Rev. Dr. Tunstall, and widow of Stephen Thompson, esq. by whom he had two sons, and four daughters: I. Sir James-Everard Home, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1798, and is a Captain R.N.; 2. William-Archibald; 3. Jane, married in 1822 to Capt. Forbes, R.N.; 4. Mary-Elizabeth, married in 1815 to Charles-Powlett Rushworth, esq. of Farningford Hill in the Isle of Wight; 5. Harriet-Catherine; and 6. Charlotte.

A Portrait of Sir Everard Home was painted by Sir William Beechey, from which there is a private engraving.

LIEUT.-COL. PHILLIPS.

Sept. 11. At his house in Lambeth, of cholera, Molesworth Phillips, esq. Lieut.-Col. of Marines, the last surviving companion of the illustrious circumnavigator Cook, of whose death he was an eye-witness, and to a certain extent the avenger.

Col. Phillips was born in August 1756, of a good family in Ireland, where he once possessed considerable property. He at first entered into the Royal Navy, but, by the advice of his friend, Sir Joseph Banks, shortly altered his course—without, however, abandoning that sea-life to which his predilections originally led him, by accepting a commission in the Marines. As Lieutenant in this service, he had the honour (for an honour in the best meaning of the word it was) to be selected to command the detachment which accompanied Capt. Cook on his third or last voyage. Lieut. Phillips, whose bravery and presence of mind were well known to Capt. Cook, was on shore at Owhyhee, and by his side, in the fatal affray which robbed this country of one of its brightest ornaments, and mankind of a benefactor. Phillips certainly wounded the savage who struck the deadly blow, for the man was seen instantly to fall; but whether actually killed or not, the confusion that ensued rendered it impossible, as it would have been fruitless to discover. Lieut. Phillips was himself severely wounded, which is particularly alluded to in the History of the Voyage by Capt. King, LL.D. and F.R.S.; and Phillips is represented in the interesting representation of that melancholy catastrophe, by Weber, so well engraved by Bartolozzi or Byrne.

An accident which immediately followed this mournful event, displays the heroic courage and deeply-seated humanity of the young officer, in a more clear and beautiful light than they could be placed by any effort of language. Wounded in two or three places, and foreseeing the inevitable slaughter of all such parts of the ship's company as remained on shore after the Captain's death, he, with his men, swam off to the boats, which he reached, and was safe under the protection of their musquetry; when, looking around, he saw at a distance a marine, badly wounded, and making but slow progress through the waves, pursued by some of the natives, who were gaining on him so fast, that without assistance it was evidently impossible he could escape. Lieut. Phillips immediately turned back, lent his aid to the disabled marine, kept off his pursuers by his loud threats and menacing gestures, and finally, after a struggle in which his strength was nearly exhausted, succeeded in getting his charge on board in safety. It may be asserted, without risk of contradiction, that ancient and modern history would in vain search for a nobler instance of disinterested unostentatious bravery, or a more undeniable proof of genuine goodness of heart.

In consequence of a dispute with Mr. Williamson, one of the Lieutenants of the Resolution, (afterwards Capt. Williamson, broke for misconduct in the battle of Camperdown) he and Mr. Phillips took the earliest opportunity of settling their quarrel on shore. Williamson armed himself with one of the ship's long pistols. Phillips was provided only with a small one that he usually carried in his pocket. They fired, missed, and were preparing to re-load, when an old officer, who acted as second to both, required the parties to exchange pistols. Williamson refused, and the affair, consequently, thus far ended. But meeting afterwards in an assembly-room at the Cape of Good Hope, Williamson suddenly, and quite unexpectedly, drew his sword and ran at Phillips, who was unarmed. The latter, however, avoided the thrust, instantly snatched a sword from the scabbard of a gentleman who was standing close to him, disarmed his assailant, and most likely would have punished him for his assassin-like attack,

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had not the company present interfered to prevent farther mischief.

Col. Phillips was well acquainted with the ex-Bishop of Autun, M. de Talleyrand, when he was an exile in this country, showing him much kindness and hospitality; and when the latter was obliged by our Government to seek refuge in America, his English friend, thinking him rather harshly dealt by, assisted in fitting him out for his voyage, and accompanied him to Falmouth. Some years afterwards Col. Phillips and his family were among the *détenus* under Napoleon's arbitrary decree. The Colonel made an appeal to the gratitude of M. Talleyrand, then in full power, who suffered two letters to remain unanswered. A third, couched in warm, if not rather strong terms, produced an order for the release of the whole of the English family; but in passing through Paris in their way to England, the head of it in vain solicited an audience of his former friend, the Minister, to thank him for his interference, though tardy, in their behalf.

Col. Phillips married a daughter of Dr. Burney, the elegant historian of Music, and thus allied himself to a family highly distinguished in the literary world—to Dr. Charles Burney, the great Greek Scholar; to Madame D'Arblay, the celebrated novelist; and to Admiral Burney, the laborious and faithful author of "A History of Voyages of Discovery," who was one of Cook's Lieutenants in both his last voyages; and hence originated a friendship between the latter and the subject of this notice, which continued uninterrupted by any of those vexations that too often embitter the cup of life, till the death of the Admiral dissolved it. But Col. Phillips cherished to the latest moment his love for the memory of his companion in danger, his last request having been that his remains should be deposited in the grave of his earliest and most deservedly respected friend.

Capt. G. S. Smith.

Sept. 13. At Charmouth, Dorsetshire, of cholera, George Sidney Smith, esq. a Post Captain R.N. nephew to Admiral Sir W. Sidney Smith, K.C.B. with whose gallant but unfortunate protégé, the late Captain John Wesley Wright, he was taken prisoner inthe Vinceso brig May 8, 1804.

We next find him serving as a midshipman of the Redwing 18, Capt. the Hon. Robert C. Spencer, and receiving a wound in the thigh, at the attack upon Cassis, near Toulon, by a squadron under Capt. Thomas Ussher, Aug. 18, 1813. His first commission bears date Jan. 21, 1814; and in April following he was appointed to the Undaunted frigate, commanded by the last-named officer. Having become well versed in French during several years captivity at Verdun, Lieut. Smith was selected by Capt. Ussher to command the boat in which Napoleon Buonaparte embarked when quitting France for Elba; and he appears to have been afterwards landed at Caprasa, as temporary governor of that Island. His next appointments were, Jan. 5, 1816, to the Albion 74, fitting out for the flag of Sir Charles V. Penrose, in which ship he bore a part in the battle of Algiers; and, May 13, 1817, to the Satellite 18, Capt. James Murray, on the Mediterranean station. He was promoted to the command of the Bustard sloop, employed in the West Indies, Mar. 12, 1827; and advanced to the rank of Captain in Aug. 1828.

Robert Spottiswoode, Esq.

Sept. 2. At Carlisle, aged 41, Robert Spottiswoode, Esq. This amiable gentleman was very unexpectedly removed from a large sphere of usefulness to the inexpressible regret of his numerous friends. Mr. Spottiswoode had been to the Lakes, where he caught cold from getting wet; and his death is attributed to rheumatic fever occasioned by that cold. The fever had been greatly subdued, and there was every reason to expect his speedy recovery; but the strength of his constitution was, unfortunately, not sufficient to resist the debility consequent upon the attack, and on Sunday general effusion took place, under which he expired.

He was the youngest son of the late John Spottiswoode, of Spottiswoode, Esq. by the youngest daughter of the late Wm. Strahan, Esq., M.P. his Majesty's printer. He had recently removed into the private house of his uncle the late Andrew Strahan, Esq., king's printer, in whose fortune Mr. R. Spottiswoode considerably participated. He was a partner in business with his elder brother Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq., king's printer, and from his abilities and activity his death will be a great loss to that most extensive establishment. From respect to his private worth and public qualifications he had been recently elected by his brother liverymen one of the stock-keepers of the Company of Stationers.

Arthur Tyton, Esq. F.L.S.

Sept. 8. At his residence, on Wimbledon Common, in his 81st year, Arthur Tyton, Esq. F.S.L.

This venerable and well-known collector of the Topography and Antiquities

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of the County of Surrey, was descended from the ancient family of Titon,* and was the last known survivor of his name, which has thus become extinct. His father, John Tyton, Esq. for many years honourably filled the situation of Solicitor to the Board of Customs for London and the Northern Ports, and was particularly distinguished for his ability in drawing up those Acts of Parliament which relate to the revenue. He died in Castle Street, Holborn, Feb. 19, 1790, in his 79th year. The late Mr. Tyton was born in Bloomsbury Square, April 26th, 1752, and was christened at St. George's Church, May 21st, when he received the name of Arthur, from his noble godfather, Arthur Onslow, the celebrated Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Tyton received his education at St. Paul's School; and at sixteen years of age he was placed in the Custom House, under his father, whom he succeeded on his decease. In this situation he continued for the very extended term of fifty-five years, after which service he was permitted to retire from his official duties upon a handsome and honourable pension; which gave him the means and leisure of enjoying his favourite pursuits without interruption. One of these was the study of Botany; and not only was his extensive garden arranged according to the Linnæan system (a proof of his knowledge of the science), but Mr. Bray, the able editor of the History of Surrey, acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Tyton for a revised copy of Professor Martyn's List of Indigenous Plants of Surrey, with many additions, printed in that work. He also contributed to it a copious catalogue of engraved views, maps, portraits, and other prints relating to the same county, compiled from his own very extensive materials. The amassing and arranging of his celebrated library and collections for Surrey, formed the chief pleasure and pursuit of his retirement and his latter years; and they embraced every publication connected with the county, from the largest folio to the smallest pamphlet; with representations of every distinguished object and person within its limits, to the number of many thousands, arranged in portfolios according to their hundreds and places. His topographical collection included both prints and drawings, the latter of which were chiefly made especially for himself, at a very considerable expense, by the Bucklers, Hassells, Schnebelie, and other artists, and consisted of interior and exterior views of churches, monuments, pulpits, fonts, armorial ensigns, gentlemen's seats, and a vast variety of public buildings, and other subjects; very many of which have never been engraved. With such a taste, it will be easily supposed that Mr. Tyton was a great admirer of the Gentleman's Magazine, and looked for the appearance of the monthly numbers with the highest interest. In his domestic habits he was particularly hospitable and convivial, and was a regular frequenter of the Shades, by Old London Bridge, in which he had his favourite box, where he was for many years accustomed to enjoy the social converse of his acquaintances, and continued his visits until the building was taken down. Age will most commonly bring upon an individual, and infallibly upon an antiquary, a certain degree of eccentricity; and therefore Mr. Tyton was old-fashioned in his dress, and singular and somewhat blunt in his manners, while a certain rigidity of form and hardness of feature, that he possessed, might lead a stranger to mistake his character; but in both public and private life he was a man of sterling integrity and worth, and his disposition and affluence alike enabled him to perform many noble acts of generosity in secret, as well as to place his name as a subscriber to most of the public charities established in, or connected with, the county in which he resided. Though at the period of his decease he was far advanced in years, he was active, animated, and in full possession of all his mental faculties, without the appearance of any considerable waste of physical strength; and his last illness continued but a few days. His remains were deposited in the family vault, at the east end of Merton churchyard, with those of his father, mother, and two sisters; and his property is inhe-

* Maximilian Titon was Seigneur d'Ognon, De Bêtra, Istres, and Lançon; Secretary to the King, House, and Crown of France; and Director-General of the Royal Arsenals of the Kingdom, to Louis XIV. His grandfather came from Scotland, and settled in France; and his sponsor was Maximilian Duke de Bethune, after whom he was named. He died Jan. 29, 1711, at the age of 80. His fourth son, Evrard Tyton, Seigneur De Tillet, was ancient Maître d'Hotel to the Dauphiness Marie Adelaide of Savoy, mother of Louis XV.; and was the designer of that extraordinary monument, called the "*Parnasse François*, erected to the glory of the nation and Louis the Great; and to the memory of the illustrious Poets and Musicians of France." It was executed in bronze by Louis Garnier, the sculptor, in 1718; and M. Titon was the author of several works describing it. The armorial ensigns, attributed to the family of Titon, were—Gules, a chevron Or between three knight's helmets, the two in chief addorsed in profile, that in base full-faced Argent.

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rited by his only nephew, Arthur B. Blakiston, Esq. son of the late Rev. John Blakiston, Rector of Barford, in the county of Bedford, who married the elder sister of Mr. Tyton Nov. 13, 1789.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 3. In Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Frances O'Grady, sister to the late Viscountess Harberton and Mrs. Helen Lee.

Sept. 4. At Hammersmith, Rachel Anderdon, wife of F. Anderdon, esq. dau. and coheiress of the late Richard Alexander.

Sept. 8. Capt. Nath. Vassall, R.N. youngest son of late Wm. V. esq. of Battersea-rise.

Sept. 23. In Manchester-street, Lieut. Col. Tucker, late of 29th foot.

Sept. 24. At Chelsea, in his 77th year, W. Forssteen, esq.

Lately. At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Rayner, of Howard-street, Strand, aged 69, Mr. W. H. Remington, 40 years ago the "Charles Surface" and "Puff" of the Liverpool Company, and upwards of 18 years Prompter of the York and Hull Theatres.

At Islington, in his 82d year, Charles Carpenter, esq. formerly of Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey.

Oct. 2. At Camberwell, aged 94, Mary, widow of Mr. J. Ackland, formerly of the same place.

Oct. 4. At Islington, the wife of E. Flower, esq.

Oct. 6. At Kentish-town, aged 84, T. Hird, esq. late of the General Post-office.

Aged 75, John Peacock, of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

Oct. 7. In Furnival's-inn, by accident while engaged in making some chemical experiments, Alex. Barry, esq. F.R.S. Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry at Guy's Hospital.

In the Borough-road, in his 76th year, Henry Jacob, esq. one of the most celebrated Hebrew scholars in Europe.

Oct. 9. Suddenly, aged 70, the Rev. Thos. Stanley, a dissenting minister of Hind-street chapel, Manchester-square.

At Islington, aged 74, Joseph Sutton Loder, esq.

Oct. 12. At Stoke Newington, aged 61, Mr. C. Law.

Oct. 13. Suddenly, at his brother's, in Queen-square, Westminster, Geo. Gregorie, esq. He took his degree at Oxford, of M.A. (grand compounder) Oct. 10, 1822.

Oct. 14. In Brompton Crescent, aged 74, Mr. John Thomas, of St. James's-street.

Oct. 16. At Gore House, Kensington Gore, aged 80, the Hon. Thomas Windsor.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Sept.* ... Mrs. Rayner, widow of John Rayner, esq. formerly of Wicken Hall, near Soham. Her remains were interred in Wicken church, and the children of the two village schools, established and supported by this lady's bounty, amounting to more than 100 girls and boys, followed her body to the grave. Mrs. Rayner has made a provision in her will for the permanent support of the schools.

CORNWALL.—*Sept.* 10. Lieut. Geo. Bettisworth, R. N. third son of J. B. Trevanion, esq. of Carhays Castle.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Oct.* 1. At his father's, Bakewell, aged 33, Edward Barker, esq. of the lead works, Sheffield. He superintended the mineralogical department in the Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town, and lately delivered lectures on chemistry in the Church-street medical school. The doctrines of moral and political philosophy were also a favourite object of his pursuit; and one of his latest literary essays was an excellent paper "On the advantages likely to accrue from a more accurate inquiry into some of the conditions affecting the happiness of Society."

DEVON.—*Sept.* 27. At Stonehouse, the wife of Capt. Pilford, C.B., R.N.

Oct. 8. At Plymouth, aged 70, Commander Robert Parry.

DORSET.—*Aug.* 19. At Milbourn St. Andrew, aged 56, of apoplexy, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Mason Chamberlin, late of Blandford Forum.

Sept. 20. Aged 68, Peter Jolliff, esq. an alderman of Poole.

Sept. 28. At Stowford Rectory, aged 75, Wm. Webber, esq. formerly one of the Secretaries of the Government of Bengal, under Warren Hastings, esq., and Lord Cornwallis.

Oct. 7. At Shaftesbury, James Cox, esq., solicitor, and alderman of that borough, only son of George Cox, Esq., late of Fifehead-house.

ESSEX.—*Lately.* At Bradfield, aged 82, Paul Little, shoemaker. He prided himself upon his unflinching Toryism and loyalty; and, although Bradfield abounds with "true blue" partisans, none were more zealous in the cause. He was a strict observer of the birthday of King George the Third, and the 4th of June always found him sitting in his parlour, in an old arm chair, dressed fancifully with laurels and evergreens, with a brown jug of mild ale before him; out of which he had, for nearly half a century, quaffed his sovereign's health. He left a will, in which, among other characteristic directions, he ordered that his coffin should be painted *blue;* and the following epitaph:

> Here lies Paul Little! give him his due,
> When he was alive he was a True Blue;
> His age was 82 and no more,
> Of shoes he made in one shop 1100 score!

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Oct. 6. At Waltham Cross, G. L. F. Whinfield, esq. seventh son of the late Rev. W. Whinfield, Vicar of Ramsey and Dovercourt-cum-Harwich, Essex.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. — *Sept.* 18. At Cirencester, Mary Mills, widow of Edw. Wilbraham, esq.

Sept. 21. Near Bristol, Sarah, wife of Chas. Hurst, esq. late of Hinckley, Leicestershire.

HANTS.—*Sept.* 18. Robt. Hicks, esq. of Afton House, Isle of Wight. His death was occasioned by running a rose-thorn between his fingers.

Sept. 19. Henrietta Maria, wife of the Rev. R. Dickinson, Rector of Headley, Hants.

Sept. 30. At Ryde, I. W., aged 20, Isabella, eldest dau. of Sir W. Milman, Bart.

Oct. 2. At Mudiford, Christchurch, Jane, wife of Sir G. Shee, Bart.

KENT.—*Sept.* 23. At Woolwich, aged 76, the Right Hon. Lady Emily Macleod.

Sept. 29. At Broke, Halsted, aged 83, Peter Pemell, esq. above thirty years Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate of the county.

Oct. 11. At Gravesend, John Vivion, esq. late Lieut.-Col. R.A.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Oct.* 11. At Beau-Manor Park, Lucy, the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bainbrigge Herrick, esq. of Merridale-house, Staffordshire.

LINCOLN.—*Sept.* . . In his 33rd year, Thos. Clark, esq. one of the surgeons of the Lincoln County Hospital.

Sept. 22. Aged 73, Mr. Wm. Fowler, of Winterton. He was the laborious and ingenious self-taught draughtsman, engraver, and publisher of various Roman tessellated pavements, subjects in ancient stained glass, and architectural antiquities, which introduced him to the countenance and support of several of the most distinguished literary and scientific characters in the church and state, to the Universities, and other eminent societies and institutions, to most of the principal nobility, and to the Royal Family of Great Britain.

NORFOLK.—*Sept.* 12. At Ketteringham, Frances-Mary, dau. of N. W. Peach, esq. M.P.

OXON. — *Lately.* At Oxford, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Geo. Reece, of Mathon.

SALOP.—*Sept.* 21. At Sansaw, Martha, wife of the Rev. L. Gardner, D.D., Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham.

SOMERSET.—*Aug.* 15. At Bath, Edm. Anderson, esq. alderman of that city, and an active magistrate for the county of Somerset.

Sept. 22. Anne, second dau. of the Hon. J. Talbot, Evercreech House.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* In the Poor House of St. Mary, Lichfield, aged 114, Ann Jenney. She was able to read moderately sized print, without spectacles, a fortnight before she died.

SUFFOLK.—*Oct.* 1. At Ickworth, aged 7 months, Adelaide, dau. of Earl Jermyn.

SURREY.— *Sept.* 29. At Richmond, aged 79, Lady W. Wynn, relict of the late Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.

SUSSEX.—*Sept.* 12. At Brighton, aged 43, Edw. Michael Ward, esq. Minister Plenipotentiary at Dresden. Mr. Ward was the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Robert Ward, brother to the late Visc. Bangor, and was united, in 1815, to Lady Matilda Charlotte Stewart, (sister to the present Marquis of Londonderry,) by whom he has left a son and a daughter.

Sept. 25. At Hastings, aged 52, Lt.-Col. Edw. Eardley Wilmot, Royal Horse Artillery.

Sept. 27. At Brighton, Lady Ball, widow of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Alex. Ball, Bart. many years Governor of the island of Malta, and the intimate friend of Nelson and Collingwood.

Sept. 28. At her marine villa, Littlehampton, aged 88, Hannah, dau. and coheiress of the late Samuel Rush, of Ford House, Hertfordshire, and Chislehurst, Kent, esq. widow of the late John Meyrick, of Peterborough House, Middlesex, and mother of Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, of Goodrich Court, Hereford, K. H.

YORK. — *Sept.* 11. At Otterington-hall, aged 55, Charlotte, wife of John-George Boss, esq. R.N. and cousin-german to Earl Grey. She was the third dau. of Sir James Pennyman, the 5th Bart. of Ormsby in Cleveland, by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Hen. Grey, of Howick, Bart.; was marr. 1st, in 1805, to Charles, youngest brother of the present Sir Geo. Robinson, Bart. who died on the 8th of May following; and secondly to Captain Boss, in 1812.

Sept. 29. Lt.-Col. Gossip, of Thorpe Arch Hall, near Leeds.

Oct. 2. At Newton Kyme, near Tadcaster, Christiana, relict of the late Lt.-Col. Marshall.

At Bowling Hall, near Bradford, aged 68, Hamlet Bent, esq.

WALES.—*Sept.* 20. Aged 68, the celebrated poet David Jones, of Rhuddlan, Flintshire.

SCOTLAND.—*Aug.* 15. At Southfield, Stirling, Robert Colquhoun, esq. 5th Bombay N. Inf.

Aug. 23. Wm. M'Gavin, esq. agent to the British Linen Company's Bank in Glasgow, and author of "The Protestant," and other able works.

Lately. At Dundee, Richard Usher, clown of Drury Lane. Since he left London, three years ago, he had been engaged at various provincial theatres. He has left ten children.

At Inverness, of cholera, Donald Mac-

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donald, one of the best Gaelic poets of the present day. He had in view the publishing of a volume of poems and songs.

Sept. 12. At Edinburgh, Maj. Cheape, of the Bengal establishment.

Sept. 19. At Cromarty-house, aged 55, Sir Michael Benignus Clare, Knight, Physician-Gen. and member of the Privy Council, Jamaica. He was knighted by patent dated Sept. 14, 1822.

Sept. 20. At his house in Fortwilliam, the Right Rev. Ronald M'Donald, Roman Catholic Bishop in the western district of Scotland.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* James John Leaky, M.D. Professor of the practice of Medicine, on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun, in Dublin.

Aged 60, Sir Nicholus Loftus, of Mount Loftus, co. Kilkenny, Bart.

Aged 46, the Hon. Francis Charles Annesley, a retired Commander R.N., brother to the Earl of Annesley. He married in 1813 Mary, dau. of Wm. Radcliffe, and had a daughter.

In Limerick, Richard Franklin, esq. surgeon. He commenced his professional career as Assistant Surgeon on board the Valiant, 74, in 1782.

Aug. 16. At Cork, Captain Thomas Triphook, h. p. 59th regt.

Sept. 1. At Derry, aged 41, Alexander Alexander, esq. of Foyle-park, an active magistrate.

Sept. 20. At Ballyvaston, aged 103, Mr. Hervey Murphy.

Sept. 22. At Dublin, aged 106, Aaron Botts, a Chelsea extern pensioner. He served in most of the general engagements in America.

ABROAD.—His Highness Maharajah Rajah Sree Sirfojee, Rajah of Tanjore, after a peaceful reign of thirty-four years, during which he enjoyed the unvarying protection and respect of the British government.

Aug. 30. At Paris, in his 60th year, of cholera, M. Antoine Leonard Chezy, a distinguished oriental scholar. He was a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, and one of the editors of the "Journal des Savans." Madame Chezy, his widow, is daughter of the celebrated Madame de Krudener.

Sept. 1. At Paris, of the cholera, Baron de Zach, the oldest and one of the most celebrated of modern astronomers.

Sept. 6. At Lausanne, of a rapid decline, after having given birth to a daughter on the 6th of July, Louise, wife of Sir Thomas D. Hesketh, of Rufford-hall, co. Lancaster, Bart. Her maiden name was Allamund, and she became the second wife of Sir T. D. Hesketh Sept. 15, 1821.

Sept. 15. Drowned in the Lake of Como, aged 28, Captain Lock, son of W. Lock, esq. of Norbury Park, by a daughter of the late Duchess of Leinster and W. Ogilvie, esq. He was a distinguished amateur artist. About three years ago, Captain Lock married Miss Selina Tollemache, dau. of Adm. and Lady Elizabeth Tollemache, by whom he has left an infant daughter.

Sept. 16. Whilst leading a detachment of the British battalion with some Portuguese troops against the Miguelites, on the heights in front of the lines of Oporto, Major Staunton, son of Myles Staunton, esq. of Mountjoy-square, Dublin. He had opposed to him the Commander-in-chief of the Miguelite army and 2500 men, but Major Staunton charged, and put them to flight: amidst shouts of victory, he received, however, a ball in his abdomen, and died in about twelve hours. Major Staunton had earnestly solicited, as a favour, to be allowed to perform the duty in which he so gallantly fell. He received from Don Pedro the rank of Major, and the order of the Tower and Sword. He was interred on the 18th in the British burial-ground at Oporto.

Sept. 19. Of cholera, the wife of Sir Robert Adair, British Minister at Brussels. She was of French extraction, and had been many years separated from her husband.

Sept. 20. Drowned in the Lac de Gauve, near Cantereto, in the Pyrennees (within a month after their marriage), Wm. Henry Pattisson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and Sarah-Frances, his wife, only dau. of the late Rees Goring Thomas, esq. He was the eldest son of W. H. Pattisson, esq. of Witham, in Essex. He had been educated for the bar, and had chosen the home circuit. On their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Pattisson went to the Continent, and were amongst the Pyrennees, at a very small lake, not bigger than a large pond, formed of the melting snow, but very pellucid and deep; which, for its great beauty, is generally visited and crossed by the tourist. The waterman who kept a boat being dead, Mr. and Mrs. Pattisson were induced to trust themselves alone in the boat. Owing to the great clearness of the water, Mr. Pattisson is supposed to have mistaken its depth, and to have thrust the oar into the water to push the boat along. Not touching the bottom, as he expected to do, he overbalanced himself, and fell head foremost into the lake. As he was falling, Mrs. Pattisson was seen to seize hold of his coat, and in doing so was drawn into the water with him. Mr. Pattisson never rose again; his wife was discovered twice on the surface of the water, after which she sunk.

Lately. The Duchess de Coigny, mother-in-law of General Sebastiani. It is said that gold to the amount of 500,000 f. was found in her apartment.

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ADDITION TO OBITUARY.

The late dowager Countess Manvers (whose death is recorded in p. 286) was very honourably distinguished by her charities, which are said to have exceeded 1500*l.* per annum, a large portion of her income. In 1791 she established a school for twelve female children at Budby Notts, near Thoresby Park, the family residence. A neat gothic cottage was erected for the mistress with a spacious school room. The children were admitted on recommendations at the age of eight, were clothed entirely during their stay in the school; had their dinners on Sundays at Thoresby, where they assembled at 9 o'clock to repeat the collect for the day, and church catechism, and then walked with their mistress to Perlethorpe chapel, where their Patroness invariably attended. On leaving the school at the age of 14, the children were allowed each 10*l.* which was put into the Savings Bank and the book given to them. Subsequently six children, were added, and they continue in the school until they are 15 years old.

On the death of Earl Manvers in 1816, the Countess retired to Holme Pierrepont House, and since that time the school has not had so many visits from its kind patroness. But it was continued and warmly patronised by the present Countess, and the strictest attention is paid in every respect to the attainment of the object of so benevolent and highly useful an institution.

To all her old servants the Countess bequeathed pensions and large gratuities. Her remains were interred at Holme Pierrepoint, attended by her son Earl Manvers, and every near relation of the family, and a wish she had frequently expressed was fulfilled to the very letter, namely a chain was passed round her coffin, which connected it with that of her husband, so that in death as well as in life the were inseparably united.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 23, 1832.

Christened.			Buried.							
Males 1066	2037		Males 884	1815		2 and 5	196	50 and 60	171
Females 971			Females 931		Between	5 and 10	101	60 and 70	165
						10 and 20	70	70 and 80	162
						20 and 30	132	80 and 90	51
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old				416		30 and 40	134	90 and 100	8
						40 and 50	219		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Oct. 17,

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
57	5	33	5	19	6	34	6	36	8	39	3

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Oct. 22,

Kent Bags	7*l.*	0*s.* to 10*l.*	0*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	10*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.* 11*s.*
Sussex	0*l.*	0*s.* to 0*l.*	0*s.*	Kent Pockets	7*l.* 0*s.* to 10*l.* 0*s.*
Essex	0*l.*	0*s.* to 0*l.*	0*s.*	Sussex	6*l.* 6*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*
Farnham (fine)	12*l.*	0*s.* to 14*l.*	0*s.*	Essex	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Oct. 22,

Smithfield, Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 7*s.* to 1*l.* 13*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.*	0*d.* to 4*s.*	0*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.*	0*d.* to 4*s.*	8*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 22:	
Veal	4*s.*	0*d.* to 4*s.*	8*d.*	Beasts 3,204	Calves 151
Pork	4*s.*	4*d.* to 5*s.*	2*d.*	Sheep & Lambs 22,090	Pigs 160

COAL MARKET, Oct. 22,

Walls Ends, from 17*s.* 3*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 6*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 62*s.* Mottled, 70*s.* Curd, 74*s.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, *Oct.* 27, 1832.

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 244.——Ellesmere and Chester, 74.——Grand Junction, 230½.——Kennet and Avon, 26½.——Leeds and Liverpool, 468.——Regent's, 16¼. ——Rochdale, 90.——London Dock Stock, 60¼.——St. Katharine's, 75½.——West India, 115.——Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 180.——Grand Junction Water Works, 55.——West Middlesex, 72½.——Globe Insurance, 139.——Guardian, 25½. Hope, 6.——Chartered Gas Light, 52½.——Imperial Gas, 47½.——Phœnix, 5 pm. ——Independent, 40.——General United, 36½.——Canada Land Company, 39.—— Reversionary Interest, 120.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26 to October 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	75	58	30, 33	fine	11	60	70	60	30, 25	fair
27	60	74	59	, 11	do.	12	60	65	55	, 00	cldy & rain
28	57	69	60	, 05	do.	13	52	61	50	29, 90	do.
29	59	70	65	29, 98	do.	14	49	60	51	30, 28	fair
30	60	67	62	, 90	fair & shrs.	15	51	62	57	, 20	do.
O.1	59	68	60	30, 00	do. & cldy.	16	53	60	53	, 15	cldy & rain
2	62	68	55	29, 90	cloudy	17	47	59	56	, 34	do.
3	58	67	60	, 77	fair & rain	18	51	58	54	, 27	do.
4	59	65	59	, 74	cloudy & do.	19	48	55	48	, 20	do. and rain
5	57	62	51	, 24	rain	20	42	55	51	, 28	do. and fair
6	53	56	49	, 49	fair & shrs.	21	47	57	49	, 30	fair
7	56	62	59	, 60	do. & do.	22	43	57	48	, 24	do.
8	52	55	47	, 28	windy & do.	23	48	56	52	, 30	do.
9	51	60	55	, 87	fair	24	48	52	49	, 00	cloudy
10	59	67	61	30, 04	do.	25	44	54	47	, 38	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Sept. 27, to Oct. 27, 1832, both inclusive.

Sept. and Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	——	——	84 3/4	——	——	92 1/4	——	——	——	7 8pm.	——	15 16 pm.
28	——	——	83 7/8	——	——	91 7/8	——	——	——	7 8pm.	——	15 16 pm.
29	——	——	83 7/8	——	——	91 1/4	——	——	203½	8 9pm.	——	15 17 pm.
1	——	——	83 7/8 4¼	——	——	91 1/8	2	——	203	8 10 pm.	——	17 18 pm.
2	——	——	84 1/8 4	——	——	92 1/8	1 7/8	——	——	9 10 pm.	——	18 19 pm.
3	——	——	84 1/4	——	——	92	1 7/8	——	——	——	——	18 19 pm.
4	——	——	84 1/8	——	——	92 1/4	2	——	203	10 11 pm.	——	18 19 pm.
5	——	——	84 1/8	——	——	92 1/4	2	——	203½	10 11 pm.	——	18 19 pm.
6	——	——	84 1/8	——	——	92 1/8	2	——	203½	10 12 pm.	——	18 19 pm.
8	——	——	84 1/4	——	——	92	1 7/8	——	——	11 12 pm.	——	18 20 pm.
9	——	——	84 1/4	——	——	92	1 7/8	——	203	12 pm.	——	19 21 pm.
10	——	——	84 1/4	——	——	92	1 7/8	——	——	12 14 pm.	——	21 22 pm.
11	189½	83¼	84 1/4	90 5/8	90 1/4	92 1/8	2	100 3/8	16 3/8	13 14 pm.	82	21 22 pm.
12	——	83¼	84 1/4	——	90 1/8	92	1/8	100 3/8	16 3/8	13 pm.	——	22 21 pm.
13	188½	83 1/8	84 1/4	——	91	92	1/8	100 3/8	16 1/2	13 14 pm.	——	21 22 pm.
15	188	83 1/8	83 7/8 4¼	——	90 7/8	92	1 7/8	100 1/2	16 1/2	200 13 14 pm.	——	21 22 pm.
16	189	83	1/4 83 1/8 4¼	——	90 1/4	92	1 7/8	100 1/4	16 3/8	—— 13 14 pm.	——	21 22 pm.
17	187½	83 1/8	1/4 84 1/8	90½	90 1/4	91 7/8	2	100 1/4	16 1/2	201 13 14 pm.	——	22 21 pm.
18	187	83	1/4 83 7/8 4	90 3/8	90 1/4	91 7/8	2	100 1/4	16 3/8	200 13 14 pm.	——	22 21 pm.
19	188	82 7/8	3 83 1/8 7/8	90 3/8	90 1/8	91 1/8	1 7/8	100 1/8	16 3/8	—— 10 11 pm.	——	20 21 pm.
20	187½	82 3/8	3 83 1/4 4	——	90 1/8	91 1/4	1 7/8	100 1/8	16 3/8	—— 11 13 pm.	——	20 22 pm.
22	188	83	2 1/8 83 1/8 1/4	——	90 1/8	91 7/8	1/4	100 1/8	16 3/8	201 13 14 pm.	——	22 23 pm.
23	188½	82 1/4	3½ 83 1/8 1/4	——	90 1/4	91 1/8	1/4	100 1/8	16 3/8	200 13 14 pm.	——	22 23 pm.
24	188½	82 1/4	3 83 1/8 1/4	90 3/8	90 1/8	91 7/8	1/4	100 1/8	16 3/8	—— 13 14 pm.	——	22 24 pm.
25	188½	82 7/8	1/4 83 1/4 1/8	90¼	90 1/4	91 1/8	1/4	100 1/4	16 3/8	—— ——	81¼	23 24 pm.
26	188½	83 1/8	3½ 83 1/4 4 1/8	——	90 1/4	91 1/8	2	100 1/4	16 3/8	—— 14 15 pm.	——	23 25 pm.
27	188½	83 1/8	1/4 83 1/8 4¼	——	90 1/4	91 1/8	2 1/4	100 1/4	16 3/8	—— 15 17 pm.	——	25 27 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, Sept. 27, 82 1/8.—Oct. 11, 83.—19, 82.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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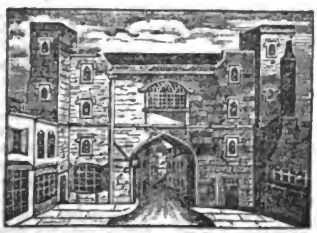
THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED DECEMBER 1, 1832.]

London Gaz.-Times-Ledger Chron.-Post-Herald-Morn. Adver.Courier-Globe-Standard-Sun-.True Sun-Albion Brit.Trav.-Record-Lit.Gaz.-St. James's Chron.-Packet.-Even. Mail.-English Chron. 8 Weekly Pa...10 Sat. & Sun. Dublin 14-Edinburgh 12 Liverpool 9-Manchester 7 Exeter 6-Bath, Bristol, Sheffield, York, 4 — Brighton, Canterbury, Leeds, Hull, Leicester, Nottingh. Plym. Stamf. 3—Birming. Bolton, Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chelmsf.,Cheltenh.,Chester, Coven., Derby, Durh., Ipsw., Kendal,Maidst., Newcastle,



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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST PAID.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN,

I have studied Hogarth's biography from the earliest account of him (a Supplement to the Biographical Dictionary) to Mr. Nichols's late publication. There is, however, one well-known circumstance in Hogarth's life which still appears to be enveloped in mystery, if not in inconsistency. I allude to the presentation to the Foundling Hospital of his capital picture of the March to Finchley. I could (were the books at hand) easily point out passages which, in relating the circumstance, contradict each other. But there is still afloat an oral tradition respecting this business; which, perhaps, for the amusement of your numerous readers, you may be at the pains to investigate. It is well known the picture was disposed of by Lottery, and the Hospital itself was the fortunate holder of the prize ticket. I have heard (and have even read somewhere) that a lady was the possessor of the fortunate number, and intended to present it to the infant institution. But some person having suggested what a door would be open for scandal, were any of her sex to make such a present, it was given to Hogarth, on the express condition that it should be presented in his *own* name. Yours, &c. C. B.

A COLLECTOR OF COUNTY HISTORIES inquires of us, when the Second Volume of Mr. BAKER'S excellent "History of Northamptonshire" will be published?—He also wishes some competent Antiquary would finish the "History of Staffordshire," left incomplete by the late Rev. S. SHAW.

A. D. writes, "Your correspondent A. who so successfully vindicates the character of Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer (see pt. i. pp. 128, 231), and who appears to be so well acquainted with the history of the Morgan family in general, would confer a material favour on your present correspondent by communicating any circumstances that may be in his possession relative to the pedigree or personal history of Sir Charles Morgan, '*that famous Colonell*' (as he is styled by his daughter on her husband's monument), who was Governor of Berg-op-Zome at some period previous to the year 1670. Anna, his sole daughter and heiress, married Walter Strickland of Boynton, who was Ambassador to the States of Holland, and held other public offices during the time of the Commonwealth. They had no issue; but the lady, being the survivor, erected a tablet to her husband's memory in the Church at Flamborough near Bridlington, on which she says that 'such was her love to his worth, that she freely gave two thousand pounds for his purchasing the Lordship of Flamborough,' which is still possessed by his family, as are also divers letters in her handwriting."

A. S. L. says, "In looking over Baker's 'History of Northamptonshire,' I perceive that in the pedigree of 'Gifford of St. James Abbey," Part ii. p. 151, the name of Thomas Gifford is put down as being of 'Crawley, Bucks;' but his wife's surname is not mentioned, neither is the time of his death. I therefore subjoin the following inscription, taken from his tombstone, in North Crawley church, Bucks. It is on a flat stone near the entrance to the chancel: "This stone is dedicated unto the memory of Thomas Gifford, esq. who was buried June 29, 1638, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edmund Harding, of Aspley, in ye county of Bedford, esq. afterwards married to Thomas White, esq. of Caldecott, in ye parish of Newport Pagnell, in the county of Bucks. She was buried May 23, 1687."

RUSTICUS remarks, "In the fifth volume of the Archæologia, p. 211, there is an engraving and description of an ancient Seal of Robert Baron Fitz-Walter, Banner-bearer to the City of London. The matrix of silver was found at Stamford in the reign of Charles II. and belonged, in the year 1777, to the Rev. Richard Neate, of Whetstone. Should this meet the eye of the present possessor of this curiosity, he would perhaps favour the writer with an impression through your hand. There is no impression from this Seal among the collection lately laid open to the public at the British Museum."

A Correspondent asks, "In whose possession is the original warrant for the execution of Charles I.?"

G. H. W. asks, "Are not the Editors of the Peerages in error, or at least guilty of an ambiguity, in stating the Colonial Bishops, and the Bishop of Sodor and Mann, as '*Not Peers of Parliament*?' Does not such expression seem to imply that they are Peers—like as the Irish and Scotch Peers—though not of Parliament? Now they (the Bishops) are not Peers in any wise. The English and Irish Bishops are Peers, not *quasi* Bishops, but in virtue of their sees or lands erected into Baronies.

P. 175, *read*, "first Earl of Altamont," *not* "Sligo."

P. 176. The father of the late Lord Henniker was not "the Hon.;" he died in 1789, prior to the creation of the Barony of Henniker.

P. 180. General Hart died at his seat, *Kilderry*, co. Donegal, and not at Kildare, as here stated.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1832.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Letters of Sir Walter Scott.

OF the long line of volumes which are probably destined to be filled with the Biography and Correspondence of Sir Walter Scott, the first in the field is a small volume of his Letters now before us.* The greater number of these letters are addressed to the Rev. Richard Polwhele, the Cornish poet; the rest to Mr. F. Douce, Mr. Davies Gilbert, Mr. Nichols, &c. &c. We have made the following selections.

TO THE REV. R. POLWHELE.

Castle Street, Edinburgh, 27th Jan. 1804.

Sir,—I am honoured with your letter of the 16th January, and lose no time in communicating such information about Sir Tristrem as I think may interest you.†

Tristrem (of whose real existence I cannot persuade myself to doubt) was nephew to Mark King of Cornwall. He is said to have slain in single combat Morough of Ireland, and by his success in that duel to have delivered Cornwall from a tribute which that kingdom paid to Angus King of Leinster. Tristrem was desperately wounded by the Irish warrior's poisoned sword, and was obliged to go to Dublin, to be cured in the country where the venom had been confected. Ysonde, or Ysende, daughter of Angus, accomplished his cure, but had nearly put him to death upon discovering that he was the person who had slain her uncle. Tristrem returned to Cornwall, and spoke so highly in praise of the beautiful Ysonde, that Mark sent him to demand her in marriage. This was a perilous adventure for Sir Tristrem; but by conquering a dragon, or, as other authorities bear, by assisting King Angus in battle, his embassy became successful, and Ysonde was delivered into his hands, to be conveyed to Cornwall. But the Queen of Ireland had given an attendant damsel a philtre, or aphrodisiac, to be presented to Mark and Ysonde on their bridal night. Unfortunately, the young couple, while at sea, drank this beverage without being aware of its effects. The consequence was the intrigue betwixt Tristrem and Ysonde, which was very famous in the middle ages. The romance is occupied in describing the

* Post octavo, pp. 108. Nichols and Son.

† In a previous communication from Sir Walter (then Mr. Scott), through Dr. Carlyon, of Cornwall, dated Sept. 1, 1803, the subject of Sir Tristrem is thus noticed, "Mr. Scott, of Edinburgh, is preparing to republish an old metrical romance, entitled 'Sir Tristrem,' the particulars of which are, that it was written by Thomas of Erceldoune, commonly called The Rhymer, who flourished in the reign of Alexander the Third of Scotland, and is believed to have died previous to 1299. The story treats of the loves of Ysonde and Tristrem, and the scene is laid in Cornwall. The edition in question will be made from an unique copy in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, not for the intrinsic merit of the romance as a poetical production, which certainly would never have caused its being rescued from confinement, but as a genuine record, too valuable to remain hanging by a single thread.

"This sole relic of Thomas the Rhymer's muse is the oldest specimen we possess

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artifices of the lovers to escape the observation of Mark, the counterplots of the courtiers, jealous of Tristrem's favour, and the uxorious credulity of the King of Cornwall, who is always imposed upon, and always fluctuating betwixt doubt and confidence. At length he banishes Tristrem from his court, who retires to Brittanye (Bretagne), where he marries another Ysonde, daughter of the Duke of that British settlement. From a vivid recollection of his first attachment, he neglects his bride, and, returning to Cornwall in various disguises, renews his intrigue with the wife of his uncle. At length, while in Brittanye, he is engaged in a perilous adventure, in which he receives an arrow in his old wound. No one can cure the gangrene but the Queen of Cornwall, and Tristrem dispatches a messenger entreating her to come to his relief. The confident of his passion is directed, if his embassy be successful, to hoist a white sail upon his return, and if otherwise a black one. Ysonde of Brittanye, the wife of Tristrem, overhears these instructions, and on the return of the vessel with her rival on board, fired with jealousy, she tells her husband falsely that the sails are *black*. Tristrem, concluding himself abandoned by Ysonde of Cornwall, throws himself back and dies. Meantime, the Queen lands and hastens to the succour of her lover—finding him dead, she throws herself on the body and dies also.

This is the outline of the story of Tristrem, so much celebrated in ancient times. As early as the eleventh century, his famous sword is said to have been found in the grave of a king of the Lombards. The loves of Tristrem and Ysonde are alluded to in the songs of the King of Navarre, who flourished about 1226, and also in Chretien de Troyes, who died about 1200. During the 13th century Thomas of Erceldoune, Earlstown in Berwickshire, called the Rhymer, composed a metrical history of their amours. He certainly died previous to 1299. His work is quoted by Robert de Brunne, with very high encomium. For some account of this extraordinary personage I venture to refer you to a compilation of ballads, entitled the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, vol. II. p. 262, where I have endeavoured to trace his history. It is his metrical romance which I am publishing, not from a Scottish manuscript of coeval date, but from an English manuscript apparently written during the minority of Edward III. The transcriber quotes Tomas as his authority, and professes to tell the tale of Sir Tristrem as it was told to him by the author. The stanza is very peculiar, and the language concise to obscurity; in short what Robert de Brunne called, in speaking of Sir Tristrem, "queinte Inglis," not to be generally understood even at the time when it was written. The names are all of British, or, if you please, Cornish derivation, as Morgan, Riis, Brengwain, Urgan, Meriadoc, &c. Tomas of Erceldoune lived precisely upon the Borders of what had been the kingdom of Strath Cluyd; and, though himself an English author, naturally adopted from his British natubours a story of such fame. Perhaps he might himself be *utriusque linguæ doctor*, and a translator of British Bards.

It happens, by a most fortunate coincidence, that Mr. Douce, with whose literary fame and antiquarian researches you are probably acquainted, possesses two fragments of a metrical history of Sir Tristrem in the French, or I should rather say in the Romance language. One of them refers expressly to Tomas, as the best authority upon the history of Tristrem, though he informs us that other minstrels told the story somewhat differently. All the incidents of these fragments occur in my manuscript, though much more concisely narrated in the latter. The language resembles that of Mademoiselle Marie. Tintagel Castle is mentioned as Mark's residence, a fairy castle which was not

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of compositions of the kind, and one of the few that can be proved decidedly of British origin. It is referred to by Robert de Brunne, in his Metrical Annals of England (published by Hearne), and was translated into French verse early in the 13th century, after which probably it was dilated into a prose romance in French of considerable length, in which Sir Tristrem figures as a Knight of the Round Table; whereas no mention is made of King Arthur, either by Thomas of Erceldoune or his French translator."

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always visible. In Tomas's Romance the capital of Cornwall is called *Caerlioun*, as I apprehend *Castrum Leonense*, the chief town of the inundated district of Lionesse, from which Sir Tristrem took his surname. The English and French poems throw great light upon each other.

When the art of reading became more common, the books of chivalry were reduced into prose, the art of the minstrel being less frequently exercised. Tristrem shared this fate, and his short story was swelled into a large folio now before me, beautifully printed at Paris in 1514. In this work the story of Tristrem is engrafted upon that of King Arthur, the romance of the Round Table being then at the height of popularity. Many circumstances are added which do not occur in the metrical copies. It is here that the heresy concerning the cowardice of the Cornish nation first appears; there is not the least allusion to it in the ancient poems, and it is merely introduced to give effect to some comic adventures in which Mark (le roy coux) is very roughly handled, and to others in which certain knights, presuming upon the universal poltroonery of the Cornish, attack Tristrem, and, according to the vulgar phrase, "catch a Tartar." This volume is stated to be compiled by Luce, Lord of the castle of Gast, near Salisbury, a name perhaps fictitious. But Luce, if that *was* his real name, is not singular in choosing the history of Tristrem for the groundwork of his folio. There are two immense manuscripts on the same subject in the Duke of Roxburghe's library, and one in the National Library at Paris, and probably many others. The Morte Arthur, which you mention, is a book of still less authority than the Paris folio. It is not a history of the Cornish hero in particular; but a bundle of extracts made by Sir T. Mallory, from the French romances of the Table Round, as Sir Lancelot du Lac, and the other folios printed on that subject at Paris in the beginning of the 16th century. It is therefore of no authority *whatever*, being merely the shadow of a shade, an awkward abridgment of prose romances, themselves founded on the more ancient metrical *lais* and *gests*. I suppose, however, Gibbon had not Mallory's authority for his observation; which he probably derived from the elegant abridgment of Sir Tristrem (I mean of the prose folio) published by Tresson, in "Extracts des Romans de la Chevalerie."

I would willingly add to this scrambling letter a specimen of the romance of Tomas of Erceldoune; but I am deterred by the hope of soon having it in my power to send the book itself, which is in the press.

I fear that, in wishing fully to gratify your curiosity, I have been guilty of conferring much tediousness upon you; but, as it is possible I may have omitted some of the very particulars you wished to know, I have only to add that it will give me the highest pleasure to satisfy, as far as I am able, any of Mr. Polwhele's enquiries, to whose literary and poetical fame our northern capital is no stranger. On my part, I am curious to know if any recollection of Sir Tristrem (so memorable elsewhere) subsists in his native county, whether by tradition or in the names of places. Also whether tradition or history points at the existence of such a place as Carlioun, which Tomas thus describes:

Tristrem's schip was yare,
He asked his benisoun,
To haven he gan out frere,
It hight Carlioun;
Nyen woukes and mare,
He hobled up and doun,
A winde to wil him bare,
To a stede there him was boun
Neighe hand,
Deivelin hight the toun,
And haven in Ireland.

I may just add that Tristrem is described as a celebrated musician and chess-player, and as the first who laid down regular rules for hunting.

I beg to be kindly remembered to Mr. Carlyon, to whom I am much obliged for giving me an opportunity to subscribe myself, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

WALTER SCOTT.

TO FRANCIS DOUCE, ESQ. F. S. A.

Edinburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

DEAR SIR,—I have deferred from day to day returning you my best thanks for the kind and most acceptable token of your remembrance,* which I received about a fortnight

* Illustrations of Shakespeare, and of Ancient Manners.

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since, and which, notwithstanding an unusual press of business, of various kinds, has been my companion for an hour or two every afternoon since. Every admirer of Shakespeare, and I hope that comprehends all that can read or hear reading, must be necessarily delighted with the profusion of curious and interesting illustration which your remarks contain.

I meant to have offered the few remarks that occurred to me while I was going through your volumes, which would at least have shewn the attention I had paid in the perusal; but I have never had a moment's time to accomplish my purpose. In particular, concerning the Fools of Shakespeare, a subject of so much curiosity, and which you have so much elucidated, it might be interesting to you to know, that fifty years ago there was hardly a great house in Scotland where there was not an *all-licensed* fool—half crazy and half knavish—many of whose *bon mots* are still recited and preserved. The late Duke of Argyle had a jester of this description, who stood at the sideboard among the servants, and was a great favourite, until he got into disgrace by rising up in the kirk before sermon, and proclaiming the banns of marriage between himself and my friend Lady Charlotte Campbell. So you see it is not so very long, at least in this country, since led captains, pimps, and players, have superseded the *roguish* clowns of Shakespeare. But all this, with any other *scantlings* of information which have occurred to me, I must now reserve till I have the pleasure of returning my thanks in person, which will probably be in the course of a few weeks, as I have some prospect of being called to London this spring.

In this hope, I am, dear Sir, your much obliged humble servant,

WALTER SCOTT.

TO THE REV. R. POLWHELE, KENWYN.

Marlowe House, Dec. 30, 1810.

MY DEAR SIR,—It was very late this season before I got to Edinburgh, and consequently before I had the pleasure of receiving your valued present, on which I have been making my Christmas cheer ever since, until an ancient and hereditary engagement brought me here to spend the holidays with my chief, the Laird of Harden. * * * * * * * * * * * * Our "Northern Antiquities," as we have ventured to christen a quarto undertaken by Mr. Weber and Mr. R. Jamieson, both friends of mine, are to contain a great deal of Teutonic lore. Much of the first volume is occupied by an account, rather protracted I fear, of the Heldenbuck, a series of romances, referring to the history of Attila and Theodoric, and therefore very curious. Theodoric was to the Germans what king Arthur was to the English, and Charlemagne to the French romancers—a leading king and champion, who assembled at his court a body of chivalrous knights, whose various adventures furnish the theme of the various cantos of this very curious work.

This is executed by Henry Weber, who is skin-deep in all that respects ancient Teutonic poetry, and it is perfectly new to the English antiquary. Jamieson gives some translations from the Kiempe Visis, a collection of Heroic Ballads, published in Denmark, about the end of the sixteenth century. Their curiosity consists in a great measure in the curious relation they bear to the popular ballads of England and Scotland. Then I have promised to translate some Swiss war songs and other scraps of poetry. In short, our plan is entirely miscellaneous, and embraces any thing curious that is allied to the study of history, or more particularly to that of poetry. This is our plan, my good friend; and if you have any thing lying by you which you would intrust to this motley caravan, we will be much honoured. But I hope soon to send you the first volume, when you will judge how far we deserve your countenance. I will take care you have it as soon as published, and perhaps you may like to review it for the Quarterly. I have little share in it, excepting my wish to promote the interest of the prime conductors, whose knowledge is rather more extensive than their financial resources. * * * * * * *

Believe me, my dear Sir, with the best wishes of this season, your obliged and grateful humble servant,

WALTER SCOTT.

TO REV. R. POLWHELE, KENWYN.

Abbotsford, Feb. 29, 1812.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your favour, and soon after your poem, reached me here when I was busy in planting, ditching, and fencing a kingdom, like

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that of Virgil's Melibæus, of about one hundred acres. I immediately sent your poem* to Ballantyne, without the least intimation whence it comes. But I greatly doubt his venturing on the publication, nor can I much urge him to it. The disputes of the Huttonians and Wernerians, though they occasioned, it is said, the damning of a tragedy in Edinburgh last month, have not agitated our northern Athens in any degree like the disputes between the Bellonians and Lancastrians. The Bishop of Meath,† some time a resident with us, preached against the Lancastrian system in our Episcopal chapel. The Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff, a Scottish Baronet, and leader of the stricter sect of the Presbyterians, replied in a thundering discourse of an hour and a half in length. Now, every body being engaged on one side or the other, I believe no one will care to bring forth a poem which laughs at both. As for me, upon whom the suspicion of authorship would probably attach, I say with Mrs. Quickly, "I will never put my finger in the fire, and need not! indeed no, la!" * * * * I fear many of the short-hand acquisitions will be found "in fancy ripe, in reason rotten." After all, however, this applies chiefly to the easier and higher classes; for, as to the lower, we are to consider the saving of time in learning as the means of teaching many who otherwise would not learn at all. So I quietly subscribe to both schools, and give my name to neither. I trust the *charlatanism* of both systems will subside into something useful. I have no good opinion of either of the champions. Lancaster is a mountebank; and there is a certain lawsuit depending in our courts here between Dr. Bell and his wife, which puts him in a very questionable point of view.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours ever truly, W. Scott.

TO THE REV. R. POLWHELE.

Abbotsford, Nov. 4, 1815.

My dear, Sir,—I have been a long and distant wanderer from home; and, though I reached this cottage six weeks ago, I only got "Isabel" yesterday. She was in my house at Castle Street, in possession of an old housekeeper; who, knowing perhaps from youthful experience the dangers which attend young ladies on their travels, kept her with some other captives until my wife, going to town to attend a grand musical festival, made a general jail delivery, and sent among many, but none so welcome packets, the fair maiden of Cotehele. What I liked so much in manuscript, gained of course by being made more legible; and, did it rest with me, would rank "Isabel" with "Local Attachment," that is with one of the poems of modern times which has afforded me the most sincere pleasure.

I will not fail to put into the hands of Mr. Jeffrey the copy you have sent for him, and to request him to read it with attention. The rest must depend on his own taste. But I will deliver the work with my own hand. No time is yet lost; for Mr. Jeffrey, like myself and other gaping sawnies, has for some time been in France. I am ignorant if he be yet returned; but at any rate the sitting of the courts, which calls me from my oaks of a fathom's growth, will bring him also to Edinburgh.

* * * *

My stay in France, which was pretty long for a flying visit, has still more endeared my own country, and the manly rectitude of its morals and simplicity of its habits.

Adieu, my dear Sir. Your obliged and faithful servant, Walter Scott.

At an earlier period, in 1808, Sir Walter had told Mr. Polwhele: "It may be necessary to say, however, that I myself have no voice in the management of the Quarterly Review, and am only a sincere well-wisher and occasional contributor to the work. The management is in much better hands; but I am sure Mr. Gifford will be as sensible of the value of your co-operation as I should be in his situation."

We cannot conclude without observing, that, in a letter to Mr. J. B. Nichols, Sir Walter professes his "respect for the literary patriarchs, Cave and Nichols," as well as for the Gentleman's Magazine, "from which," he says, "I have often derived and continue to derive, a quantity of literary information not to be seen elsewhere." This was written in Dec. 1829.

* "The Deserted Village School."

† Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, D.D.

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Mr. URBAN, *Welbeck Street, Nov. 7.*

FROM a notice in one of your late Numbers (p. 61), and from observations in other periodicals, my attention was lately called to some Stained Glass at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, a visit to which afforded me a most delightful morning's occupation. I found myself surveying the works of one of the greatest artists the world ever produced, Albert Durer.

It is impossible for a moment to resist the inclination one feels imposed, of attributing the above specimen to him, inasmuch as the great similarity of style, in this and the glass at Fairford, Gloucestershire (which there is every reasonable plea for attributing to his hand, notwithstanding Mr. Dallaway's observation), and also in many of his numerous works both in this country and on the Continent, places it beyond all doubt. There is such an extraordinary identity in the figures and their arrangement, as to render it impossible to be mistaken. One frame in particular caught my attention, that which depicts the benefit of clergy being extended to a criminal. Can any one for a moment behold the figure of the executioner and doubt its origin? The colours too are certainly very splendid; there is some exquisite ruby, blue, and amber; the velvets and damasked dresses are gorgeous, and in design, freedom of drawing, depth and extraordinary perspective, it far surpasses (in my estimation) any thing I have yet seen. You observed with truth, that it has not so deep a tone of colouring, and that the glass is not quite so much covered as some of a rather earlier date; but whether this is in its favour or not, I leave others to determine, although I incline to the opinion, that it is a proof of its superiority and value, and that the mind with such *power* of conception was accompanied by a hand of such *power* of execution, as needed not the usual gloom to hide the more elaborate and beautiful drawing for which this specimen stands pre-eminent. But I advance this only as an opinion; at all events, to depict the minute details so absolutely necessary in glass of this clear and cheerful character, is, I venture to submit, a sufficient proof its author had no fear of the results.

Out of about 30 frames, more or less, there appear two or three not deserving so much notice, and I almost regret the proprietor has not kept them back or placed them by themselves; but, excluding them, sufficient remains to form a pictorial display much exceeding 200 square feet of, to me, unequalled beauty.

I need not point out to you, Mr. Urban, the feelings that must arise in every cultivated mind, upon the consideration that these storied panes have outlived, fragile and precious as they are, the stone and marble of the edifice which originally contained them; and how often we are assisted in clearing up historical doubts by the armorial shields, the portraits, dates, and legends, in which this is so abundant, and which are generally met with in the article in question. The falling off in all modern productions of this nearly lost art, cannot be too much regretted; and, notwithstanding the specimen now offered to public inspection is somewhat carelessly got up, no pains having been apparently taken to clean it, or repair the very slight fractures that a period of three centuries has inflicted,—notwithstanding these disadvantages, let it be compared with modern attempts—place it beside the window at Trinity College, Cambridge, by Peckitt (which contains 140 square feet, and cost 500*l*.), and but little time will be expended in coming to a decision, as to ancient or modern claims upon our admiration. I could multiply comparisons that would compel conviction; but I have already occupied too much of your valued pages. It is, however, a fine opportunity for those erecting extensive buildings, whether public or private, to procure a species of decoration, so rare and so beautiful, and which is of course diminishing at a fearful rate, and can never be replaced.

In concluding, I shall take the liberty of observing, that an alteration for the better might be made in the present arrangement of the glass in question. Surely the western and eastern windows should change places; as it is now exhibited, some part by far the most precious I have ever seen, may easily escape observation.

A CONSTANT READER AND LOVER OF THE ART.

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OXFORD CASTLE.

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Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 1.

A VIEW of Saint George's Tower, a solitary relic of the once-formidable castle of Oxford, will it is hoped be deemed an appropriate illustration of your valuable Magazine, which has uniformly distinguished itself by a predilection for our national antiquities.

The origin of this ancient structure is blended in the same obscurity which envelopes the history of the city to which it appertains; and the labours of Camden, Wood, Hearne, King, and other antiquaries, have failed to dispel the gloom which hangs over this important question. The well-known facts of the residence of Offa, when Oxford was included within the limits of his kingdom of Mercia, of Alfred the Great, after the heptarchy had merged in the kingdom of England, and of Canute the Dane, together with the ceremonial of the Coronation of Harold Harefoot, sufficiently demonstrate the existence of a regal mansion at Oxford in the time of the Saxons; and the silence of Domesday-book affords strong presumption that that mansion was no other than the Castle, which at the time of the Norman survey was held by Robert d'Oiley, to whom it was granted in 1067 by William I. in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered the Conqueror during the invasion and subjugation of his newly-acquired kingdom. Under that powerful Baron, Oxford Castle gained much additional importance as a fortress, being augmented and partly rebuilt on a stronger and grander scale; d'Oiley also founded and liberally endowed a chapel, which speedily became a parish —and even a collegiate church, within the precincts of the castle. The external enclosure appears to have been formed by a strong octagonal wall and moat, the latter being filled with water from a branch of the Isis, which flows under the south-western boundary. Four strong and lofty towers; two gates, one of them accessible only by means of a long and well-fortified bridge; a donjon or keep, elevated on an immense mound of earth, and commanding the adjoining city and country; together with the sacred edifice before mentioned; constituted the principal features of the ancient fortress, which wanted not suitable buildings for the accommodation of the numerous ecclesiastical and civil dependants necessary to the splendour of feudal magnificence.

Here in 1141 the Empress Maud was besieged by Stephen; and her escape by night, in a white dress, during a severe frost, and when the ground was covered by snow, has been often related.

Little alteration appears to have been made in the general form and appearance of the castle until after the civil wars. In 1649 Colonel Ingoldsby, the Parliamentarian Governor, demolished great part of the ancient buildings and fortifications, and in their stead erected some expensive works on the mount of the old keep; but these soon fell into decay, and were removed in their turn.

Upon the conversion of the Castle into the county gaol, the dilapidated and ruinous edifices of former times necessarily gave place to erections more appropriate to its modern destination; yet, after all these mutations, the Tower of Saint George remains an interesting specimen of castellated architecture, of a date little posterior to the era of the Norman Conquest, and probably owing its existence to one of the actors in that national tragedy. The characteristics of this building are simplicity and strength; it is divided into stories by a diminution, at the proper stages, of the solidity of its walls, which at the basement are of prodigious thickness; and security being the first object of its erection, it presents on its external faces, the north and west, no openings but in the parapet, which has been carried up considerably above the roof, and pierced with loopholes for arrows. The apartments of its dismal interior are now seldom used, those dungeons being reserved for offenders of peculiar atrocity.

The surrounding houses, although adjoining the Castle, are unconnected with it. The buildings which stand on the river are corn mills. X.

Mr. URBAN, *H.M.S. Ocean, Sheerness, Nov.* 2.

IF you think my account of Agriculture in Normandy will make any of my countrymen more contented with their own lot, I beg you will make use of it. I believe it to be correct.

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I took some trouble to obtain my information, and I can answer for not being wilfully in error.

During the Spring of 1831, I made some enquiry into the state of agriculture in Normandy. The following are the results, after having taken the data from one parish. I was assisted in my enquiry by Lieut. Watt of the Navy, who had resided twelve years in the parish of Allemagne, and twenty-two years in France. There are four distinct qualities of soil in Allemagne: first, that above the quarries, which is but a thin layer with a great mixture of stone, yielding little return for labour, except in very wet seasons. There is also a portion of half reclaimed heath, which must be classed with the former as very bad, but is a slight improvement in the depth of soil, still very much mixed with stone: it, however, sometimes produces good crops of buck wheat. The third quality has a tolerable depth of soil over clay, which renders it cold, yielding however good crops, particularly in dry seasons; and its rental is estimated at fifteen sous the perche (26 feet English, each side), or 40 sous the English acre, and is by far the most general in the parish. There is however a fourth quality, consisting of a strong dark loam, the rental of which is 20 sous the perche, or 2*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* the acre. There is also a considerable quantity of meadow land, which is included in the fourth quality as yielding the best return to the farmer. There are some small portions of coppice distant three miles from the market of Caen.

The quantity of land in the parish is 1650 acres, 11 perches; and the number of inhabitants is 800. There are 11 farming establishments in the parish, and about 20 persons who cultivate land upon a small scale, belonging to themselves, in addition to their other trades or business.

The largest farms consist of 100 arpens (or 155 English acres); the least of about 8 arpens (or 12½ English acres) in the parish, and of an equal number in an adjoining one. This not being sufficient to occupy the small farmers, they plough and sow for the small occupiers. The average rent is about 15 sous the perch (2*l.* 10*s.* the acre), including every description of land. This, on enquiry, is found too high, as there is a considerable quantity of bad land; and perhaps 1*l.* 12*s.* the acre is a juster average. The tenants of the larger farms do, in general, agree to pay in kind to their landlords a few articles, but so trifling as not to cause the rent to exceed what I have stated. For instance, one of Mons. St. Marie's tenants, who farms 100 acres, agrees to cart six loads of wood, or of any other article, to town each year; and to supply for the house twelve fat fowls, twelve chickens, twelve ducks, and a quantity of straw. But the rent is below 2*l.* the acre; the farmer pays no tax except that called personal (poll) and mobilier (furniture): nor does he pay anything to the poor, but what he gives in alms at his door; nor to the clergyman, but for his seat in the church, and the fees for marriage and burial. The poll and furniture-tax about equals our window and land-tax.

The average quantity of wheat produced is one hectolitre on eight perches, or about twenty-four English bushels the acre; cole seed about the same quantity; and barley from 36 to 42 bushels the acre. Oats are not suited to the soil, and are seldom cultivated. The rotation crops are wheat, barley, and cole seed; and sometimes artificial grasses are sown with the barley. Sainfoin remains three years on the ground, after which it is usual to sow two successive crops of wheat.

The rents mentioned are nearly the same for several leagues round; towards the sea they are higher. Each farm of 155 acres employs twelve men and a boy; besides the farmer and a female servant, a shepherd, and one or two threshers, who are usually paid by the day, and are not lodged. The principal servant, or *grand valet* or ploughman, has eight guineas a year wages, and about two guineas profits; a boy, called his *domestique*, gets from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* wages; and a man or lad, called *petit valet*, gets 5*l.* a year. The shepherd has the same as the grand valet (or sometimes less wages, with permission to keep a given number of sheep with his master's flock, which amounts to the same thing). These are all boarded and lodged; their food consisting (except in harvest time) of bread and small cider for breakfast; at dinner they have soup and meat five days in the week; on the fast days soup maigre

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and a dish of vegetables, green or dry, according to the season: in short, they have two beef days, three pork days, and two banian days. Their supper is generally soup au lait, milk-porridge, or soup of some description always. The bread has generally a mixture of barley, except that used for the soup, which is entirely of wheat. The shepherd has soup morning and evening; the threshers have the same food, and 15 sous (7½*d.*) per diem, but are not lodged, as they are in general married. The farmers do not sit at the same table, though they eat of the same food, with perhaps the addition of butter for their breakfast, and an additional meal called collation betwixt dinner and supper. Day-labourers and harvest labourers are nearly invariably boarded by the farmer: besides which, at harvest time a labourer earns from 30 sous (15*d.*) to 40 sous (20*d.*) per diem, by the piece. The expense of a day-labourer's lodging with his family may amount to 30 livres (25*l.*) *per annum*.

There is no case of extreme poverty in the parish; nor any distress except from casualties, which are always kindly attended to by the neighbours. And sometimes, in an extreme case, a collection is made either by the priest, or by some person taking an interest in the party requiring relief. Bread is sometimes distributed by the priest on the occasion of a funeral service, at the expense of the relative of the deceased, for whom the prayers of those receiving the bread are requested in return.

The poor are perhaps not more contented here than elsewhere; but they are not loud in their complaints. In fact, I conclude their wants are fewer than with the same class in England, as they have little or no idea of domestic comfort, food and clothing comprising all their wants; and they do not care to work for anything further: this being easily procured, they are consequently very independent.

The ordinary price of a substitute for the army was two thousand francs (80*l.*); it is however considerably encreased since the late and present demand for men, and I think I may rate it at double that sum. This fact speaks volumes as to the relative state of the lower orders in the two countries.

The price of grain is more readily obtained at Caën. This year is however decidedly a dear one. Meat is eight sous the pound (4*d.*); in the country the pound being equal to eighteen English ounces; and this is probably the rate at which it is bought by the butcher, when he has the hide, tallow, and offal for his profit.

There are no manufactures at Allemagne; but a great portion of the inhabitants derive their support from the stone quarries, which they rent for a trifle from the proprietors of the soil, and they sell the stone which they extract for their own profit. They thus clear by their labour 50 sous a day (25*d.*), whilst the women and female children all make lace, by which they can earn from 15 to 20 sous a day, sparing a little time for their household affairs, in which they are never particularly neat, as is very observable.

In all the market towns in France, most articles of consumption are subjected to a heavy toll called Droit de l'Octroi. Grain, with the exception of oats, is exempt; and the toll varies according to the class of the town. In Caën the toll is as follows: an ox or cow 18 francs (15*s.*); a sheep 30 sous (15*d.*); pigs of every size 4 francs (3*s.* 4*d.*); calves from 6 to 12 francs (5*s.* to 10*s.*); lambs 1 franc (10*d.*); hay 2 francs (1*s.*8*d.*) for every 1500 lbs.; straw half that sum; cider 2 francs, 12 sous (2*s.*2*d.*) for each cask of twenty-five gallons; oats 3 sous the bushel.

The price of grain, &c. at this moment at Caën (and which is considered very high) is as follows:—Wheat is 18*s.* 4*d.* the hectolitre of 160 lbs. French, equal when good to 179 lbs. English. The hectolitre I consider equal to three Winchester bushels. Oats 8 francs 11 sous the hectolitre, weighing 100 lbs. French, or 102 lbs. English. Barley 10 francs 10 sous, or 8*s.* 9*d.* the hectolitre, weighing 130 lbs. French, or 145¼ lbs. English. Cole seed 21 francs (17*s.* 6*d.*) the hectolitre. Meat is, for the best, 5*d.* the lb. (18 ounces English). Eggs in summer 5*d.* the dozen. Butter from 7*d.* to 1*s.* according to the quality. Poultry is very good and cheap, in comparison to England. Bacon, by retail, 7½*d.* Candles the same price. Salt very dear; coarse, 2*d.* pound; fine, 4*d.* Cider, the usual drink, 2*d.* the quart. Clothing is considerably dearer than in England. Landlords are subject to a very heavy property tax, or

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land tax. It is not equally levied, as it is raised on an old valuation; but if I state it 16 *per cent.* upon the present valuation, I am, I believe, not much above the mark.

From these remarks on rents and prices, a parallel may be drawn between the two countries; from which I think it will appear that the difference of prices fully makes up for the difference of charges, as rents are higher in France than in England. I have seen no crops equal to those usually seen in England. Fuel I should say here is dear, very dear; English coals 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and reckoned cheaper than wood; however, I do not think there is much difference between them.

SAMUEL CHAMBERS, *Capt.* R.N.

ADVERSARIA.

A NEW English translation of the Bible, however earnestly desired in some quarters, would probably fail of giving the expected satisfaction. If it were conducted by members of one communion, to the exclusion of the rest, they would be accused of bending particular passages to their own views: if, on the other hand, the translators were selected from all communions, they would not agree in rendering such words as involved a point of controversy. The translators of the received version appear to have had but one object in view, that of faithfully turning the original into English. If they have ever deviated from its plain meaning, a reason may be found for their doing so: thus, in their translation of Ephesians iv. 32, where they have rendered ἐν Χριστῷ, *for Christ's sake*, they were evidently influenced by the expression in the second verse of chap. v.

There is a curious specimen of a *bull* in one of the notes in Franklin's translation of Lucian; speaking of Trophonius, the Doctor says, *he made no figure in life till after he was dead.*

When Homer mentions Sidonian manufactures, we are not to assume that they existed in the age of Troy, but that they were famous in his own time.

It is difficult to believe that the Alexandrian libraries possessed so great a number of volumes as is generally supposed, without presuming that these were not all different works, but that several duplicates were kept of each, for the convenience of readers. The productions of those times, which are still extant, bear no proportion to the alleged number of volumes; while those which are only known by references (such as are found in Photius, &c.), would not increase the amount in so great a degree, as to bring it near the computation.

Hebraists are of opinion, that Arabia takes its name from the Hebrew ערב (Arab), *to mix*, because the Arabians are a mixed people of Esau's and Ishmael's descendants. Libya is also derived from לאב (Lob), which signifies *drought*, as being the name first given to that sultry country. Europe is derived from the Arabic WRAB, which signifies the West.

Doddridge considers that the words in Romans vii. 24, *who shall deliver me from the body of this death?* allude to the tyrannical practice of tying the living and the dead together. May we not go a step further, and ask whether an allusion is not made to the passage in Virgil, where Mezentius is thus spoken of? The Æneid was a recent production; and, in writing to *Romans*, the Apostle may very likely have been anxious to use such images as were familiar to their minds.

M. Levesque, in his Studies of Ancient History, remarks, that the wine-vessels (πιθοι) of the Greeks, were not casks, but jars. "This observation may seem unimportant, but it is not so for artists; modern painters represent Diogenes in a barrel such as ours; but an ancient bas-relief exhibits him coming out of a jar." Vol. ii. p. 166. In the Greek and French Lexicon of M. Planche (formed on the model of Stephens, but in a single volume,) occurs this proverb, ἐν πίθῳ την κεραμειαν (subaudi μανθανειν) "which applies to such as meddle with great undertakings all at once, before they have practised little ones. The Greek means literally, *to learn pottery by beginning with making tubs*; barrels of clay being the largest works in pottery." Art. Πιθος. This Lexicon, which is an octavo of about 1250

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pages, may be recommended to the student who passes his time in France, or to such as wish to exercise themselves at home in French as well as in Greek.

Basnage has very sensibly remarked, in reply to Bossuet, that while we condemn Cranmer for vacillation, we forget that St. Peter himself denied his Master thrice.

Lepelletier de Saint-Fargeau, one of the regicides of France, had been *president à mortier* (so called from the shape of the cap usually worn) of the Parliament of Paris. After the death of Louis XVI. he was assassinated at a restaurateur's named Février, by an ancient garde-du-corps of the King. The following epitaph, which was made upon him, is a curious specimen of trifling with awful events:

> Ci gît Lepelletier,
> Président à mortier,
> Qui mourut en janvier,
> Chez Février.

The common expression of a dilemma, *an ass between two bundles of hay*, seems to be borrowed from the Commentary on Aristotle of Jean Buridan, Paris, 1518, folio. Gorton, in his Biographical Dictionary, says, that the ass is actually placed as in the proverb; but M. de Beauvais, who in this case is better authority, makes him place the animal, equally hungry and thirsty, between a pottle of oats and a pail of water, each of which appeals in an equal degree to his appetite. The author asks, What will this ass do? If it be replied that he will remain motionless, then he will die of hunger and thirst: if another answers, he will not be such an ass as to kill himself,—then he will turn to one side in preference to the other,—then he has free-will. The sophism is aimed at the Necessitarians. Buridan was regent of the University of Paris, and latterly resided as its agent at Rome, during the reign of Philip de Valois. He was living in 1358.

There is a law in the state of Mexico, by which whoever kills another in a duel, becomes answerable for his debts. (Le Semeur.)

CYDWELI.

THE ENDEAVOURER, No. V.

THE STUDENT OF THIRTY-FIVE.

Serò intelligunt miseri, tam diu se, dum nihil agunt, occupatos fuisse.—SEN. de Brev. Vit.

To the Endeavourer.

SIR,—As I see that your paper is open to Correspondents, I take the liberty of offering you a letter to form your next number; and think that, when you shall have read my account of myself, and learned how much I have attempted, and how little I have performed, you will not be unwilling to allow the history of my life a place in the Endeavourer.

I was born with some abilities, received a scholastic education, and felt at an early age a desire to distinguish myself in literature. Whilst at school and at college, I executed my tasks in such a manner as to attract the notice of my preceptors and fellow-students; and, being fond of reading and retirement, indulged in a wider range of studies than the generality of those who resort to universities for instruction. I wrote, however, but little. Thinking that the years of youth were more profitably employed in acquiring knowledge to be produced at a subsequent period, I contented myself with the transient applause which I could obtain among my associates from an essay or a rhyme on some temporary topic.

When I had reached my twenty-fourth year, I thought it time to make some serious effort for more extended reputation. As I had succeeded to a competent fortune, I had my time at my own disposal; and, that I might not waste my early vigour and spirit in domestic cares or pleasures, determined to continue for a time unmarried. I collected abundance of books, and fixed my residence near a public library, that I might be at liberty, in the prosecution of my studies, to consult scarce volumes or manuscripts.

But I found it for a long time not easy to fix my mind to a task. I deliberated and hesitated, and amused myself with one project in the morning, and another in the evening, without applying to the execution of any. At length, I grew ashamed of indetermination and delay, and resolved to force myself to steady application.

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My first wish was to be eminent in Poetry; and, in the ardour and ambition of youth, I had thought my powers equal to an Epic. I contemplated the great poem of Milton, and thought that I could equal his beauties without being guilty of his faults; rise to his elevations without sinking to his flats; and, instead of producing a poem animated in the early part, and languid at the close, continue a strain unabated in spirit from beginning to end. I sketched my plan, consulted authors with respect to my characters and incidents, composed and corrected similes and speeches, and pleased myself long with the hopes of closely approaching perfection. But when I began to reduce my effusions to order, and to revise them coolly after the charm of novelty was abated, I saw that I had incurred many faults attendant on inexperience, and that, through fear of being languid, I had exalted my imagination to such extravagant flights, as it would take long time and pains to correct and curtail. I had sufficient judgment to know that without such correction my labours would be useless; but I was too impatient in the pursuit of renown to allow myself to exercise it. I therefore laid the work aside for a while, with a resolution to improve it on such occasions as I should feel inclined, and to devote myself to some other undertaking more easy of completion.

I still retained my love for the service of the Muses, and proposed to myself to write a poem of the didactic and descriptive kind. I chose Agriculture for my subject, and read the directions of innumerable authors concerning ploughing, sowing, and reaping. I walked in the fields to observe the husbandmen at their work, conversed with them respecting their occupations, and versified their accounts, as I strolled along. I wrote invocations to Ceres, and designed a tale to relieve, like that of Aristæus in the Georgics, the dryness of precept and description. But a friend, to whom I read portions of my verses, was so sparing of commendation, that I lost my esteem for them, and threw them into the fire as flat and spiritless.

A remark which I met with in some critic that I was consulting then, induced me to relinquish for a time original composition, and attempt some poetical translation. Chance fixed my attention on Vida's Christiad, to a version of which I eagerly applied myself. I had a high opinion of this epic when I began; but, as I proceeded, and the work became a task, I began insensibly to attribute more weight to the objections of the critics against it, and as my esteem for the poem declined, I grew less resolute in the labour of translating it, and at last abandoned it in disgust.

I next looked round among the classic authors, intending to translate some one that had not been translated before, and lighted on Nicander, a version of whose Theriaca I purposed to accompany with learned notes. But this attempt had the same fate as the preceding. I lost all hope of pleasing the general reader by the poem, and I knew that the notes would attract the attention only of the learned. I wished for more general reputation, and sought another subject.

I thought proper to try my hand at prose. Having read largely in the works of metaphysicians, I prepared to compose an Essay on the Mind. This was an undertaking sufficient to rouse the exertion of my whole powers. But I found that it was no work for a man in haste to be famous. When I had spent two years on it, I still saw so many particulars to be supplied, and so much of what I had written to be corrected and elucidated, that I shrunk from the task in despair, and left it, like my epic, to be completed on future occasions.

I then made a similar descent in prose to that which I had before made in poetry; I sunk from original composition to translation. I found my attention fixed, I know not how, on the Orations of Isocrates, and sat down resolutely to turn them into English. With my first attempts I was highly pleased, and calculated in how many weeks, working a certain number of hours a day, I should bring my labour to a conclusion. But, as I proceeded, my employment became burdensome, and I laid it aside for the same reasons as I had before relinquished Vida and Nicander.

My thoughts were next turned to compilation, and I commenced a life of Charlemagne. But I had to consult such numbers of records, that I could proceed but slowly, and was soon weary of the toil. I then set myself to make a collection of excel-

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lent Thoughts from various authors, and read for six months with no other purpose than to select and transcribe. But, that my collection might be complete, it was necessary to peruse all writers of repute, ancient and modern, and when could I hope to range such a circle? My compilation is now with my essay and my epic, to be prosecuted as occasion may serve.

I need not detail to you how many attempts in various branches of literature I have since made. I have written portions of tragedies, comedies, operas, and farces, begun editions of authors English and Latin, and planned treatises on points of history and criticism. Of all these attempts the success has been the same. My history may be a warning to inexperienced writers, not to undertake too long or too arduous performances, and not to break off in disgust what they should use their utmost exertions to carry to a conclusion. I have wasted a great part of life in *laboriously doing nothing;* for, though I have laboured much, my labour has been useless, as nothing on which it has been spent has been completed. After beginning compositions in every department of literature, the first that I have finished for publication is the letter which, at the age of thirty-five, I address to the Endeavourer. INCONSTANS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 1.

I THANK you for the accurate manner in which you have given my essay on the Sonnets of Shakespeare to the public.

For my hypothesis I am willing to answer by *name*, though you have kept to the initials with which I subscribed my inquiry. You, who know me, will not suspect that, at *seventy*, I should be conceiving *theories* as to the object of addresses, by a poet even so venerated as Shakespeare. The truth is, that it was more than twenty years ago, in the lifetime of our friend Malone, that the *Apology* of G. Chalmers, for the *believers* in Mr. IRELAND, drew me to examine his very wild conceit, that our poet's Sonnets were addressed to Queen Elizabeth. I wrote my Essay, and selected *my hero* while I was enamoured of the subject; and the same volume contains other inquiries (I was going to say discoveries), which I may copy out, if the public attention can be recovered to matters of so slight moment.

It would be a bad compliment, in a case like the present, to suppose that my hypothesis occurred only to *myself*. It is a great presumption of its truth, that other minds have, by similar evidence, come to the same result; and it was, therefore, without surprise that I read the letter of Mr. B. Heywood Bright, in your last Magazine. But I can safely assure him, that I never *heard* of his concurrence with me, as to William Herbert's having been the object of the Sonnets. From the Rev. Joseph Hunter and Dr. Holme of Manchester, I could never have heard what he had confided to their *secrecy;* for, indeed, I have not the honour (such I should esteem it) to be known to them; and having done something for Shakespeare in my day, I should have seen without any regret the precedence of Mr. Bright in publication; and have rejoiced that a gentleman, so modest and liberal, had secured to himself, even by *my* subject, an opportunity of literary distinction.

How far we have trodden the same ground, I shall still be glad to know, and hope that he will not think himself precluded, by my inquiry, from the communication of his own. Unlike the coxcomb ephemera of the press, the Gentleman's Magazine still advocates the interests and the pleasures of sound literature; the arena afforded is sufficiently ample; and, though we do not meet as combatants, we may equally arrive at the same end, our own exercise, and perhaps the public information and amusement.

Yours, &c. JAMES BOADEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Scopwick Vicarage, Oct.* 29.

THE honourable labours of our British antiquaries since the Reformation have brought to light many facts illustrative of the habits, domestic as well as military, of the aboriginal inhabitants of this island, and its consecutive invaders, by the examination of existing monuments belonging to each particular period, from the simple mound of earth thrown up by the unsophisticated Briton, through all the gradations of systematic improvement, to the stately Norman castle, erected

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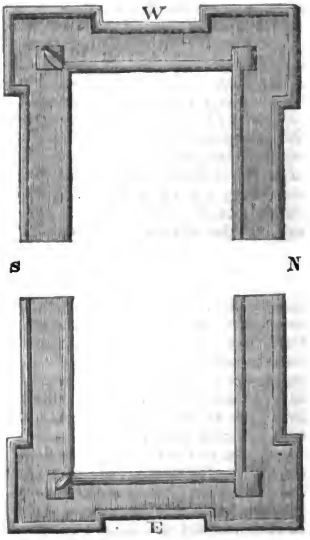
with an equal attention to durability and magnificence. But as, while the mountain oak displays its giant form to every passer by, the humble lily of the valley blooms in its native dell unseen, so antiquity, though lavish of her unwieldy treasures she spreads them freely before her admirers for the exercise of taste and ingenuity, in her seclusion boasts of many hidden stores, which remain concealed till accident or keen research shall rescue them from oblivion.

I have been led to these observations by the discovery of an earthwork, which I believe has been wholly unnoticed by antiquaries, although situate in the immediate vicinity of a Roman road leading from Louth to the north of Lincolnshire, and about half a mile from the village of Laceby near Grimsby. This road generally forms a boundary to parishes; and there is little doubt but it was used by the Romans, although there are some reasons for believing that it existed before the irruption of Cæsar, in the form of a British trackway. Along its course is a series of entrenchments and tumuli, and Roman coins have been found at different periods upon or near it. Adjoining this road is a lofty eminence called Welbeck Hill, which has been increased in altitude by the erection of an artificial mound on its summit; and hence it commands an extensive prospect in every direction. At its foot is the earthwork or fortification I have referred to. It is surrounded by a broad and deep fosse, with high embankments on each side, and constructed with the utmost regularity, and with an accurate regard to the cardinal points of the compass. Its form is an oblong square of the following dimensions, with openings or entrances north and south; and at every angle a bastion, as represented in the figure. The length within the ramparts is 440 feet; breadth 185 feet, height of the banks 13 feet; breadth of the inner bank, 14 feet, and of the outer, 15 feet; of the ditch, 29 feet; and of the entrances north and south, 66 feet; the inner squares at the angles about 30 by 25 feet, on two of which facing the south, which is the accessible quarter from Welbeck hill, are high mounds. The ditch, in the eastern division, is still brim full of water, and from its great depth is impassable without a boat.



Now the question is, for what purpose was it originally intended? The country people have a tradition, that a gentleman, many years ago, threw up these banks as the site of a mansion, but proceeded no further than the foundations. This, however, is altogether improbable, for it is the most unlikely spot in nature to be chosen for such an edifice. It possesses no prospect in any direction; even its proximity to the Roman road would present no view of it to the passenger; and none but a hermit or a misanthrope would condemn himself to the utter seclusion of such a solitary abode, in the vicinity of unwholesome swamps and quagmires. Was it then intended for a military earthwork? As an exploratory camp, it would enjoy the double advantage of privacy and convenience. If a watch station were established on the summit of Welbeck hill, the extensive prospect over the whole country would afford the sentinel a view of the approach of any hostile force at a considerable distance, and by a timely notice to all stragglers to retire into the camp, no vestiges would remain of the existence of an army in this situation; and it might either lie snug in

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the encampment, or fall suddenly on the enemy as he passed along the road, as prudence might suggest. In this point of view the camp would be amply capable of accommodating about 840 men, allowing the whole breadth of the entrance north and south to be appropriated as a principal street; for a single tent for eight men, with sufficient space for stabling and other conveniences, would occupy about 300 square feet; i. e. 12 by 25. This calculation would allow considerable room for the officers' tents, and 20 feet all round the ramparts, for the convenience of action, if attacked. It appears to have been a place of uncommon strength; embosomed in a secret valley, within a short distance of which is a narrow and deep ravine overhung with brushwood that runs through the country to a considerable distance, and terminates in a wood called Irby Holme, where are the remains of what has doubtless been a cavern or hiding-place in time of danger. With this in view, may not the camp have been used as a place of security for cattle and baggage, women and children, sick and wounded? Nothing could be better contrived for the combined purposes of security and seclusion from public notice than this retired spot, which is hid from the view by an amphitheatre of hills, until the visitor arrives within a few yards of the place.

Near this entrenchment is a remarkable spring called Welbeck, which is uniformly dry during the winter season, but in the month of February or March, a loud rumbling noise is heard in the ground for several successive days, and at length the water bursts forth in a hundred places, with such incredible force as to fill in a few hours the whole area of the well or inclosure of earth where it is situated, which is a parallellopiped of fifty yards long by forty-five yards wide, and two yards deep; and then entering into a natural channel, it forms a rapid stream during the summer, that falls into the river Freshney; and their united waters are emptied into the sea at Grimsby. When this spring breaks, several others of smaller dimensions in the immediate neighbourhood, which appear to be subject to the same laws and influence, burst forth at the same time; and being together exhausted about the month of October, they cease and remain dry until the reservoir beneath the surface is again surcharged by the rains and snows of winter. Geo. Oliver.

Letters of Dr. Thomas Campbell to the Bishop of Dromore.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 5.

I HEREWITH send you, agreeable to the promise made in a former number of your Magazine, copies of four original Letters addressed by Dr. Thomas Campbell to Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore. Of the writer (who died in 1795) I only know that he was a dignitary of the Church, and Chancellor of St. Macartin's, Clogher. In 1777 he published anonymously "A Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland," in a series of letters addressed to John Watkinson, M.D. 8vo; and in 1789, "Strictures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland," &c. 8vo. Appended to the latter is an historical sketch of the Government and Constitution of Ireland, which was originally printed in Gough's edition of Camden. The letters themselves will best serve to illustrate some other circumstances connected with the literary history of the writer, such as his controversy with Vallancey, his Life of Goldsmith the Poet, &c. most of which are either unknown or forgotten. I have searched in vain for some biographical memoranda of Dr. Campbell, who, if we may judge from his writings, and the Letters now published, was a man of good sense, and considerable talent. These qualities, in all probability, obtained him the friendship of the Bishop of Dromore, who knew well how to choose his correspondents, and to estimate their worth. In my next communication, I will send you some Letters of Mr. Cooper Walker, addressed to the same prelate.

Yours, &c. F. M.

(No. 1.)

My Lord, *No.* 28, *Dacre-street*, *Feb.* 20, [17]88.

I rec^{d} your letter (which, by ye bye, has not a little intoxicated my weak head) when I was packing up for Dublin, where I was but three days

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when I was attacked by such a cold as obliged me to call in ye faculty. I have, however, wrote to Mr. Pinkerton,* & begged [him] to put me down, & Mr. Ledwitch, as subscribers to his work. I told him that it wd be hard to get ye *Trias Thaumaturga*,† but gave him hopes of Burke's *Dominicana*.‡ I long to see your Lordship, and to know whether I have gone too far respecting Col. V. [Vallancey] as some people tell me I have, and whether I have, in other matters, gone astray; for I am now, knowingly & wittingly, beginning to deviate, as ye 10th century affords so little matter.

I am sorry to tell you, *quod proprius ad nos*, that Mr. Grattan's speech,§ however it is censured by some, has made deep impressions. Mr. Leslie, of Glaslough, whose son is sheriff of Monaghan, tells me that a meeting is to be held in Monaghan next Friday, in order to consider of sd speech, and give it efficacy there. This, you see, is but a beginning of what you will probably hear more of, before ye assizes are over. Were I not so subject to despair, I wd freely declare my opinion that a good compromise shd be thought of, as soon as possible. Grattan has perseverance, and that perseverance has never failed of success in questions where there was less prospect of success than in this, where every man's interest and prejudice is in his favour. Government, to be sure, may stifle this business for some sessions, but in ye *interim* ye fire will be kindling, till it mounts into such a blaze, as will not be in their power, perhaps not in their inclination, to extinguish. The quære then is,—would it not be better to make decent terms, whilst ye country is as yet quiet? Forgive, my Ld, these crude conceptions, but time will open, perhaps, a brighter prospect; which to my view was never yet so clouded. But I write from mere feeling, and I hope my fears are groundless. I am, my Lord, with ye most devoted respect, your Lordship's most dutiful and humble servant,

THO. CAMPBELL.

The Lord Bishop of Dromore,
Dromore.

(No. 2.)

MY LORD, *Clones, Dec.* 15, [17]88.

My last was written under ye impression of fear. Mr. Grattan's speech and a consequent call from ye sheriff of this county to give effect to his scheme (if any he had) operated, I remember, on me as ye hovering kite does upon ye small birds, when he is going to souse upon them. But I now begin to hope that I was under a false alarm. However, my opinion of that gentleman has always been ye same, and therefore I had (I own to you) inserted a stricture on another part of his conduct, towards ye conclusion of ye enclosed sketch; which, upon more mature deliberation, I blotted out, reserving such reflections for our *History of the Revolutions of Ireland*.‖

These sheets were drawn up last spring, at ye pressing instance of Mr. Gough, who limited me to a month (though I got this only last week). At that time I had not a single book in Dublin, and but few of my papers; which circumstance I observe, not as an apology for its obvious imperfections, but as it afforded me another specimen of ye liberality of our *Celtic* antiquaries. Mr. Archdale, author of ye Monasticon,¶ and librarian to Mr. Burton Conyngham, refused me ye

* This letter of Dr. C. to Pinkerton is printed in the Correspondence of Pinkerton, vol. i. p. 178.

† *Triadis Thaumaturgæ, sive Divorum Patriciis Columbæ et Brigidæ, Hiberniæ Sanctorum Acta*, folio. Lovan. 1647, by John Colgan, an Irish friar mendicant, and lecturer of divinity at Louvain.

‡ *Hibernia Dominicana, sive Historia Provinciæ Hiberniæ Ordinis Prædicatorum, per Tho. de Burgo* [Bishop of Ossory], 4to. Col. Agripp. 1762. The Supplement to this work, printed in 1772, is of extreme rarity. A copy has been recently purchased for the library of the British Museum.

§ On the 14th Feb. 1788, on a motion for a Committee to inquire into the state of Tithes. Printed in the collection of Grattan's Speeches, vol. ii. p. 27, 8vo, 1822.

‖ This work does not appear ever to have been published, although part of it was printed at the time of Dr. Campbell's death, in 1795. See Pinkerton's Correspondence, vol. i. p. 300.

¶ Monasticon Hibernicum, or a History of the Abbies, &c. in Ireland, by Mervyn Archdall, A.M. 4to, Dublin, 1786.

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loan of ye most common books (some of which I had duplicates of in ye country), though formerly not only his own library, but Mr. Conyngham's, were, through him, as open to me as my own.

Were I sure of meeting your Lordship in Dublin, about ye meeting of Parliament, I sh^d^ trouble you no further with deciphering my scrawl, but, like others, who, having received one favour, think themselves intitled to two, and so on, I cannot refrain from begging your advice on ye present occasion. I have a notion of republishing *Jerneus** in a volume, next spring, after revising and correcting it; and I mean to throw it into sections, support doubtful points with notes and authorities, and upon ye whole, illustrate and enlarge it by additions, after having expunged a great deal. The interval between St. Patrick and Henry II. making a period of about 700 years, appears to me in itself complete, though I w^d^ call it y^e^ *obscure* period. I know that times are divided into ye unknown, ye fabulous, and historical; but Ireland is in almost every thing particular. And this period, though not unmixed with fable, has a certain portion of certainty, which, though it may not be strictly called historical, it may fairly be called y^e^ *obscure* period. Indeed, whatever light dawns upon it, arises from ye ecclesiastical quarter, and therefore I more willingly accorded with Edmund Burke's idea, of taking little notice, in my *civil* history, of ye times antecedent to ye English revolution. So that this meditated republication might in some measure serve as a preliminary to my *magnum opus*. The title purposed for this little work is, MEMOIRS (for I dare not call it even *Sketch) of the Religion and Letters (or Literature) of Ireland, from the introduction of Christianity in the 5th Century to the establishment of Papal Supremacy, and conformity to the Roman Ritual in the 12th.*† Now, my Lord, ye question is, do you think, from what you have seen, that this subject can be made of sufficient importance for republication? I have been also thinking of adding, in ye same volume, this same enclosed sketch, purged of its errors, and fortified with notes, and an appendix, stating *ab origine* ye revenues of Ireland; in order to remove whatever is there advanced which may seem paradoxical, respecting ye sufficiency of ye hereditary revenue for ye support of ye establishments. This, my Lord, I conceive to be a cardinal point: for ye expediency of a Union can never become popular in Ireland, till ye nation is convinced that a King of England has resources sufficient for governing Ireland, without any new aids from his Parliament here; as his predecessors have more than once done. The sanction of popular consent, and ye mode of collecting ye revenues, is all that makes our Parliaments *ostensibly* necessary. I hope your Lordship will not suspect that I mean to deprive you of your peerage. No! But I have been long of opinion that ye Protestant Ascendancy (in so few hands) is very insecure and precarious, till a thorough incorporation of ye two islands is effected. I am, with ye most unbounded respect, your Lordship's most dutiful and humble servant, THO. CAMPBELL.

The Lord Bishop of Dromore.

(No. 3.)

MY LORD, *Aug.* 3, [17]90.

I beg pardon for not having acknowledged ye receipt of y^r^ second volume of Goldsmith, which you were so good as to leave with my brother; and I thank you most heartily for your amendment of my inscription—ye insertion of *Dei* was indispensible.

You ask me what I think of ye 5th vol. of y^e^ *Collectanea*?‡ I really think

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* "In the new evening paper, called the Dublin Chronicle, appeared lately some strictures on the Ancient Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, which you should by al means see. They first appeared under the signature of *Jerneus* in the Dublin Chronicle for December 24th, and again Dec. 27th."—Letter from Bp. Percy to Mr. Pinkerton, Jan. 16, 1788, in the Correspondence, vol. i. p. 176.

† This publication appeared in 8vo, Dublin, 1789, under the title of "Strictures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland," &c.

‡ In the Appendix to the fifth volume of Vallancey's Collectanea, were some acrimonious remarks on the writings of Dr. Campbell, and a reprint of a letter addressed to the Hibernian Journal, May 13, 1778, signed *Nostradamus Hibernicus*,

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ye Col. is angry, and that *furor iræ brevis est*. As to *Nostradamus* (which, by ye bye, was written by Dr. Wilson, in imitation of Voltaire's ridicule of Rousseau), I suppose ye Col. gave it as a remnant of antiquity, for it is as old as ye morocco coin, and perhaps as old as y^e^ *Yola Sorg*.

Ledwich (i. e. *Otho*) writes me word, that he and (*Veritas*) Beauford are preparing a pamphlet, which they say is to be *laughable*; against which side ye laugh may rise, is to me (I own it) problematical. They talk of London for ye publication, but I have told them that nothing of ye kind will be attended to there. Dublin is ye only spot where y^e^ *Collectanea de rebus Hibernicis* is known, except to some twenty readers, and they have no muscles for a laugh.

This same Church keeps me so engaged, that I can think of nothing else; almost every workman and labourer I pay by anticipation, or *forehand*, as they call it. I have not wrote a line for Goldsmith* this month and more, yet I meditate another *Life*, viz. a *Vallanciad*, or ye life and actions, sentiments and opinions of Colonel *Collectaneus*, &c. who died of an *atramental* frenzy, July y^e^ —— 1790, after suffering excruciating agonies of mind, since y^e^ — of August, 1789.

The sinking of my ink in this paper proves me literally to be *atramental*, as ye Colonel says I am. But no character can be deep enough to express how much I am devoted to your Lordship. THO. CAMPBELL.

The Lord Bishop of Dromore,
Merrion-street, Dublin.

(No. 4.)

MY LORD, *Sept.* 9, 1790.

Just returned from ye visitation at Clogher, I sit down to thank you for your Sermon. Your character of ye Irish is so just, that if I ever come to that part of ye history of Ireland, where it should be introduced, or, in other words, to ye present times, it shall be adopted. Apropos! at Clogher I rec^d^ a long anonymous letter from London, directed to me *there* at large, which, after paying some compliments, and finding some faults with y^e^ *Strictures*, gives me some counsel respecting that same history which I meditate.

The writer of ye review in Sleater's paper (of whom you inquire), is, I believe, Mr. Ledwich author of ye Antiquities of Ireland, published monthly. That my opinion coincides with your Lordship's, I am at once proud and sorry to say—proud of agreeing with you in sentiment, but sorry that ye writer is so industrious to make V—y [Vallancey] a man of consequence. That unfortunate Review is neither conducted with ye temper, method, or judgement of scholarship. My idea was merely, in what I mentioned to your Lordship, to give by *juxtaposition*, ye contradictions of ye Collectanea, and those *visible absurdities* (if absurdities were not too dull for ridicule) with which it abounds above any farrago I have met with. But this would be a task of penance, for who could read over again what I have read?—But I must do him (i. e. V——y) justice; he does not say that *Nostradamus Hibernicus* is antique; it was only my awkwardness of expression that conveyed ye idea. However, Dr. Hales, who was here with me last week, when I rec^d^ your Lordship's last favour, assures me that it was not Dr. Wilson, as I supposed, who wrote that really witty paper, but another of ye Fellows, who had ye principal hand in *Pranceriana*.

As to Goldsmith, of which you enquire, and concerning which Maurice Goldsmith has been inquiring, it is in such a state, that I think I could finish the remainder *currente calamo*.† My greatest difficulty now, is to have it transcribed so as that your Lordship could cast an eye over it. I have

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in ridicule of Dr. C.'s "Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland," 8vo. 1777. See also a letter in the Gents. Mag. for 1790, pt. i. p. 318, commenting on Dr. Campbell's "Strictures" in connexion with the theories of Vallancey.

* See note to the next letter.

† The work here alluded to, was evidently a MS. Life of Goldsmith, and apparently the same (with some alterations) prefixed to the edition of Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works, in 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1801, to which the Bishop of Dromore refers in a letter to Mr. Nichols, printed in the "Illustrations," vol. vi. p. 583, and says, it had been compiled under his direction.

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tried one or two country schoolmasters, but though they can write, they cannot read—my writing. I am sorry to hear that Mrs. Percy's illness leaves you still undecided as to your time of setting out for England. I should have strained a point to deliver you all ye papers there; and, above all, that I might be enabled to make such alterations and amendments as your better judgement might point out. I have made large quotations here and there, from Goldsmith's own works, and have ventured to draw a parallel between Addison's *Letter from Italy*, and that part of y^e^ *Traveller* which refers to it. I have also defended Goldsmith's *Deserted Village* upon ye facts and principles of Dr. Price, and have run ye risque of censure for digression in drawing some political consequences respecting this my poor native country, and have mounted my hobby-horse in recommending an *Union*. But, my Lord, if I have digressed, and so transgressed, I am ready to kiss ye rod:

"Audebo quæcunque parum splendoris habebant,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Scripta movere loco, quamvis invita recedant."

You gave me hopes that you w^d^ draw up a sketch of what you would wish sh^d^ appear respecting S^r^ —— Parrot, &c.

I met A.deacon Friend in ye morning of ye visitation at Clogher. He told me that Mr. Moore was so satisfyed at ye offers he made (at ye meeting of which I once wrote to you), that he takes no part in ye business; but I did not find at Aughnacloy, as I passed, that matters were as settled as I could wish. I gave ye Primate's message to my brother.

I am, &c. THO. CAMPBELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Clifton, Aug. 7.*

ON looking over a paper in one of the early volumes of the Archæologia, which gives a list of words in the Yorshire dialect, I was struck by the great resemblance which many of them bear to the German, from whence I have no doubt they are derived. I here insert some, which may perhaps prove interesting to such of your readers as are acquainted with the Teutonic tongue.

Bain, adj. near, easy, obvious. The *bainest gate* signifies the shortest way. From the German Bahnew, to make accessible.

Beal, a hot, inflamed tumour, from G. Beule, a swelling; modern English, a boil.

Blate, adj. bashful, from G. Blode, same signification.

Cop, the head, from G. Koph, same signification.

Growsome, ugly, frightful, from G. Grausam, same signification.

Lief, willingly; Liefer more willing, from G. Lieber.

Mun or *Mund*, the mouth, from G. Mund, same signification.

Shock, twelve sheaves of corn, from G. Schock, a heap of corn.

Stark, stiff, from G. Starch, same signification.

Stoche, a stab with a weapon, from G. Stochen, to thrust or poke. In manufactories the person who attends to the fires is denominated a *Stoker*.

Waite and *Wake*, to watch by a corpse, from G. Wachen, to watch. Hence the Irish *Wake*, and the military *Bivouack*.

Holts, hills covered with wood, from G. Holz, a wood.

Farand, a preparation for a journey, from G. Fahren, to go.

From this word is derived the "Fare" of our hackney coachmen, and the expression a sea or way-faring man.

Walle, to boil, from G. Wallen, same signification.

The possessors of the elective franchise at Taunton, Somerset, are denominated Pot-Wallopers, or Boilers.

Whilk, which, from G. Welcher, same signification.

Wighty, strong, active, from G. Wichtig, weighty, powerful.

Geck, to toss the head, from G. Geken, to be petulant, or to jeer any one.

Beck, a mountain stream, from G. Back, a brook.

Our Transatlantic brethren, who, as is well known, are of very mixed origin, have incorporated a considerable number of Germanisms into their language. Thus they denominate their morning libation a *gum tickler*. This is not very intelligible, until we discover that the German word *Gaum* signifies the *Palate*. Again, to say of any one that "he is the *slimmest* gentleman in

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all Boston," would be considered as a term of reproach in America, though certainly not here. The mystery however is solved, when we find that "schlimm" in the German, signifies "mean or paltry." Rejecting however the common dialect of the United States, I believe that a considerable proportion of Teutonic will be found not only in our own, but even in the Southern languages of Europe.

Yours, &c. H. PHILIPPS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 17.

UPON referring lately to your Magazine for August 1829, I find at p. 187, the following inscription upon a stone in the Church of Clapton in Suffolk,

"Chr. Grove, A. M. Aulæ Clar.
Principibus octo subjectus, Rector ubi olim
Regibus Anglicis solvebat Ludrica Tellus
De Carcere Simonis, et Murus Saxeus adstat;"

with a request of an explanation from some Suffolk correspondent. It may not even now be too late to offer the following, by way of commentary.

Christopher Grove was of Clare Hall, B.A. 1705, M.A. 1709. In 1718 or 1719, he was presented to the Rectory of Hemingston, in Suffolk, of which he continued the incumbent till his death in 1769. Now, supposing him to have been twenty-one years of age when he took his first degree, he must have been born in 1684, and consequently lived during the reigns of, or was the subject of eight Princes; viz. Charles II. James II. William, Mary, Anne, George I. George II. and George III.

Rector ubi olim, &c. viz. Hemingstone; where the manor was held of the King in serjeanty, by a ludicrous tenure; "p' quâ debuit Tenens facere die Natal. D'ni singulis annis coram D'no Rege unum saltum, et sifletum, et unum bumbulum." Testa de Nevill, p. 286. This was afterwards considered an indecent service, and was rated at 16*s.* 8*d.* the year. One Baldwin, who formerly held these lands, was known by the name of Baldwin le Pettour. See Gent. Mag. Jan. 1827, p. 15.

De Carcere Simonis. This is obscure. Rowland le Sarcere held the lands here upon the above tenure. Blount's Frag. Antiq. Can the allusion be to this person?

Murus Saxeus. In Hemingston was formerly "an ancient building neere the spring head, which did of late belong to the family of Cantrell. The chiefe of that family were the Duke of Norfolk's gentlemen. Sir Ralphe Cantrell, knt. the last of that family, sold it to Robert Shaw, gent. a merchant in Ipswich, whose sonne Robert is owner of it this year, 1655. There belongs to it an ancient tenement called Stone Hall, now com'only Stone Wall." The spot where the road from Henley to Gosbeck crosses that from Otley to Caddenham, still goes by the name of Stone Walls; but there are no remains of ancient walls or buildings now in existence. This is in the parish of Hemingston. D. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 31.

IN my last communication I ventured to state my opinion that the coins of the early Britons were imitated from those of the Greeks. I know not what reply it may elicit from any of your intelligent Correspondents; but allow me to add a few additional facts which ought to have been appended to that paper. In all ages, I believe, it can be pretty clearly proved, that the coins of those states in which the arts flourished formed the model of barbarian moneyers, and even of England herself, up to a no very distant period. The learned Spanheim observes, that the coins of Carthage and Corinth were imitated by barbarian states; witness the rude coins, with the types of the money of those cities, bearing unknown or rather unexplained characters. Rude antique imitations of the Tetradrachms of Philip of Macedon and Lysimachus, are not of very unfrequent occurrence.

The coins of the first race of French Kings closely resemble those of the Lower Empire, as may be seen by a reference to the plates in Le Blanc and Bouteroue, and the original of nearly half the types of our Saxon pennies is quite as obvious. Our early Anglo-French coins are closely copied from those of the continental princes. When the gold coins called *florins* first appeared, they were evidently much admired; and, although the type had nothing in it appropriate to France, we find the fleur-de-luce on the gold coins of French princes soon after;

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and finally, the type was adopted by our Edward the Third. The double denier of this king, struck in France, has a type very similar (excepting, of course, the legend on the obverse) to those of Charles Duke of Brittany. This, by the by, may be considered rather as a stroke of policy than as indicating a want of taste in the English moneyers. Edward's French subjects might look with suspicion on a new coin, and the types to which they were accustomed were adopted in preference to an original design: every body the least acquainted with coins, may image how easily the counterfeit sterlings imported into England in the reign of our Edward the First, might have deceived *the illiterate*. The most interesting portion of Mr. Cardwell's recently published Lectures, is that in which he endeavours to account for the uniform rudeness of the Athenian coins; namely, by supposing that the Athenians knew that their money circulated among foreign nations, and therefore feared to make any improvement in its fabric, lest it should be considered changed in its purity of metal as well as in execution. Most of the types of the Anglo-French money appear to me to indicate that our monarchs were sensible of the danger and inconvenience of any remarkable change in the current coin. It will scarcely be believed by our grand-children, that the pieces of silver without a glimpse of the type, which circulated in this country a few years since, were considered by the vulgar "more like money" than the new coinage which succeeded it.

Few coin collectors can have failed to notice a foreign coin very often found in England. I have seldom encountered a parcel of old silver without meeting with it. It is of the weight and size of the continental *gros:* the obverse has an ancient shaped shield charged with the arms of Burgundy; legend, KAROLVS : DEI : GRA : DVX : BVRG : CO : FLA : reverse, a kind of cross fleury; legend, SIT : NOMEN : DOMINI : BENEDICTVM. This piece is a gros of Charles the Bold, the famous Duke of Burgundy,* and I am led to notice it merely from its being so frequently found in this country. They are often met with in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire; and during the demolition of old London Bridge, two or three were found round the base of the starlings. I know of no other old continental coin so often met with in England. I do not pretend to account for this, but I would ask of the experienced antiquary whether these pieces might not have once filled the pouches of the Flemings who fell at the battle of Stoke field on the side of the counterfeit Earl of Warwick in the reign of Henry the Seventh?

It has been generally supposed that the money of Henry the Third's last coinage, that is to say, the pennies with the *long* cross, were the only coins of that King bearing numerals signifying to which of our Henries they owed their origin; but I have lately met with two pennies which I must attribute to this king, and which appear to me to indicate to which monarch they belong. The first has on the reverse the well-known short cross; legend, + TER . RIONLVND; the other has a like cross, with + WILLELM . T . ON . LV.—Mr. Ruding has given TERIRI as one of Henry's moneyers; and these letters certainly occur on many of his coins, without any *dot* or separation, but they would appear to have the same meaning as those on the one above described. The other coin, with T . ON . LV . may not be received in evidence by some, as many of Henry's pennies have other letters similarly placed, as B . F. &c. &c. But the first appears to me to be conclusive.

In commenting on the coins of Henry III. with the long cross, Mr. Ruding observes, "It is extraordinary that both the author of these Annals (of Waverley) and also Matthew Paris, should have omitted to state the most remarkable particular in which these coins differed from all which preceded them; I mean the distinction of *numerals* or words equivalent, to shew to which king of the name of Henry they belonged."†—The silence of these authors on the subject of the numerals has inclined a friend of mine to suppose that the word (or contraction) of TERCI was placed on

* See "Traité des Monnoies des Barons," &c. par Tobiésen Duby, tome I.

† Annals of the Coinage of Britain, &c. in note, p. 355, vol. I.

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some of the pennies of Henry's *first* coinage. I do not consider the dot after the word or letters TER. to be a mint mark, as such minute distinctions appear not to have been in use until long subsequent to the reign of Henry III.

Erratum.—In my last communication, p. 212, line 3, *for* 'countries' *read* counties.

Yours, &c. J. Y. AKERMAN.

MR. URBAN, *Goodrich Court, Herefordsh. Oct.* 30.

YOUR discriminating and judicious Correspondent Mr. Milner of Hull, is anxious to know whether the iron arrow mentioned by Mr. Roberts, and that preserved at this place are of the same length; and it is curious that there is scarce half an inch difference, which is in favour of the one found at York. There, however, all the similarity ends. I once very minutely examined that iron arrow, with a view to its purchase, as it was to be in a sale by auction, and I wished to satisfy myself of its antiquity. It was rather thicker than a brass stair-rod, and as regular throughout its length. A nock had been made quite in the modern style, but too narrow to have admitted an ordinary sized bow-string; there was an imitation of feathers, and, as far as I recollect, a barbed pile. My conclusion, which I have never seen reason to alter, was, that it had been fabricated for the left hand of a statue of Diana. That in the armoury of Goodrich Court has a wide nock, like the Asiatic arrows, but more especially the Turkish, not being of bone or horn, but merely cut in the wood, which in fashioning the arrow was left to project on each side to give it substance, and the shaft is further made to swell about one-third from the point, and the barbed pile is not put on with its socket flush with wood, but with what is technically termed a shoulder, in order to give timely warning to the archer when to loose, that he might not overdraw the arrow.

What Mr. Milner suggests relative to the length of the cloth yard is very rational, and I hope some of your Correspondents will follow up this suggestion, but he is quite wrong in supposing I have "opportunities for research." Should he ever visit the banks of the Wye, he will see how I have been occupied for these last three years; as, since I left London, I have scarce found time to read any book.

Ascham informs us that sheaf arrows had flat heads (which is the case with that in my possession) when for short lengths. He recommends that they should have a shoulder for the purpose before mentioned; not be so long for war as generally made, though impossible to decide the size; have large or small breasts as suits the archer, and should be made of ash instead of asp as 'now a days;' and that sheaf arrows were much shorter than flight arrows, is clear from Hall's description of the battle of Towton in 1461.—"The Lord Fawconbridge which led the forward of Kyng Edwardes battail, being a man of great polyce and of much experience in marciall feates, caused every archer under his standard to shot one flight (which before he caused them to provyde), and then made them to stand still, and the northern men felyng the shoot, but by reason of the snow, not wel vewyng the distance betwene them and their enemies, like hardy men, shot their schefe arrowes as fast as they might, but al their shot was lost and their labor vayn, for thei came not nere the southern men by xl tailors yardes."

An engraving of the arrow and its details may be seen in Skelton's Engraved Illustrations of Arms and Armour, from the collection at Goodrich Court, plate xvi.

Yours, &c. SAM. MEYRICK, K. H.

MR. URBAN, *Evesham, Oct.* 1.

IN searching the parish church of Evesham, about two years since, the following bantering Advertisement, relative to the Rebellion of 1745, was discovered. JOHN THOMAS.

An Advertisement with a Reward, Dec. 1745.

Run away from their master at Room, in the dog daies of last August, and since secreted in France, two young lurchers, of the right Italian breed, being of a black tann colour, with sharp noses, long claws, and hanging ears; have been taken abroad for King Charles the Second's breed; but a bitch from Italy unfortunately broke

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MONUMENTAL BRASS AT LITTLE BRADLEY, SUFFOLK.

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the strain in eighty-eight, by admitting into the kennel a base mongrill of another litter. They are supposed to be on the hunt for prey in the north. They go a full dog-trot by night, for fear of being catch'd. They answer to the names of Hector and Plunder, and will jump and dance at the sound of the French horn, being us'd to that note, by an old dog master at Paris. They will prick up their ears also at the musick of a Lancashire hornpipe.

This is to give notice, that whoever can secure this couple of currs, and bring them back, either to the Pope's Head at Room, near St. Peter's Church, or to the Cardinall's Cap at Versailes, or to the King's Arms at Newcastle, or to the Thistle at Edinburgh, or to the Three Kings at Brentford, or rather to the signe of the Axx on Tower-hill, shall have the reward of Thirteen Pence Halfpenny, or any other sume under a Crown; and the thanks of all the Powers of Europe, except France, Spain, and the Pope.

N.B. They have each a French collar on, stampt with the father's arms, a warming-pan, and the flower de leue, with this inscription,—"Wee are but young puppies, of Fencins Pack, beware of them, for they have got a little of the Scotch mange, and those that are bit by them run mad, and are call'd Jacobites."

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 8.

BY the kindness of your useful Correspondent, Mr. Page of Ampton, I am enabled to furnish you with an interesting illustration of the literary history of the Elizabethan æra. It is the monumental brass from the church of Little Bradley in Suffolk, of John Daye, the printer and publisher of the works of Bishop Latimer, Archbishop Parker, and Fox the martyrologist.

John Daye was born at Dunwich;* to the parish of St. Peter's in which town he bequeathed a charitable gift. It has been conjectured that he learned the art of printing from Thomas Gibson, because he frequently used one of that printer's devices. He first began business about 1546, "in St. Sepulchres parishe, at the signe of the Resurrection, a little above Holborn Conduit;" and was for a few years a partner with Wm. Seres. In 1549 he removed to the old City gate called Aldersgate, of which Stow says, "John Daye, Stationer, a late famous Printer of many good bookes, in our time dwelled in this Gate, and builded much upon the Wall of the Citie, towards the parish church of St. Anne."† In Sept. 1552 he had a license for printing the Catechism with the brief of an A B C, or primer. On the commencement of Queen Mary's persecutions, he for some time suffered imprisonment, in company with John Rogers, one of the first martyrs of that period; but afterwards fled beyond sea.‡ However, he was returned in 1556, when he was the first person admitted into the livery of the Stationers' Company after they had received their charter from Philip and Mary.

After the accession of Elizabeth, Daye received a large share of the patronage of those labourers in the cause of the Reformation, with whom he had previously suffered; and became one of the principal publishers (to use the modern word), trading in England, now so conspicuously and permanently Protestant. He was chosen Warden of the Stationers' Company in the years 1564, 1566, 1571, and 1575, and Master in 1580. In 1572 he erected a new shop in St. Paul's Churchyard; regarding which,

* Misprinted Dulwich in Dibdin's edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities; where (following Herbert the former editor) it is also supposed that Daye was "descended from a good family buried at Bradley-Parva;" but for "descended from" we should read merely "married into," as will be perceived by the account of his family given on the present occasion. It is to be regretted that Dr. Dibdin should not have rewritten this life, as what he has reprinted from Herbert is really a mere collection of unarranged notes, with considerable tautology and repetition. With regard to Daye's descent, it would rather seem that it was of foreign origin, if his son Richard had any better reason than caprice for writing his name D'Aije, as he did in the reign of James the First.

† Stow's Survey.—Though Daye erected new buildings, his presses did not help to keep the old Gate in repair; it was rebuilt in 1617.

‡ Fox's Book of Martyrs, p. 1356. Rogers detailed to Daye his plan for providing the churches throughout the country with Protestant readers, so as wholly to exclude the Popish priests; and it was probably related to Fox by Daye himself. The facts of Daye's imprisonment and exile have been overlooked by all his biographers; though copied from Fox by Strype; Ames and his followers only saying, "It looks as if he forbore printing during the reign of Queen Mary."

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and the important patronage he received from Archbishop Parker, some interesting particulars will be found in the following extract from a letter* of that prelate to Lord Burghley, dated on Dec. 13 that year. The Archbishop was then anxiously engaged in providing suitable replies to the great work of the popish polemic, Nicholas Sanders, "De Visibili Monarchiâ Ecclesiæ;" and, after informing Lord Burghley that he had engaged Dr. Clercke, of Cambridge, to assist in that task,† he proceeds thus—

"To the better accomplishment of this worke and other that shall followe, I have spoken to Daie the printer to caste a newe Italian letter, which he is doinge, and it will cost him xl marks: and loth he and other printers be to printe any lattin booke, because they will not heare bee uttred, and for that Books printed in Englande be in suspition abroade. Nowe, sir, Daye hath complained to me that, dwellinge in a corn' and his bretherne envienge him, he cannot utter his books, wch lie in his handes, ij or iij thousand pownds worthe. His frendes have procured of Pawles a lease of a little shop‡ to be sett up in the Church yearde, and it is confermed; and what by the instant request of sum envyouse booksellers, the Maior and Aldermen will not suffer him to sett it up in the Church yearde, wherein they have nothing to doe but by power: this shop is but little and lowe, and leaded flatt, and is made att his greate cost to the sum of xl or l^li. and is made like the terris, faier vailed and posted fitt for men to stande uppon in any triumphe or shewe, and can in noe wise either hurte or deface the same.§ And for that yo^u of the Councell have written to me and other of the Commission, to helpe Daie, &c. I praie y^r L^p to move the Q. Matie to subscribe her hand to this or such letters that all this entendement maye the better goe forward. Wherein yor L^p shall deserve well both of Christes Churche and of the Prince, and State, &c."

It is well known that at the date of this epistle, and for many years after, English books were almost entirely printed in the type now called Black Letter; the Roman type was only occasionally used for quotations, &c.; and the Italic, as may be perceived from Archbishop Parker's statement, was still more rarely employed. It is noticed by Herbert that the only portions of Clercke's Responsio printed in Italic, are the quotations; but it is very remarkable, with reference to the

* Preserved in the Lansdowne MSS. (Brit. Mus.) xv. 50.

† The history of this controversy, and of those engaged in it, will be found in Strype's Life of Parker, pp. 377 et seq. Such was the ubiquitous superintendance of the great minister Burghley, that he received from the Archbishop from time to time, portions of Dr. Clercke's book in quires, as they came from the press. In order to complete the printing, other works were laid aside; in particular, it is recorded that Bishop Field's book of Epigrams was delayed from February until after Easter. Dr. Clercke's essay was finally published without his name, under the title of "Fidelis servi subdito infideli Responsio;" and was accompanied or shortly followed by another treatise by George Acworth, LL.D. which, in parody of Sanders's title, was called "De Visibili Rom' Anarchia." (See the full titles given by Herbert and Dibdin, among Daye's books of the year 1573.)

‡ This shop is mentioned in the imprints of four several books printed by Daye in 1578, but not in any other year. The imprint of "The Governaunce of Vertue," 1578, is thus minutely conceived: "Printed at London by John Daye, dwellyng over Aldersgate, beneath Saint Martins; and are to be solde at his long shop at the North-west dore of Paules." In the next year, however, whether the St. Paul's shop was given up or no, we read instead, "and sold at his shop under the gate." The imprints do not bear Herbert out in his assertion that Daye "kept at the same time several shops in different parts of the town;" for more than two cannot be traced at any one period.

§ Notwithstanding this assertion of the worthy prelate, it will be readily imagined how much the erection of shops and small houses against St. Paul's, tended both to deface and dilapidate the edifice. A zealous promoter of the repairs in the reign of James I. had a painting made of the cathedral, stuck over with mottoes, one of which was

Viewe, O King, howe my wall-creepers
Have made mee worke for chimney-sweepers.

The same painting shows, also, how the shops were converted into stands for spectators on occasion of a procession. It is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries; one portion is engraved in Wilkinson's Londinia Illustrata, and another in Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James the First.

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clause of Parker's letter "this worke and *other that shall followe*," that about this time the Archbishop's *own* work, "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ," was printed by Daye in a type which Dr. Dibdin terms "a full-sized, close, but flowing Italic letter."* As that great work, however, is dated 1572, and the answers to Sanders appeared in 1573, and the size of the type employed in the former (a folio) may be larger than that of the latter (which are in quarto), this circumstance may only show the Archbishop's partiality for the "Italian" style of printing.

An honour of much greater importance in the annals of type-founding, belongs to the memory of John Daye. He was the first, and in 1574 the only, printer who had cut Saxon characters. This is recorded by Archbishop Parker himself,† in his preface to Ælfredi Regis Res Gestæ, printed in 1574 together with Walsingham's Ypodigma Neustriæ: but the types had then been used for three former works,—for a Saxon homily edited by the Archbishop, under the title of "A Testimonie of Antiquitie," &c. in 1567; for Lambarde's Archaionomia, in 1568; and for the Saxon Gospels edited by Fox, under the patronage of Parker, in 1571.

In addition to his Saxon and Italian types, Herbert states that Daye brought the Greek to a very great perfection. "Daye seems indeed," remarks Dr. Dibdin, while speaking of this subject, "to have been (if we except Grafton) the Plantin of old English typographers; while his character and reputation scarcely suffer diminution from a comparison with those of his illustrious contemporary just mentioned."

In 1573 Daye's life was threatened by a journeyman, who appears to have been actuated by a spirit of religious fanaticism. This circumstance is handed down to us by another letter of Archbishop Parker, evidently written in haste, and of which the greatest portion is here given:

Sir,—This mornyng ca' the warden of the p'nters, harrison, and brought me one other boke in quayers, and told me that one Asplyn, a p'nter to Cartwrightes boke, was after examinatio' suffered agay' to go a brode, and taken in to s'vice in to Mr. Dayes house, and purposed to kyl hy' and his wiff, &c. and beyng asked what he ment, y' he answered *the spryte moved hy'*, so that thei be al taken and in p'son [prison] as he told me syns I sent to yo' L. this massenger—this he tolde me. xiii Nov. [1573].

To the Lord Treasurer.

Cartwright's book mentioned in this note, was a political pamphlet intitled an Admonition to the Parliament; and at the end of a "Second Admonition to the Parliament," we are informed of the cause of offence which had been given by Daye. It is there stated that "Day the Printer, and Toy the Bokebinder, assisted with a pursuyant and other officers, at the appointment of the Bishops, were, by their diligence in endeavouring to seize the books at the press, the cause of their being printed with so many faults, and of some other things not being published which we meant and minded to publish." Herbert has noted, from the books of the Stationers' Company, that one Thomas Asplyn was bound apprentice to Mr. Daye, from the Annunciation 1566, for 8 years; and that one Robert Asplyn, apprentice to Edward Sutton, was made free 5 Oct. 1570.

In "a note of the offices, and other speciall licences for printing, graunted by her Matie to div'se p'sons, with a coniecture of the valuation," written for Lord Burghley by Christopher Barker, the Queen's English printer, in December 1582‡ (a curious document which Mr. Ellis lately introduced to the notice of the Society of Antiquaries), is this account of

Mr. Daye. In the priviledge, or private licence graunted to Mr. Daye, are among other things the Psalmes in meeter, wth notes to singe them in the Churches, as well in foure p'ts, as in playne songe, wch being a parcell of the Church service, prop'ly belongeth to me. This booke being occupied of all sortes of men, women, and children, and requiring no great

* Dibdin's Ames, vol. IV. p. 126.

† "Jam vero cùm Dayus typographus primus (et omnium certè quod sciam solus) has formas æri inciderit, facilè quæ Saxonicis literis perscripta sunt, iisdem typis divulgabantur."

‡ Burghley MSS. (Lansd. coll. Brit. Mus.) xlviii. 82.

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stock for the furnyshing thereof, is therefore gaynefull. The small Catechisme alone, taught to all lyttle children of this Realme, is taken oute of the Booke of Com'on Prayer, and belongeth to me also, wth Mr. Jugge solde to Mr. Daye, and is likewise included in this patent procured by the right honorable the Earle of Leicester, and therefore for Duties sake I hold my self content therew^th^. This is also a profitable Copie, for that it is generall, and not greatlie chargeable."

In a complaint from the printers and stationers in general of the "priviledgs latelie granted" to several persons enumerated, the date of which is either 1582 or 1585,* occurs

"John Daye, the Printinge of A B C and Cathechismes, wth the sole selling of them, by the collo^r^ of a com'ission. These books weare the onelie releif of the porest sort of that Companie."

We have before seen, however, that this property had been Daye's, from the time of King Edward VI.

Daye continued in business for about forty years; and the long descriptive list of his productions occupies pp. 616-680 of Herbert's Ames, and pp. 48-177 of the fourth volume of Dr. Dibdin's edition.

John Fox, whose name is so prominently introduced into his epitaph (*see the Plate*), was evidently one of the principal purveyors for his press; his name occurring frequently as an editor. Of the "Acts and Monuments," Day printed four folio editions, in 1562, 1570, 1576, and 1583; and his son Richard another in 1596. Of the first edition Dr. Dibdin has given a very full account, with several specimens of the ably executed cuts.

Anthony à Wood, in his life of Fox, states that when at Basil he was "a most painful labourer at his pen in the house of Oporinus a learned printer;" and that after his return to London, where he was very bountifully entertained in the Duke of Norfolk's "manor place called Christ Church," "from that house he travelled weekly every Monday to the house of John Daye the printer, to consummate his Acts and Monuments of the Church, and other works in English and Latin."†

The following contemporary "squib" against Daye and Fox, was communicated to Dr. Dibdin by Dr. Bliss, from a blank leaf at the end of a manuscript of the "Pricke of Conscience," in the Bodleian Library:

"The grave counsell of Gravesend barge
Gevethe Jhon Daye a privylege large,
To put this in prynt for his gaynes,
Because in the *Legend of Lyes* he takethe paynes;
Commandinge other upon payne of slavery
That none prynt thys but *Jhon Daye*
the prynter of *Foxe his knavery*."

Daye's death occurred at Walden in Essex, on the 23d of July, 1584, and he was buried on the 2d of the following month at Little Bradley. At the beginning of the same year, several of the principal booksellers had assigned a portion of their copyrights to the Stationers' Company for the relief of its poorer members; and the longest list in the catalogue is that of John Daye (see it in Herbert's Ames, p. 1673). His having left a benefaction to St. Peter's, Dunwich, has been before mentioned; but what it was is not recorded, nor does it occur in the returns made to the Commissioners of Public Charities in 1786. Herbert states that he also made several benefactions to King's college, Cambridge, in 1571: perhaps these were merely presents of books.

Dr. Dibdin has copied two of the portraits‡ of Daye, which occur in some of his works, and also his mark, the design of which is well conceived; the sun is represented rising, and a boy awakens his sleeping companions, saying, "ARISE, FOR IT IS DAY;" allusive at once to our printer's name, and to the dawn of the Reformation. The sign of Daye's first shop in Sepulchres parish,—the Resurrection,—has been supposed to have had a similar allusion.

The principal particulars known of Daye's family history have been derived from the epitaph engraved in the accompanying plate. He married two wives, and had by each thirteen children. The name of his first wife is not recorded. The second was a gentlewoman of the name of Lehunte,

* In the same volume of the Burghley MSS. article 78.

† Athenæ Oxonienses.

‡ One of them is very finely executed; the orthography of the inscription proves it to be work of a foreign artist: LIEFE IS DEATHE, AND DEATH IS LIEFE: ÆTATIS SUÆ XXXX. 1562. I. D.

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entitled, as shown in the engraving, to bear six quarterings on her shield.* Of these the fifth is Knighton: Barry of eight Argent and Gules, on a canton Or a tun of the Second. Knighton, it appears probable, was the name of Mrs. Daye's mother; for the following inscription still remains in the chancel of Little Bradley:

"Here lyeth the bodie of Richard Lehunte, gent. sonne and heire apparaunt while he lived to William Lehunte of Ashen in the countie of Essex, esquier; and also the bodie of Ann his wife, the only daughter of Thomas Knighton of this town, gent. sonne and heir apparaunt while he lived to Thomas Knighton of Bayford, in the countie of Hartford, esquier, which Richard died the 28 day of August, An'o D'ni 1540; and the said Ann was after married to Thomas Soame, gent. by whom she had fourtene children, and died the 23 day of December, An'o D'ni 1558."

This monument is ornamented with the figures of a man, his wife, two sons, and a daughter; a shield of Lehunte impaling Knighton; and two others, one of which has eleven coats, the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 10th being the same as the first four in Mrs. Day's; —the other has four, of which the 1st and 2d are the same as her 5th and 6th. It is therefore probable that the only daughter of Richard Lehunte and Anne Knighton was afterwards Mrs. Daye. In that case she was the half-sister of Sir Stephen Soame, Knt. of Little Thurlow (the adjoining parish to Little Bradley), Sheriff of London in 1589, and Lord Mayor in 1598; second son of the same Anne Lehunte by her marriage with Thomas Soame, gent. Sir Stephen Soame married Anne, daughter of William Stone, of Segenhoe in Bedfordshire, esq.; and if, as Herbert presumes, the last line of Daye's epitaph signifies that his widow was remarried to a person named Stone, he was probably one of the same family as Lady Soame.

With regard to the six annulets, the last quartering in Mrs. Daye's arms, it should be observed that it occurs on the church tower of Little Bradley just below the south window; again in glass in one of the windows of the church; and a third time with the sepulchral brasses of a man and woman in the chancel. It must therefore have belonged to an old family in the parish. The church tower is circular at the base, and octangular towards the summit.

The other quarterings will perhaps be explained by some correspondent acquainted with the families and heraldry of Suffolk.

Of John Daye's twenty-six children the names of only four are known. The burial of one, and his own interment, are thus recorded in Bradley Parva register:

"1581. Bartholomew the sonne of John Day, gent. buryed the 6 oft May.

"1584. Joh'is Day, gent. in ..... Waldinensi in Essex xxiii July, sepulti tamen in .... de Bradley, 2 Aug."

Richard Day was for a short time engaged in his father's business (see Dibdin's Ames, vol. IV. pp. 178—182); but made over his copyrights to assigns before his father's death, and succeeded John Fox as minister at Reigate. He was an Eton scholar, and a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and wrote several Latin prefaces, verses, &c.

John Day, another son, born "near or over Aldersgate," about 1566, was also a learned scholar and author, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Anthony à Wood gives a memoir of him; see the Athenæ Oxonienses, (edit. Bliss) vol. II. col. 412. He was presented by Sir William Soame to the vicarage of Great Thurlow, where he died in 1627.

A fourth brother was Lionel Day, Fellow of Balliol College, and Rector of Whichford in Warwickshire, where he died in 1640, aged 70. He published a Concio ad Clerum. (Wood's Fasti, vol. I. col. 376.)

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

IN your Review of September last, p. 233, you have noticed the late Mr. Charles Stothard's Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, and the letter-press which I have written in illustration of the drawings etched in that elaborate work. Owing to the accident which prevented its lamented author from personally superintending it to its close, several of the beautiful

* It need scarcely be mentioned that the first shield in the plate is that of the Stationers' Company.

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original drawings which he had prepared for insertion in the series of Effigies remained without any superscription indicating the persons whom they represented. I was enabled, however, duly to appropriate them all, save one, which, on the information of an antiquarian friend of Mr. Stothard, was lettered — "*supposed to be Sir Robert Gusshill and his lady, in Hoveringham Church, Notts.*"

When I was engaged in the compilation of the descriptive letter-press for the "Monumental Effigies," on attentive consideration of the above figures, I felt convinced that this supposition was *erroneous*, and I pointed it out as such, although I was unable during the progress of my descriptions through the press, to give to the monument its right appropriation.

I can, however, now decisively assign these figures to the persons whom they really represent. They are the effigies of William Phelip, Lord Bardolf, and Joan his wife, who was daughter of Thomas Lord Bardolf. This Thomas Lord Bardolf was associated with Henry Earl of Northumberland, Scroop Archbishop of York, and Thomas Mowbray Earl Marshal, in that effort against Henry IV. which succeeded the defeat of their party at Shrewsbury field. This second attempt was frustrated by the policy of Ralph Nevill Earl of Westmorland,* who, with Prince John of Lancaster, headed the King's forces. The Archbishop and the Earl Marshal were made prisoners, and beheaded at York.

The Earl of Northumberland and the Lord Bardolf fled into Scotland, and thence, on information that they would be betrayed into the King's hands, into Wales. In 1408, two years after, they made a third experiment, and after long journeying, say our chroniclers, came to Thirsk in Yorkshire, and proclaimed that "whoso would have libertie should take up their armour and followe them, whereupon much people resorted to them; but Sir Thomas Rockley Sheriff of Yorkshire, with other knights of that country, went against them, and at Bramham Moor, near to Haselwood, fought with them a great battel (14 Feb. 1408), and slew the Earl of Northumberland, whose head was streight waies cut off, put on a stake, carried openly through the city of London, and set on the bridge. The Lord Bardolf was sore wounded and taken alive, but died shortly after."— He was quartered as a traitor, according to the barbarous custom of the time; portions of his body were set respectively on the gates of London, York, Lynn, and Shrewsbury, his head upon the gate of Lincoln. On the petition of Avicia his widow, they were afterwards taken down and buried.† This Lord Bardolf is introduced in several scenes of the first act of Shakspeare's History of Henry IV. and the narrative of his overthrow is faithfully summed up in a few lines in the fourth scene of the 4th act:

"From enemies Heaven keep your Majesty,
And when they stand against you, may they fall,
As those that I am come to tell you of!
The Earl Northumberland and the Lord Bardolph, [Scots,
With a great power of English and of
Are by the Sheriff of Yorkshire overthrown."

He left two daughters, Anne, married to Sir William Clifford, and Joan, ‡ to Sir William Phelip. The husbands respectively petitioned the Crown for the lordships which, but for the attainder of Thomas Lord Bardolf, would have descended to his daughters, their wives. The petition was granted. Avicia their mother had brought Lord Thomas Bardolf several lordships in the county of Suffolk; at one of these, Dennington, William Phelip and his lady resided. § He founded a chantry in the church for the benefit of himself and his wife, for the souls of Henry IV. Henry V. and of all the faithful defunct. He was Chamberlain to King Henry VI. and a Knight of the Garter; a circumstance which is marked by the badge of that noble order attached round the greave of the left leg of his effigy. The figures have not been engraved in Gough's work,‖ but they are described

* Delineated with his two wives in Stothard's Monumental Effigies, p. 69.— Stow's Chron. 4to edit. p. 535.

† Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 683.

‡ By an error apparently of the press, Dugdale once calls her *Maud*.—Baronage, ut suprà.

§ Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. part iii. p. 362.

‖ Gough, ut suprà.

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with tolerable minuteness. The circumstance of the Garter, this description, and a view of the tomb, published in Kirby's Suffolk Views,* have enabled me with certainty to ascribe these anonymous figures in "Stothard's Monumental Effigies" to William Phelip, Lord Bardolf and his lady, a communication which may be acceptable to all those of your readers who possess the work, and to the studious in illustrations of English history in general.

A more beautiful specimen of the military and female costume of the 15th century than is afforded by this monument, can hardly I think be found.

Yours, &c. ALFRED JOHN KEMPE.

MR. URBAN, *New Kent-road, Nov. 17.*

IN excavating for the construction of a large sewer, in the enlarged line of road which has been formed by the demolition of the houses on the west side of the Borough High-street, a great number of human bones have been discovered at the depth of eight feet under the surface, and a few yards south of the front of the Town Hall. They are evidently the remains of bodies which have been interred with Christian rites, as they lie east and west. There is little doubt but the place has been part of the cemetery of the ancient Church of St. Margaret, from which this part of the Borough received the name of St. Margaret's Hill. I extract from the original quarto edition of Stow's Survey of London (1598, black letter, p. 788), the following account of this spot:

"Now passing through Saint Marie Overies Close (in possession of the Lord Mountacute†) and Pepper Alley, into Long Southwarke, on the right hand thereof, the Market Hill where the leather is sold, there stood the late named parish Church of Saint Margaret, given to Saint Mary Overies by Henry First, put downe and joyned with the parish of S. Mary Magdalen,‡ and united to the late dissolved Priorie Church of Saint Mary Overy. A part of this parish Church of Saint Margaret is now a court wherein the Assizes and Sessions be kept, and the Court of Admiralty is also there kept. One other part of the same Church is now a prison called the Compter in Southwarke," &c.

The course of the enlarged street runs close to the site of the court-house above mentioned, now called "the Town Hall;" and the identity of the spot as the consecrated precinct of St. Margaret, is, by the testimony of the accurate antiquary of the 16th century, fully established. I observed in the gravel thrown out some few fragments of the well-known Roman roof-tile, turned up into a ridge about an inch deep on either edge. A very beautiful little cup of the red Samian ware having a flat over-lapping rim, elegantly embossed with ivy leaves, was found in the excavated soil. It is now in the museum of George Gwilt, esq. F. S. A. After all that has been said of the magnitude of Roman Southwark, I am inclined to think it was always suburban to London; that here were perhaps clusters of villas, a temple on the site of St. Saviour's Church, and numerous family sepulchres in the line of the Watling-street way.—Perhaps also an *ustrinum* for burning the dead.§

Yours, &c. SUTHRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *New Kent-road, Nov. 18.*

IT gives me, as an old Correspondent, the highest gratification to observe that your Magazine continues still to be the storehouse of archæological, historical, and biographical information, and that your criticisms on general literature are conducted on principles of sound judgment, aided by talent and learning. Many of your friends address you as the *venerable* Sylvanus, but I consider you venerable only as you continue *respectable*, as you exhibit, after the lapse of a century, no symptoms of decay, but on

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* See Catalogue of the Prints and Drawings in the King's Library, British Museum, under Dennington.

† Anthony Browne Viscount Montague of Cowdray. From this nobleman the close or precinct of the priory called by Stow St. Mary Overy's Close, took the name of Montague Close.

‡ A chapel of St. Mary Magdalen adjoined the south front of the choir of St. Mary Overy's Church. This chapel is now demolished; it was, I suppose, the parochial place of worship.

§ See Mr. Taylor's communication on the discoveries of Roman Antiquities near St. Saviour's Church, in our July number, p. 17.

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the contrary an increasing vigour—keeping pace with the information of the age, yet disdaining to stoop to those frivolous topics and unstable opinions which are the rank weeds springing up in the rich soil of rational Liberty, impeding the growth of the good seed she has sown. I never bind up a volume of your Magazine, but I find that it is a book made to *keep*, nay, that it becomes the better for keeping; that it forms a sort of running appendix to the history of the empire, with little note or comment, further than may be made by an impartial judge, who commits passing events to the unbiassed jury of a future age. These remarks grow out of the gratitude I feel for the information and entertainment you have from time to time afforded me, and have little to do with the main object of my epistle; which is to reply to the invitation you have given in your last number, p. 359, to your Correspondents, to decipher the inscription on the votive altar lately found in the Castle field at Manchester. You state it to be a fragment, and I suspect that it has not been very carefully copied, with reference to the position of the remaining letters and the intervals between the words.

In the absence of a fac-simile sketch of the inscription, I must therefore arrange the letters which you record according to the best conjecture I can form of their probable import. Where I shall venture to supply a deficient letter, I place an asterisk.

**O S*L
. . . . . .
*EXII
. . . . METOR. ET
NORJICOR.
V.S.S.L.L.M.

Which I read PRO SALVTE (the proper name which followed is wanting) VEXILLATIO . . . . METORVM, the termination of the appellative of some people auxiliaries of the Romans, ET NORICORVM VOTVM SUSCEPTVM SOLVIT LIBENS LVBENS MERITO.

This votive altar had therefore been raised by the vexillation* or company of cavalry, composed of the . . . . . and the Norjici or Norici. The name of the person on whose account it was dedicated is wanting.

The Norici were a people inhabiting the district north of the Danube, on the confines of the Hircinian forest; the great fastness of their territory was Norica, Mons Noricorum, the modern Nuremberg, the capital of Franconia.

I shall be happy if your readers should consider the above to be a fair elucidation of what remains of the inscription under consideration.

Yours, &c. A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 6.*

CHANCE has recently discovered one of the wanting Civic Pageants of the City of London. It is that for the year 1623, and the following account of it may help to perfect the list inserted in your vols. XCIV. and XCV. and lately republished by Mr. J. G. Nichols, as a portion of his curious volume† on the Royal Entertainments and other Pageantries recorded in the annals of the Metropolis. The original has been added to the dramatic treasures of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

It adds another to the six before known to have been composed by Thomas Middleton.

Yours, &c. EU. HOOD.

The Triumphs of Integrity. A Noble Solemnity; performed through the City, at the sole cost and charges of the Honorable Fraternity of Drapers, at the confirmation and establishment of their most worthy Brother, the Right Honorable Martin Lumley, in the high office of his Maiesties Lieutenant, Lord Maior and Chancellor of the famous City of London. Taking beginning at his Lordships going, and perfecting it selfe after his returne from receiving the Oath of Maioralty at Westminster, on the morrow after Simon and Iudes Day,

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* Equitum alæ dicuntur ab eo quod ad similitudinem alarum ab utraque parte protegant acies quæ nunc *vexillationes* vocantur a velo, quia velis, hoc est flamulis utuntur.—Veget. lib. 2, cap. 1. Are we to understand by these *flamuli*, or rather *flammeoli*, which they used, the standards under which the vexillations were ranged? or rather, certain little flame-coloured pennons attached to their spears, like those of our lancers?

† "London Pageants," 8vo, 1831. See our last volume, pt. ii. p. 145.

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being the 29 *of October*, 1623. *By* THO. MIDDLETON, Gent. London, printed by Nicholas Okes, dwelling in Foster-lane, 1623. 4to. 9 leaves.

[Dedication.] "To the honor of him to whom the noble fraternity of Drapers, his worthy brothers, haue consecrated their loues in costly triumphs; the Right Honorable Martin Lvmley, Lord Maior of this renowned City.

Thy descent worthy (Fortune's early grace) [race,
Sprung of an antient and most generous
Mac'ht with a vertuous lady, iustly may
Challenge the honor of so great a day.

Faithfully devoted to the worthines of you both, THO. MIDDLETON."

The "Noble Solemnity" commenced upon the water "by a proper and significant maister-piece of triumph, called the Imperiall Canopy, being the antient armes of the Company, an invention neither old nor enforst." On land the first triumphal "Pegmes" in Saint Paul's Church-yard bore the inscription of "a mount Royall, whereon was placed Kings and Commanders of antient history originally sprung from shepheards, and humble beginnings; but for the better expression of the purpose in hand, a speaker lends a voyce" to a speech of 38 lines. The next triumph appeared at the "little Conduit in Cheape,—being a chariot artfully framde, and properly garnished; and on the conspicuous part thereof is plac'st the register of all heroicke acts and worthy men,—such as were famous for State and Gouernment, Sir Henry Fitz-alwin, Knight, who held the seate of Magistracy in this City twenty-foure yeares together; he sits figured vnder the person of Gouernment: Sir John Norman, the first Lord Maior, rowed in barge to Westminster with siluer oares at his owne cost and charges; vnder the person of honor, the valiant Sir Francis Drake, that rich ornament to memory (who in two yeares and ten moneths space did cast a girdle about the world) vnder the person of Victory; Sir Simon Eyre (who at his owne cost built Leaden Hall, a Granarye for the poore), vnder the figure of Charity; Sir Richard Champion, and Sir John Milborne, vnder the person of Munificence or Bounty; Sir Richard Hardell, and Sir John Poultney, the one in the seate of Magistracy sixe yeares, the other foure yeares together, vnder the figures of Iustice and Piety: that Sir John being a Colledge founder in the parish of St. Lawrence Poultney, by Candle-wick-streete, *& sic de cæteris*. This chariot drawne by two pellited lyons, being the proper supporters of the Companies armes, those two vpon the lions presenting Power and Honor." A speech from the chariot of forty-four lines is given. Next near St. Lawrence-lane, from an "vnparaleld maister-peece of art, called the Cristall Sanctuary, stilde by the name of the Temple of Integrity." The pillars are described as of gold, the battlements silver, and the whole fabrick for the night's triumph adorned and beautified with many lights, dispersing their glorious radiances on all sides. A speech follows of 32 lines. After the feast was ended, this, if not the whole of the triumphs, appear to have been placed near the Wood-street, where a final speech of great loyalty concludes the pageant, the embellishments of which claim praise as the "exquisit deseruings of Mr. Garret Chrismas,* whose faithfull performances still take the vpper hand of his promises."

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

ON inspecting the Pipe Rolls, I believe I have discovered evidence which determines very closely the date of the

* Middleton pays similar tributes of praise to the same artisan, in his Pageants of 1619 and 1621. (See Nichols's Progresses of King James the First, vol. iii. pp. 581, 731.) At the end of Heywood's Pageant of 1632, is also a panegyric on "Maister Gerard Christmas, for bringing the pageants and figures to such great perfection both in symmetry and substance, being before but unshapen monsters, made only of slight wicker and paper." Master Gerard designed Aldersgate, and carved the equestrian statue of King James I. there, and also the front of Northumberland House in the Strand. His sons, John and Mathias, carved the great ship built at Woolwich in 1637. See Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting (edit. 1826), vol. ii. pp. 72, 73.

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most ancient Pipe Roll known to be in existence. In the County Roll for Berkshire it is stated, that "Vincentius abbas de Abbendona, reddit compotum de 70 marcis argenti de placito Gaufredi de Clinton, in perdona eidem abbati 70 marcarum argenti *quia mortuus est.*"

On referring to Dugdale's Monasticon, we find that Vincentius died in 1130; so that it is clear the date of its existence is prior to that year, or during it.

On the other hand, Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, "reddit compotum" under Lincolnshire in this Roll. He was elected Bishop in 1123, and therefore it must have been compiled *after* 1123.

This reduces the uncertainty to a period of seven years. P.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

MR. URBAN,

At the time I wrote the article "On the Radicals of the Greek Language," I was well aware that objections would be started to the theory there promulgated; but I did not expect to find arguments produced, in which, as Bentley said of Boyle's objections, "there is neither nerve nor muscle;" and where, instead of grappling with the question in its very principles, inferences are drawn from my words they do not warrant, and assertions attributed to me which I never made; and, what is worse, even verbs, which never did exist, nor could have existed, are coined to disprove my assertions. Thus, I am told that the verb ΕΩ means "*I clothe* something," and ΟΩ "*I bear* something." Now, though such obsolete forms, as they are called, are constantly manufactured by etymologists to suit their absurd derivations, I am yet to learn where such verbs are really to be found; nay more, I am quite ready to prove that ΕΩ neither did nor could mean *I clothe*, and ΟΩ neither did nor could mean *I bear:* although ΟΙΩ doubtless both did and could have the meaning assigned to it. We find, indeed, in Homer λάϊνον *Ϝέσσο χιτῶνα*: but *Ϝέσσο* does not come from ΕΩ, but from the word which is the root of the Greek *Ϝεσθ-ης*, the Teutonic *Vest*, the Latin *Vest-io* and *Vest-is*, and the English *Waist;* in all of which, as the letters ST form a component part, it is plain that ΓΕΣΤ-Ω, not ΓΕΩ, must have been the original verb, derived from ΒΕΣΤ-ΙΑ, the first *garments* being the skins of *Beasts*. Until, then, ΟΩ and ΟΙΩ are shewn to be one and the same verb, yet presenting ideas that have nothing in common, I shall continue to stick to my theory; which will be found to explain very naturally, how ΟΙ-Ω, ΦΕΡ-Ω, and ΕΝ-ΕΓΚ-Ω came to mean *I bear*, and why they have a meaning not the same, but similar.

Further, I am told that Hemsterhuis forbore to promulgate his theory, because he was probably dissatisfied with it. But this idea is negatived by the very words of Valcknaer, who complains of Hemsterhuis being unwilling to divulge it; a complaint he never would have made, had he believed that Hemsterhuis was dissatisfied with it; a fact that Valcknaer could not have failed to know, had such really been the case, as he was in constant communication not only with Hemsterhuis himself, but with Ruhnken also, another of Tiberius' favourite pupils; and who, like Valcknaer, never seems to have heard that Hemsterhuis had deserted his child of forty years' growth.

I am further told, that, granting Hemsterhuis did stick to his theory during so long a period, yet it might after all be an absurd one; just as astrology and necromancy, which were believed for a much longer period to be true, are now exploded as false. But, though I might question the relevance of this illustration, and the inference to be drawn from it, I will content myself with observing that the argument, which turns on the probability of Hemsterhuis sticking to a fanciful theory, is one at variance with all we know of that extraordinary man; who, in early life, was so devoted to the least fanciful of all sciences, that he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Leyden,

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when he was scarcely twenty-two years old; and who not only had very little of imagination in him, but was even so conscious of his deficiency in that respect, that, after receiving a letter from Bentley, containing some brilliant emendations of difficult passages in Julius Pollux, where poor Tiberius had been long groping his way unsuccessfully in the dark, he absolutely foreswore the study of Greek, and never looked into a Greek book for three months; so dissatisfied was he with his want of acuteness; a faculty that he felt conscious could alone be of any real benefit to Classical literature, or confer immortality upon a Greek scholar.

I am told, moreover, that the ancients knew nothing about the oscillation of the pendulum, as applied to clock-work. But, as I never said they did, this answer does not affect my assertion, that the laws of the cycloidal curve were known to the philosophers of Egypt and Greece; who, if they ever handled even a stick (and a staff, we know, was one of the symbols* of their craft) could hardly fail to keep swinging it backwards and forwards, while lightly held between the thumb and finger, and thus be led to speculate on the principles of the oscillatory curve, just as Newton was led to speculate on the principle of gravitation by the fall of the apple.

But to revert to the immediate question, the origin of the Greek language, I am told that languages were formed at first, as they are now acquired by children; that is, names were given to the most common objects, and then verbs added to denote the actions, and adnouns (i. e. adjectives) to express the qualities of such objects. But still the question recurs, Who gave the names, and who formed the verbs and adjectives, and why were certain combinations of letters taken to express the names, actions, and qualities of things? Was the child itself the inventor of the language? or did it learn it from its parents? and if so, from whom did the parents obtain their knowledge? To answer these very questions, was the whole aim of the theory of Hemsterhuis; who, if he were alive, would smile at the simplicity of your correspondent's pseudo-logic. For, says W. B. "The inventor of the Greek language lived either alone, or not alone. If alone, he would have used the language of his father-land; or supposing his father-land had no language, he would not want to invent one to converse with nobody. But if he were not alone, he would have used the language of others, and consequently would not have invented a new one; and if the others had no language, he could not have made them understand his newly invented one; or lastly, if they had a language of their own, they would not have given it up for a new fangled one."

Now, from this reasoning, which I have put into a more logical form than W. B. has done, the inference would be either that the Greek language would not have been invented, or, if invented, would not have been adopted. But as it has been adopted, *cadit quæstio*, as the Schoolmen say; and to prove that it must have been invented, is quite useless, because it could not have made itself. W. B. may, however, be of a different opinion; and if so, it is scarcely worth while to contest the point with him. But till he can prove that the Greek language was not invented, but given, as the Hebrew was, by the Deity to man, I shall merely say to him—

Σοὶ μὲν δοκείτω ταῦτ', ἐμοὶ δὲ τ'αντία.

I am further told that the coincidence between ΟΝΟΣ and ΝΟΟΣ, and likewise between *pater* and *taper*, are merely accidental. But if I can shew a connexion, founded in fact, between ΟΝΟΣ and ΝΟΟΣ, and between *taper* and *pater*, and also between Cleopatra's *needle*, as it is called, the pyramid of Rhodopis, and the βουτόροι ὀβέλοι, sent by the last lady as a votive offering to Delphi, and between a thousand similar facts apparently unconnected, I shall continue to believe that, though a few such coincidences may be accidental, the whole number cannot be so.

I am further told that the change of letters, such as *die* from ἰδῶ, *ido*, "I am in a cold sweat," never takes place in modern languages. But this can be no proof that it did not take place

* In like manner a Lord-in-Waiting still carries a *wand*, as the symbol of his office, a Marshal his *baton*, and a Constable his *staff*; while the *gold-headed cane* of the Physician is only a remnant of the symbol of the *snake-headed cane*, carried formerly by the sons of Æsculapius.

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in ancient ones. If W. B. will only condescend to read what I write, before he sits down to answer it, he will find that I never asserted that every change of letters was admissible. All I said then, and say now, is, that changes did sometimes take place; but to what extent, and why such a metathesis was adopted, I may, with your leave, unfold at another time: at present it is enough to state, that, if the idea of the form and functions of the Deity be expressed, as they were by the Egyptians very ingeniously, by an equilateral triangle, described in a circle

the letters AΩN, NAΩ, ANΩ, ΩAN, ΩNA, and NΩA, may all be taken, as in fact they were by different nations, to form the name of God, or to express his functions; and hence we can understand that the celebrated word CAB-*bala* means only *bell-changes on A B C;* and as such changes necessarily produce a confusion of tongues, *Cabbala* is the origin of the English *Gabble;* where the third letter of the Greek alphabet, (Γ) G, takes the place of its cognate C, the third letter in the alphabet of Italy.

Again I am told that, although the metathesis of letters never takes place in modern languages, it has probably taken place in the English word *death*, derived from the Teutonic *tod*. Now *death* is not derived from *tod*, but from *dieth*, the third person sing. of *die*:* while TOD is only T-UD, i. e. *the clammy:* where T is *the*, and UD is the Latin word UD-us, *moist:* or in other words, T'UD† is *the clammy* or *cold-clay state*, i. e. death; and consequently, as the *hot* state must be life, it is plain that the Egyptian Deity THOT is only T-HOT; while *dust* is *d'ust*, i.e. *the burnt* or *dry* state, from the Latin *ust-us:* where *d*, like *t* in *T'ud*, is the prepositive article *die* in German, and τὸ in Greek; and thus we can see the origin of the story told by Hesiod, how *dust* tempered with *moisture* (in Greek ὕδει, *udei*) became *clay*, out of which a woman, the source of future ill to man, was formed, as soon as the *clay* received the *heat* of life infused into it by I-AΩ, or *I breathe*.

With regard to the other examples of metathesis quoted by W. B., I am happy to say, he is probably right in identifying *but* with *tub*, and *tub*-a; and *tin* with *nit*-eo: while *ram* is not far from *mar*-s, *mar*-is, as appears from the Egyptian RAM-ES—IS, which means *ram, thou art, in strength;* and hence that sign of the Zodiac, when the Sun begins first to shew his procreative *strength*, is called the *ram*. I cannot, however, compliment him on his sagacity, in deriving *mop* from *pom*-um (unless, indeed, he meant to be a wag, and in that case Hemsterhuis would have quoted the old *"Risu inepto nihil est ineptius"*): for *mop* is only a corruption of *mapp*-a, i. e. a *towel*, itself a corruption from *toille*, the French for *cloth*; mops being to this day made of such materials; while *nose*, which W. B. identifies with *sono*, is merely a corruption of the French *nez* or *nes*, derived from the Latin *nas*-us. The last instance of metathesis, quoted by W. B., but which he ridicules only because he does not understand what he is ridiculing, is in the words *God* and *Dog*. Now, had he remembered that the *Dog*, called A-NUB-IS, i. e. *the cloud-strength*, was worshipped in Egypt as a *God*, he would have seen that the words *God* and *Dog* are more nearly connected in idea than they appear to be at first sight; while the Greek word κυν-ος, whence the Latin *can-is*, is only κυν-εις, the 2d person of κυν-ω, *I act the dog*, or *I worship by kissing*, as Judas Iscariot did, when, in the very act of *doing homage by a kiss*, he betrayed his master; and hence the custom of *kissing the king's hand*, or *pope's toe*, as the sign of homage to a superior, as we learn from Dio. Cass. LIX. who, speaking of Caligula, says that τοῖς πλείστοις καὶ τῶν συμβουλευτῶν τὴν χεῖρα ἢ τὸν πόδα προσκυνεῖν ὥρεξε.

Thus, then, have I at some length met every objection started by W. B., except what relates to the verbs

B-AΩ, K-IΩ, N-EΩ } to *go* or *come*.
N-AΩ, P-EΩ } to *flow*.

Now, in fact BAΩ never did nor

* In like manner *health* is derived from *heal-eth; stealth* from *steal-eth; wealth* from *weal-eth; length* from *long-eth; strength* from *strong-eth; weight* from *weigh-eth*, &c.

† From TOD, *death*, is derived TOAD, the animal *clammy and cold* as death.

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could mean, *I go* or *I come*. Its only meaning is, *I cause to go*: for the intransitive form is BHMI, i. e. BAΩ-ME, *I cause myself to go*. In like manner, NEΩ never did nor could mean *I go* or *I come*; for the intransitive form is NE-OMAI, i. e. *I cause myself to go*, literally *by swimming*. But were it otherwise, these exceptions would prove nothing; for my assertion was and is that, by the addition of a new symbol, prefixed to or inserted between the letters AΩ, a new idea was conveyed relating to the thing, of which that symbol is the picture, and connected with the act expressed by the *duad* radicals. Thus, for example, to understand why ΔAΩ means *I divide* or *I burn*, or *I feast*, or *I know*, W. B. must previously enquire of what things the letters A, Δ, Ω, are the pictures, and why they are so; and when he shall have thus learnt the meaning of each symbol taken singly, he will then, but not till then, know what Δ means united to vowels, as ΔAΩ, ΔEΩ, ΔIΩ, ΔOΩ, and ΔYΩ, and why it must have such meanings; and by following up the enquiry, he will discover who were the inventors of the Greek language, and why and how they invented it; and thus solve the problem, which Plato either would not or could not solve in the Cratylus; although he has, on more occasions than one, given a slight clue to the discovery of the truth; which only they, who know how to pursue the theory of Hemsterhuis, can hope to arrive at; a theory that Tiberius did not dare to promulgate, because he knew it would offend the prejudices of mankind, that never have listened, and never will listen, to Truth, simple and sublime, and unmixed with Falsehood, Flattery, and Fear. A. Ω.

ON THE FRAGMENT OF THE BACCHÆ OF EURIPIDES.

Mr. URBAN,

Permit me to offer you the best thanks of an old reader of Greek—a race of men who may truly say, *'fuimus Graii, fuit Hellas et ingens gloria Grajugenúm*,—for the beautiful Fragment of the Bacchæ lately published; for that it is, on the whole, a genuine relic of the son of Mnesarchus, is very evident; although, as your acute correspondent E. G. suggests, doubts may arise respecting an expression or two, as being not *quite correct*.

In the absence of external evidence, which the party who furnished the Fragment can alone produce, the internal proofs are all that we have to depend on; and, in this respect, it certainly carries with it a strong presumption in its favour; and this I assert, even with the fear before my eyes, of being ranked with the believers in the Chatterton and Ireland imitations of Rowley and Shakspeare.

In the first place, I hold it to be absolutely impossible for any scholar of the present day to forge such a Supplement; where, though scarce a single expression, or even word, is found that Euripides would disown, yet is there nothing to shew that it is a mere *cento* of Euripidean expressions. Secondly, the ideas are such as breathe the very air of antiquity, especially in the beautiful lines, Ἀρ' οὐκέτ' ἀμφιβόλος, &c. which may be compared with any thing that Time has spared us out of the wreck of the drama of Athens. Thirdly, the train of thoughts is such only as is requisite to fill up the vacant space; and lastly, the versification is "absolute in all its numbers," as Ben Jonson hath it.

The chief objection to which the fragment is liable, is the omission of the particle μὲν; but even this very fault, for such it would be in a narrative, is, in a case like the present, rather a beauty than otherwise; for, in passages of deep interest, the formality of logical precision, which μὲν and δὲ are meant to preserve, would be sadly out of place, when we expect to meet rather with the *staccato* movement of poetic diction.

Thus much on the general question. With regard to individual passages, I shall notice such only as will go to prove that, if the fragment be not written by Euripides, it is every way worthy of him.

V. 10. μὴ δριμυτέραν τῷ συμφορὰν συσσκευάσῃ.] Your correspondent E. G. well remarks, that μὴ δριμυτέραν introduces an anapæst into the second foot; and he might have added, that the word itself is never found in Tragic Senarians; for δριμὺ Σισύφου γένος is in the Satyric Cyclop. 104; δριμὺς ἀλάστωρ, Agam. 1483. in an anapæs-

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tic system; and δριμὺς—θυμὸς, in a Chorus in Cho. 386. The Euripidean word is πικρός. See Beck's Index. If, however, δριμύτερος be admissible, the metrical difficulty is easily met by reading, what the MS. probably gives, Μὴ δριμύτερά τῳ συμφορὰ συσσκευάσῃ, *lest the calamity produce more bitter things to some one.*

V. 13. ποῦς σπεῦσον.] This expression is similar to 'Αλλ' ὦ γεραιὲ ποῦς ἐπισπεύσον in Tro. 1278.

V. 15. ὀρθοῖς—ὅσσοις.] On this idiom, Porson has well compared Hec. 965. προσβλέπειν σ' ὀρθαῖς κόραις with ὀρθοῖς ὄμμασίν σ' ἔτ' εἰσορῶ, in Iph. A. 856. and referred to Bentley's beautiful note on Horace's *Qui rectis oculis monstra natantia vidit.* E. G. says, that Euripides would have written, Εἰ νεκρὸν ὀρθοῖς ὄμμασιν λεύσσειν ἔχοις. Why, he says not; nor can I see. Perhaps ὀρῶσ' ὄσσοις φέροις would not only obviate all objections, but add, likewise, another instance to those quoted by Porson on Med., of the Euripidean σιγματισμὸς, ridiculed by the Comic poet's Ἔσωσά σ' ἐκ τῶν σίγμα τῶν Εὐριπίδου.

V. 15. ὁρᾶν—φέροις.] E. G. objects to this phrase, as an Anglicism. But though ὀρῶσα—φέροις would, as he truly says, be more correct, I think I have met somewhere with φέρω in the sense of δύναμαι.

V. 22. σφοδρῶς.] E. G. questions the use of σφοδρῶς in Euripides. In fact, it is not found in Tragedy at all. Sophocles twice uses σφόδρα in Aj. 150. and El. 1053. But σφύδρα διώξας would be hardly intelligible. The sense requires not *very much* or *frequently*, but *with great energy*, i. e. σφοδρῶς.

V. 23. ἄπιστ' ἄπιστα, καινὰ καινὰ δέρκομαι·] This whole verse is found in Hec. 689. But there we must evidently read Ἄπιστα πίστ', οὐ καινὰ καινὰ δέρκομαι· For Hecuba alludes to the verification of her dream, in which she thought she saw the dead body of her son Polydorus tost on the waves, and at length cast on the shore; and thus, what was ἄπιστον as a dream, became πιστὸν as a fact, and what was καινὰ to her when awake, was οὐ καινὰ with reference to her when asleep. I find, however, that E. G. objects to such repetitions in Iambics. But surely, in a case of terror like the present, the feelings of Agave may be permitted to overstep the coldness of a critical canon, if it be one. Besides such a repetition of the same or similar verses, in different plays, is perfectly Euripidean; as noticed by various critics, who have compared Med. 272. and Tro. 717; Phœn. 979. and Hel. 786; Hec. 279. and Orest. 66; Bacch. 215. and Hipp. 281; Iph. A. 985. and Elect. 672; Iph. T. 239. and Andr. 876; while the following pairs differ by only one word, Med. 1307. and Hipp. 353; Iph. T. 1449. and Hipp. 978; El. 255. and Hipp. 885; Iph. A. 312. and Andr. 588.

V. 27.' πᾶν σῶμ' ἐξακριβώσωμεν.] To this passage Seneca evidently alluded in Hippolytus.

Disjecta, genitor, membra laceri corporis
In ordinem dispone, et errantes loco
Restitue partes. Fortis hic dextræ locus;
Hic lacera frænis docta moderandis manus
Ponenda; lævi lateris agnosco notas:

and not only Seneca, but Philostratus also, in the words καὶ συναρμόττουσιν οἱ προσήκοντες τὸν νεκρὸν, εἴ πῃ σωθείη τῷ τάφῳ, in his description of the picture of Pentheus.

V. 31. 'Ιδεῖν τ' ἔφρισσον κἄθιγόν γ' ἀκουσίως.] Philostratus, l. c. had, doubtless, this passage in his eye. His words are, ἡ δὲ Ἀγαυὴ περιβάλλειν μὲν τὸν υἱὸν ὥρμηκε, θιγεῖν δὲ ὀκνεῖ. E. G. says that 'γ' is here inserted only for the metre.' But surely he forgot the perpetual use of καὶ—γε, in the sense of *atque etiam.* Besides, we must not be overnice in examining into the γε of poetry, which frequently defies translation.

V. 32, 3. This distich E. G. says he has not met with elsewhere, unless his memory greatly deceives him. They are quoted by Porson in some stray note, if I mistake not.

V. 34. ἄγ', ὦ τάλαινα χεὶρ ἐμὴ, κρατὸς θίγε.] This is evidently a line of Euripides. Compare Med. 1211. Ἄγ', ὦ τάλαινα χεὶρ ἐμὴ, λάβε ξίφος: where, however, we ought to read λαβοῦ ξίφους.

V. 35. ἆρ' οὐκέτ' ἀμφιβόλος, &c.] The whole of this beautiful passage has been thus put into prose by Philostratus, l. c. Πρόκειται καὶ ἡ κεφαλὴ τοῦ Πένθεως οὐκέτ' ἀμφιβόλος, ἀλλ' οἷα καὶ τῷ Διονύσῳ ἐλεεῖν, νεωτάτη καὶ ἀπαλὴ τὴν γένυν καὶ πυρσὴ καὶ κόμας— οὔτε κιττὸς ἥρπεν οὔτε σμιλακὸς ἡ ἀμπέλου κλῆμα, οὔτε αὐλὸς ἔσεισε τις οὔτε οἶστρος—ἐμαίνετο δὲ αὐτὸς τὸ μὴ μετὰ Διονύσου μαίνεσθαι..

V. 37. πυρσαῖσι γένυσι.] To this

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passage, or to Phœn. 32. *πυρσαῖς γένυσιν ἐξανδρούμενος*, we must refer the gloss in Hesych. *Πυρσαῖς γένυσιν.*

V. 38. *κισσὸς σμίλακός.*] These two plants are similarly united in v. 505. *στεφανοῦσθε κισσῷ — βρύετε χλοηρᾷ σμίλακι*, and in v. 702. *κισσίνους Στεφάκους—σμιλακός τ' ἀνθεσφόρου.*

V. 41. *ἐμαίνετο Ἄλλως, ὁ μὴ σὺν θεῷ γε μαίνεσθαι θέλων.*] With this sentiment may be compared the well-known Scolion preserved by Athenæus xv. p. 695. D. *Σύν μοι πίνε, συνήβα, συνίρα, συνστεφανηφόρει· Σύν μοι μαινομένῳ μαίνε, σὺν σώφρονι σωφρόνει*: to which Callias, quoted by Suidas in *Μετὰ γὰρ νοσούντων*, evidently alluded; *Μετὰ μαινομένων χρὴ μαίνεσθαι Πάντας φήμ'· ὁ δὲ μὴ μαινόμενος Μαίνεται ἄλλως μανιαῖσι*: and so did Menander in Πωλουμένῳ. *Μετὰ γὰρ νοσούντων φασὶ μαίνεσθαι καλόν* whom Horace follows in his *Dulce est desipere in loco.*

V. 42. *οἳ ἂν ἦν ἐλεινὰ Διονύσῳ.*] On such expressions, G. Burges, at Æsch. Prom. 254. *Καὶ μὴ φίλοις ἐλεινὸς εἰσορᾶν ἐγώ*, has quoted very appositely from Homer, *Ἣ κεν γηθήσαι Πρίαμος*, to which Virgil alludes, *vel Priamo miseranda*: from Sophocles, *θέαμα— Τοῦτον, οἷον καὶ στυγοῦντ' ἐποικτίσαι*, in Œd. T. 1296. and *Ὡς καὶ παρ' ἐχθροῖς ἄξιος θρήνων τυχεῖν* in Aj. 924; from Suid. in *Περιπέτεια—ὥστε κατὰ τὴν παροιμίαν, κἂν ἐχθρὸν ἐλεῆσαι θεασάμενον τὴν τότε περιπέτειαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου*: from Ovid, *miserandus et hosti*: and from Shakspeare, *Yea, e'en my foes will shed fast-falling tears.* I find, however, that E. G. denies *ἐλεινὰ Διονύσῳ* to be similar to *miserandus et hosti*; but, in what way the expressions are dissimilar, I confess I do not see.

V. 47. *ἰσογράφου μορφώματος.*] On this comparison of a body to a picture, see Boissonade on Philostrat. p. 582; Eunap. p. 380; Manass. p. 427; Jacob's Exercitat. Crit. p. 23; Blomfield, Agam. 233; and Dobree's Addenda to Porson's notes on Hec. 564. *Μαστούς τ' ἴδειξε στέρνα θ' ὡς ἀγάλματος.*

V. 50. *ὅτοις τροφὰς.*] E. G. says that *ὅτοις* ought to be *οἷσπερ*. I should prefer *οἷς τὰς τροφὰς* for the definite article can scarcely be dispensed with, nor can the indefinite *ὅτοις* for *οἵστισι* be properly admitted. With regard to this allusion to the act of suckling, the Author had in view Hom. Il. X. 79. whom not only Æschylus in Cho. 896. and Euripides in Orest. 520 and 561. have imitated, but also Euphorion, in a fragment that Valckenaer on Phœ. 1560. should have thus corrected: *Τέκνον, μή σῦ τὰ μητρὸς ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος ἀμήσῃς, | Ἡλίους ἥτις σε τριηκοσίους ἐφόρησα, | Τεκνὸν, ὑπὸ ζόγῃ, φαβερὰς δ' ὠδῖνας ἀνέτλην | Εἰς φάος ἐρχομένῳ, λαρὸν δ' ἐπὶ χείλεσι πρῶτη | Μαστὸν ἐπισχομένη λευκῷ σ' ἐγάνυσσα γάλακτι.*

V. 51. *ἁψιλῶς γλάγος νέμων.*] After this verse there is a manifest lacuna. The sense requires something opposed to *γλυκυτάτη προσβυλὴ*. Perhaps a better MS. may one day present an idea like the following: *Ἵνα τ' ἦν γέλως ποθ' ἡδὺς, ἐκγελᾷ φόνος*: at least the expression would be similar to *ἐκγελᾷ, ὀστέων ῥαγέντων, φόνος*, in Tro. 1177.

V. 53. *λυθρῷ τὰ πλευρὰ, παῖ, καταρδεύων.*] Philostratus l. c. seems to have had this passage in view, where he says, *προσμέμικται δὲ αὐτῇ* (i. e. *Ἀγαυῇ*) *τὸ τοῦ παιδὸς αἷμα· τὸ μέν εἰς χεῖρας, τὸ δὲ εἰς παρειὰν, τὸ δὲ εἰς τὰ γυμνὰ τοῦ μαζοῦ.*

V. 60. *οὐκ εὖ γὰρ, ὧν δ' ἔχοιμεν, ἤγισται τάφος.*] A similar sentiment is thus expressed in Tro. 1201. *κομίζετ' ἀθλίῳ κόσμον νεκρῷ Ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, οὐ γὰρ εἰς κάλλος τύχας Δαίμων δίδωσιν, ὧν δ' ἔχω, λήψει τάδε.*

V. 66. *μὴ σπλάγχνα τοῦδε γῆ λεωφόρος λάβῃ.*] A similar idea was meant to be conveyed by Æschylus in Penth. Frag. 1. *Μὴ δ' αἵματος πέμφιγα πρὸς πέδῳ βάλῃ.* Compare also Phœn. 945. *Χθὼν—Αἷμ' ἣν λάβῃ βρότειον.*

V. 73. *λευκόπεπλος.*] Compare Horace's *Nube candentes humeros amictus —Apollo.*

V. 73. *φύγωμεν.*] The presence of a deity is a similar object of dread in Eurip. Ion. 1551. *Φύγωμεν, ὦ τεκοῦσα, μὴ τὰ δαιμόνων Ὀρῶμεν.*

Among the reasons stated by E. G. for doubting the authenticity of the fragment, is that, if genuine, 'there would probably exist many metrical errors, arising from the ignorance of the transcriber.' But from the general correctness of the verses, is it not more reasonable to infer that the palimpsest was easy to decipher?

As I have thus ventured to differ from one of your correspondents in advocating the genuineness of the fragment, it behoves me to notice the objections started by another; who says that it is written by some scho-

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lar of the present day, who is betrayed, *amongst other signs*, by some *Anglicisms;* and that 'the *preliminary notice* signed X. Y. is *of itself sufficient* to discredit the pretended fragment.' But, as the other signs here alluded to are not so much as hinted at, I confess myself at a loss to know what they can be; and as regards the Anglicisms, I am not myself a Lynceus enough to detect them. But, with respect to the defective nature of the evidence, afforded by the preliminary notice, that, to my mind, is the last point which ought to be considered; for granting that X. Y. could even produce the very palimpsest, still the question of the genuineness would turn upon the internal evidence alone; and wisely, therefore, has E. G. confined his arguments to that head, as Stowe has also done, who, by internal evidence alone, has disproved, what indeed is obvious at first sight, the spuriousness of the fragment of the Clytemnestra, first printed by Matthæi at Moscow. A.Ω.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 30.

UPON reading the fragment of the Bacchæ, contained in your last Number, which you have been so good as to send me, I felt no doubt of its genuineness; but your correspondent X. Y. must, I conceive, be able to give some further account of the place and the persons, and other circumstances connected with his sight of the MS. beyond the meagre and unsatisfactory statement at the head of the article.

Yours, &c. E. L.

A Manual of Grecian Antiquities, by G. H. Smith.

The object of this work is to compress into as small a space as is consistent with utility, the leading facts to be found in Potter's Antiquities, Robinson's Archæologia Græca, Genelli's *Theater zu Athen*, Heeren's Sketch of the Political History of Ancient Greece, and Cardwell's Lectures on the Coinage of the Greeks and Romans. Of the manner in which Mr. Smith has executed his task, both Schoolmasters and Scholars have reason to be satisfied, as the information sought after can be obtained with a little cost of money or time. On looking over the volume, however, we find a few omissions, such as βουλή, the name given to the Council of Five Hundred at Athens, and found so often in the formula of the decree, Ἔδοξε τῇ βουλῇ τῷ τε δήμῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων· and a few errors arising from the compiler's placing too much confidence in the assertions of his authorities, or from that fruitful source of error, the machinery of the press. For instance, in p. 70 we are told that Ἐτεοβουτάδης, the genuine descendant of *βούτας*, is a word derived from ἑτὸς and βούτης. But there Mr. S. doubtless wrote ἐτεὸς: for of course he knew that there is no such word as ἑτὸς: and if there were, it could not be the root of ἐτεὸς: while in proof of his being misled by his guides, it is only necessary to refer to p. 72, where he states that θύειν 'signified, amongst the ancient Greeks, *to burn perfumes*'; whereas in fact it always meant, to sacrifice *a living animal*: although it is true, as Mr. S. observes, that θύος, similar to the Latin *thus*, means *frankincense*. Equally incorrect is his assertion, that 'in the early ages the blood of animals was not shed to propitiate the Gods, but odours and perfumes;' for, if by the early ages he meant those described by Homer, and in Classical Literature we have no older authority, the assertion is negatived by every page of that poet where allusion is made to a sacrifice: in all of which we read only of the fat and flesh of bulls and goats; while the bloodless sacrifice was evidently reserved for the Mysteries, and thence adopted by the Pythagoreans, who, like the Hindoos, their present representatives, were unwilling to take away life, even to appease their hunger, much less to avert the anger of an offended deity. To this very religious tenet of the Pythagoreans, allusion is made in a fable of Æsop, where a sick man having vowed, if he recovered, to sacrifice a hecatomb of oxen, conceives that he is fully performing his vow, when, on recovery, he places on the altar a hundred oxen made of oat-cake; a subterfuge that he would scarcely have thought of, had not some religious reformer taught the doctrine so beautifully described by Horace:

Non sumptuosa blandior hostia
Mollibit aversos Penates
Farre pio et saliente mica.

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REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Life of Andrew Marvell, the celebrated Patriot: with Extracts and Selections from his prose and poetical Works. By John Dove. 12mo. pp. 120.

FEW characters have been more variously applied than that of Patriot. In one sense it may have, we will hope, a very universal signification, when attributed generally to those who are sincerely anxious for their country's good. In a more rare and exalted sense it may belong to him who sacrifices his own interest to that of his country. But in modern times it has most frequently been degraded by being assigned to the noisy democrat and blustering agitator, who is more likely to sell than to sacrifice himself in his public conduct. Marvell certainly does not deserve to be confounded with the pseudo-patriots of the last description. It will be universally acknowledged that, under trying circumstances, he proved himself sternly incorruptible; and, if honesty alone formed a patriot, he would fully merit the character. Yet we cannot agree with those who appear in this instance to confound true patriotism with personal integrity. Had Marvell continued to live under the Commonwealth, he might have been justly considered patriotic for his persevering exertions to promote the credit and preference of republican institutions; but, as the government of his country had changed, and the sympathies of the people had reverted to their ancient constitution, the real patriots of that æra were those who directed their efforts to consolidate, repair, or correct that constitution, not to subvert it, which was Marvell's desire and object. His spite towards the Church of England was rancorous; with him all Bishops were bloodthirsty, as all Kings were tyrants. The truth is, that Marvell was an honest Republican, not an English patriot; he adhered to the principles of the party under which he had entered upon public life, and with stern pride of heart, and probably ardent hopes of a restoration of the Commonwealth, he retained an uncompromising attachment to his cherished theories of Government. In addition, he was a wit and a satirist,—a spirit that prided itself in exemption from the prevalent corruption and popular follies, because those follies and that corruption formed the butts against which it was his delight to exercise the keen shafts of his wit, his irony, and his ridicule. This talent was cultivated by circumstances, which are thus well stated by Lord Shaftesbury:

"If men are forbid to speak their minds seriously, they will do it ironically. If they find it dangerous to do so, they will then redouble their disguise, and talk so as hardly to be understood. The persecuting spirit raises the bantering one; the higher the slavery, the more exquisite the buffoonery."

Marvell thus became a cynical philosopher in the enervated age of Charles the Second; a modern Diogenes, whose Areopagus was the House of Commons, and his tub a garret in the Strand.

Andrew Marvell was born in 1620 at Hull, where his father was a celebrated preacher, "a conformist to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, though I confess," says his son, "none of the most over-running or eager in them." The son was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and afterwards travelled to Rome, where he first associated with Milton. The latter, addressing "the honourable the Lord Bradshawe," in Feb. 1652-3, gave the following account of Marvell's accomplishments:

"He hath spent four years abroad, in Holland, France, Italy, and Spain, to very good purpose as I believe, and the gaineing of those four languages; besides, he is a scholler, and well read in the Latin and Greek authors; and no doubt of an approved conversation, for he comes now lately out of the house of the Lord Fairfax, who was Generall, where he was intrusted to give some instructions in the languages to the lady his daughter."

Marvell did not at this period obtain the post of Under Secretary of State,

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which Milton requested for him in this letter; but about the same time he became tutor, apparently at Eton, to Mr. Dutton, a nephew of Cromwell. In 1657 he was appointed Assistant Latin Secretary to the Protector, Milton being his superior in that office; and in 1658 or 1659 he was first elected to Parliament as one of the burgesses for his native town, which he continued to represent for nearly twenty years until his death in 1678. During the early part of this period he was twice absent from England for a considerable time, once in Holland, and again from 1663 to 1665, as Secretary to the Earl of Carlisle, who went Ambassador to the Monarchs of the north of Europe. Subsequently, his attendance in Parliament was unusually assiduous; and he maintained a correspondence with his constituents almost every post, which, our author states, "is said to be the last instance of that valuable relation between representatives and electors."* We imagine the instances that ever existed have been very rare; but we much wish that, wherever such correspondence exists, the townsmen had sufficient historical and literary taste to publish it. The expense would be less than most electioneering feasts. In the present case, we are only partially satisfied by the extracts Mr. Dove has meted out to us; for, as he says, the letters are evidently "highly curious for their historical and parliamentary information." They of course contribute a new and important interest to the present volume. They form, as far as they go, a valuable supplement to the Parliamentary Diary of Burton, published a few years ago.

Among the curious facts they relate, are some particulars of a caprice King Charles took into his head in 1670, to attend the debates of the House of Lords.

"All of them were amazed, but the Duke of York especially. After the King was seated, his Majesty told them it was a privilege he claimed from his ancestors, to be present at their deliberations. After three or four days' continuance, the Lords were well used to the King's presence, and sent the Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain to inquire when they might render him their humble thanks for the honour he did them. The hour was appointed, and they thanked his Majesty, who took it well. The King has ever since continued his session among them, and says it is *better than going to a play!*"

The whim seems to have lasted some years, if there is no disarrangement in the dates, for in Nov. 1675 it is mentioned that at that time,

"The Earl of Clare made a very bold and rational harangue, *the King being present*, against his Majesty's sitting among the Lords, contrary to former precedents, during their debates; but he was not seconded."

Another singular anecdote, belonging to the other House, and to its *back door*, also belongs to the year 1670:

"Sir John Pritiman, who serves for Leicester, was yesterday suspended from sitting in the House, and from all privilege, till he found out one Hume (a most notorious fellow), whom he suggested to be his meniall servant; whereas he was a prisoner for debt, and thus, by Sir John's procurement, has escaped his creditors. The Sergeant was sent into the Speaker's chamber with the mace, to bring Sir John, to receive the sentence *upon his knees*, at the barre. Hereupon the House was disappointed; for in the mean while he *was escaped by the back doore*; it was then ordered that that doore be *nailed up* for the future."

The following is indeed a characteristic specimen of the profligate reign of Charles the Second.† The King had demanded 300,000*l.* for his navy; when, although

"All men foresaw that what was given would not be applied to discharge the debts, which I bear are at this day risen to four millions, nevertheless, such was the number of the constant courtiers, increased by the apostate patriots who were bought off for that turn, *some at six, others at ten, one at fifteen thousand pounds in money*; besides what offices, lands, and reversions, to others, that it is a mercy they gave not away the whole land and liberty of England. The Duke of Buckingham is again 140,000*l.* in debt;

* It has also been said that Marvell was the last Representative that received wages from his constituents: but from passages in his letters, they appear to have been presents rather than wages.

† A curious little tract was published some years ago under the title of "Flagellum Parliamentarium," containing a list of the Court pensioners and attachés from 1661 to 1678. See our vol. xcvii. i. 243.

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and, by this prorogation, his creditors have time to tear all his lands in pieces. The House of Commons have run almost to the end of their time, and are grown extremely chargeable to the King and odious to the people. They have signed and sealed 10,000*l.* a year more to the Duchess of Cleveland, who has likewise near 10,000*l.* out of the Excise of beer and ale; 5,000*l.* a year out of the Post Office, and they say the reversion of all the King's leases, the reversion of all the places in the Custom House, and indeed what not? All promotions, spiritual and temporal, pass through her cognizance."

It is well known how venal the æra of Walpole was considered, but it did not rival the above; and we think we are justified in saying that the influence of the Court and of all that is called corruption, has been diminishing ever since, until at length the tide of popular power has, in the Reform Act, been directed to the entire removal of the influence of the Crown from the benches of the lower House of Parliament. We make this remark, merely to point out an historical fact; which contradicts certain favourite assertions to the contrary which are levelled at the reputation of recent Ministers, particularly that of Mr. Pitt.

Rich as this little volume is in the detail of Parliamentary business, it is somewhat singular that it contains no specimens of Marvell's speeches. We can hardly suppose that this has arisen from none of them having been preserved; but must rather regard it as an oversight of the author. At the same time, whatever were Marvell's talents in oratory (and we presume, from his celebrity as a senator, they were considerable), there can be no doubt that the weapon in which his power was most felt, was his pen. He was the author of several political treatises, published anonymously, particularly one "On the growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government in England," printed in 1676, for the discovery of the author of which large rewards were offered by the Government. He entered into a long and bitter controversy with Parker Bishop of Oxford, a temporising Prelate, of which Mr. Dove has given full details; and he also published a volume of poems, a selection from which is appended to this Memoir.

We cannot conclude without giving the author great praise for the industry displayed in this work, which in a small compass contains more matter than is frequently spread out into volumes of much larger size; and we trust that Mr. Dove will be induced to pursue his proposed task, of a series of the lives of "The Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire."

Historical and Antiquarian Notices of Crosby Hall, London, by E. J. Carlos, *one of the Committee for the Preservation of the Structure. Embellished with several wood-cuts.* 12mo. pp. 58.

TO an account of the conservative efforts in favour of this old hall—to the history of its founder and of its fortunes, in the lapse of nearly four centuries, the little publication before us is devoted, and its editor has very creditably acquitted himself of his task. He has applied to all printed sources of the best authority in the compilation of these historical notices, nor does he appear to have neglected to consult other less accessible documents. The accounts given by historians of Sir John Crosby, the builder of this hall, are somewhat meagre, and confined to a few general particulars. These have already been recapitulated by our antiquarian correspondent, A. J. K., in his notices of Crosby Place (see our June number, page 506). Reasoning on the evidence afforded by Stow, and his continuator Strype, Mr. Carlos very justly concludes that Sir John Crosby, the builder of Crosby Place, was the son of Sir John Crosby, who was guardian to John Jordaine's daughter, in the reign of Henry IV., and grandson to Sir John Crosby, knight, Alderman of London in the reign of Edward III. The descent of the manor and advowson of Hanworth, Middlesex, through the family, is a strong corroborative proof of this position. Mr. Carlos has very satisfactorily deduced the history of the possessors of Crosby Place, down to the present time. In 1466, we find it demised by Alice Ashfield, Prioress of St. Helen's, on a long lease to Sir John Crosby; Crosby Place was probably erected in the interval between that date and 1475, when Sir John Crosby died.

Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was

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its next inhabitant; whether by purchase of the interest of Sir John Crosby's representative in the lease, or otherwise, does not appear. At the dissolution of monasteries, the possessions of St. Helen's Priory were surrendered to the crown (A. D. 1538). On the 9th September, 1542, the king conveyed Crosby Place to Antonio *Bonvice*, Latinized *Bonvixi*, an Italian merchant. The grant contains a full description of the estate, and is, in consequence, a document of considerable interest to the topographer. The next occupant was Germain Cioll, a foreign merchant. He was succeeded by William Bond, an Alderman of London, who increased the house by building a turret on the top. It appears subsequently to have become a residence for foreign ambassadors. Henry Ramelius, Chancellor of Denmark, and ambassador from Frederick II. King of Denmark, to Queen Elizabeth, had his abode here. Sir John Spencer became the possessor of the freehold, and kept his mayoralty there in 1594.

The French ambassador, M. de Rosny, Grand Treasurer of France, whom Mr. Carlos, following Stow, passes over with mere cursory notice as resident at Crosby Place, was no other than the great Duke of Sully, Prime Minister of Henry IV.; who came to England in 1603 to congratulate King James on his accession. The details of his journey from Dover to London, are very minutely and amusingly given in his celebrated memoirs. At Gravesend he embarked on board of one of the Royal covered barges, and was conveyed to London. He landed at the Tower, with his train, and was saluted by more than three thousand discharges of artillery: we use his own words.* Arundel-house, in the Strand, was destined for the reception of Sully, but was not, on his arrival, ready for occupation; it became a matter of considerable embarrassment how he and his numerous train should be lodged, and the greater part, he says, thought to pass the first night of their landing in the street. He took up his quarters the next day at this identical house, Crosby Place, which he does not mention by name, but says he was lodged in a fine house,† like a *great square*, about which were distributed the quarters of his suite. Almost immediately on his arrival, some of the young Frenchmen, his retainers, committed an outrage which might have exposed him and themselves to considerable danger from the enraged citizens. These thoughtless foreigners repaired to the haunts of some women of pleasure, in the City, where they met with some Englishmen, with whom they quarrelled; swords were drawn, and one of the Englishmen left dead on the spot. The Frenchmen retreated to their quarters, Crosby Place, which was speedily surrounded by three thousand of the citizens. Sully, with great presence of mind, affected instantly to bring the homicide to justice, condemned him to death, and in the end handed him over to the Mayor of London, to execute the sentence as he thought fit; a method which led to the pardon of the offender, and still preserved for the minister of France a high character for impartial dealing. Sully hints that the Mayor was bribed by the relatives of the accused to release the prisoner.

Previous to the visit of Sully, French ambassadors seem to have been lodged in Crosby Place. Nicholas Fylio, secretary to the French ambassador, was buried in the neighbouring church of St. Helen's, as recorded by its register 23d Sept. 1592. Mr. Carlos adopts the orthography, Ffylio, which is incorrect, for the doubled character ff, in ancient writings, expresses nothing more than the capital letter.

"During the civil wars, it was used as a prison for the Royalists—the brave and unfortunate cavaliers, who encountered disgrace, ruin, and exile, but never swerved from the duty they owed to their Sovereign, or deserted the good though failing cause for which they had drawn their swords."—p. 20.

We heartily concur with Mr. Carlos in these sentiments; and trust that experience of the past will teach us to avoid such horrors for the future, to which an abandonment of the sheet anchor of our monarchy, its alliance with the established church, and launching the bark of state into the wild ocean of liberalism, must inevitably lead.

* La Tour seul nous salua de plus de trois mille coups de canon.

† Ayant été logé lendemain dans une belle maison, qui repondoit à une *grande place*, autour de laquelle furent distribués les logemens de tous ceux de ma suite.—Memoires de Sully, livre 14. vol. ii. p. 188.

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Alderman Sir John Langham became the purchaser of Crosby Place in 1642; a Presbyterian, but attached to the Royal family. In 1672 the hall was converted to a meeting-house, and in 1677 the present houses in Crosby Square were built on a portion of the edifice which had been destroyed by fire. About the year 1771, Crosby Hall appears to have been disused as a meeting-house, and was afterwards taken by Messrs. Holmes and Hall, and converted into a packer's warehouse, from which unfortunate circumstance have arisen various mutilations of its architecture.

We do not like the phrase, "*dissemination* of sound," p. 32. The images which may be applied to water, may be also applied to sound, as acting on the liquid air; but the metaphor, which supposes that sound can be *sown*, is exceedingly inappropriate. Suppose one were to say, "the water was *sown* (instead of *diffused*) all over the plain!"

The descriptions of the architectural details of the Hall and its appurtenances, appear to be penned with a considerable degree of technical knowledge. One remark of Mr. Carlos, relative to the economy of ancient halls, must be read with a degree of qualification. He says the louvre or lantern forms an ornamental feature in most of our ancient halls, and that its use was to allow the escape of the smoke from the fire which was made on the hearth below it. But here at Crosby Hall is a *louvre* in the roof, and a *chimney* in the wall, very erroneously in the wood-cut represented as a gate. This error, however, is not chargeable on Mr. Carlos; he has rightly assigned the entrance to have been at the southern end. Now, we believe that a chimney was by no means so rare a feature of our ancient halls as has been generally asserted. Certainly chimneys were known at a very early period of our domestic architecture; Matthew Paris expressly mentions the chimney as an appendage to the hall. A fine specimen of a chimney was extant at St. Mary's Abbey, York.* The hall of Cothele, Cornwall, (14th century) has a chimney. Monstrelet tells us of the chimney of a baronial hall, which was swept by firing up it a culverin or piece of cannon!

We well recollect a brave old American Royalist Colonel, an eccentric character who had passed much of his life among the Indian tribes, whose greatest delight was to kindle a fire of green wood in the open air in the garden, and sit leaning over it with a pipe in his mouth enjoying the pungency of the smoke—sharp work for the eyes; but he was a veteran. To suppose, however, that the courtly dames and gallant knights, so often congregated in ancient halls, would have endured this alkaline effluvia, is to us at least very doubtful. We believe that, where the hall was very large, as at Westminster and Eltham, there might be no chimney, and the space was warmed by a dry wood or charcoal fire in the centre; where the hall was of smaller dimensions, a chimney was constructed. We are perfectly aware of Holinshed's assertion, that in his day, "one of the things to be noted, is the multitude of chimnies lately erected, whereas in their young daies there were not above two or three, if so many, in most uplandish townes of the realm (the *religious houses and manour places of their lords alwaies excepted, and peradventure some great personages*); but each one made his fire against a rere dosse in the hall, and there he dined and dressed his meat." Surely this passage does not affirm the rarity of chimneys in the houses of persons of distinction, at a time which might be taken to be retrospective of the customs of a century or upwards.

Much of the stained glass, which once filled the windows of the beautiful embowered oriel at Crosby Hall, we have ourselves heard, was devoted to furnish materials for the variegated changes of pattern presented by *kaleidoscopes*. As to the fragments of the roof in Mr. Cottingham's possession, we always conceived that he deserved the thanks of men of taste for having preserved them. They may be now referred to as authority for restoration; they may even, by the generosity of the proprietor, be allowed to resume their original station. If no collector had interfered, they would have been burnt. There is a wide difference, in our view, between mutilating for the sake of making relics, and preserving fine fragments of architecture from to-

* See Vetusta Monumenta, Plates, vol. V.

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tal destruction. Why do we see, in the National Museum, so many fine fragments of Grecian sculpture? Surely their *dislocation* (to use that word rather in a novel sense), and consequent *preservation*, is not to be deplored.

The plan of the existing vaults of Crosby place has considerable interest. We see Mr. Carlos agrees with our correspondent A. J. K. before quoted, in saying that there was a passage under the minstrel's gallery into the area which is now Crosby-square. We have somewhere seen that area designated as the garden; was it so, or as A. J. K. imagines, the inner court of the place?

The view of the monument of Sir John Crosby is a very fair general representation. The helmet in the church may be his; for it much resembles some of the helmets of the 15th century, given in Grose's Armour. The view of the helmet, sculptured under Sir John Crosby's effigy, appears to us to be a gross misrepresentation of the draftsman: it is like a turnip pierced full of gimlet holes.

We must not, however, be hypercritical in our review of this pretty little work. It is, indeed, replete with interesting information, compiled with much good sense and careful attention; the subject is not treated in the common-place way of mere extract; many original ideas are deduced from good grounds. In short, another pleasing illustration has been added to the topography of our metropolitan city. The views of the Restoration Committee for Crosby Hall, must be by this publication better understood; and the history of a spot, inhabited by the Third Richard, noticed in the writings of Shakspeare, and connected with other remarkable characters, is given to the public, with appropriate and clever illustrations, at the price of one shilling! A better or more accurate wood-cut than the view of the exterior of Crosby Hall, which forms the frontispiece, we never saw.

Cabinet Cyclopædia.—Spain and Portugal, vol. IV.

OF this collection, the progress of which, with a few exceptions, we have observed with pleasure, the present volume is one of the most interesting; for it contains objects always important to man,—the government, religion, laws, literature, science, and arts of past ages, and those such as mingle the romance with the philosophy of history.

The style continues generally unobjectionable, and the researches evince equal industry to that already manifested throughout: few of the ancient authorities are omitted, and the modern, even to the Edinburgh and Foreign Quarterly Reviews, are not neglected,—indeed, to the latter very useful and agreeable work are due some poetical translations. In our contracted space we may not indulge our feelings in the luminous picture here presented of the Mohammedan rule in Spain. It commences with a startling distinction between *absolute* and *despotic* governments, which we conceive may however be drawn from the Latin derivation of the one, and the Grecian of the other, with some relation to the union of both languages in *tyranny*; it perhaps dwells too long on the Koran, without some notice of its connexion with Jewish ceremonies, or other lights from the learned; but there is enough in other respects to gratify, and what is better, to evince the superiority of Christianity, which alone, even in its rudest state, could subvert such a powerful people.

In the details of its progress, some errors in correction of the press occur, one only of which is worth correcting, as to the division of Portugal as a nation, under Count Henry of Burgundy, where the Duero [Douro] is substituted for the *Mondego*. Sancho I. is called the Second, and the last who limited it; which was not accomplished till Alphonso III. The general government of the middle ages, which has become familiar to us through many eminent writers, is here presented in a condensed form, that will extend its acquaintance. As usual, a grand dispute has occurred, concerning a trifle, among learned pundits, as to whether the *Adalid* was a simple guide or military leader? The fact is, he was both; the languages of Spain and Portugal will tell that an 'Adalid' or 'Adail' is a guide, and among other things a guide or *leader* of soldiers, of which England had several, even up to the American revolutionary war, attached to the Quartermaster-general on the Staff: the eccentric Capt. Fortune, for instance, from be-

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ing a surveyor of lands, became a commander of Guides, and also a *Colonel* of Loyalists. This character quite agrees with the Spanish quotations (p. 61), which are simply to order the Adalids that the guides might lead them "from a disagreeable position," "take them to a more secure place," "to high ground,"—that they were horsemen, and light; for *ligera*, &c. means no more.

Of the laws, the Wisigothic code, which still has a certain prevalence in Spain, as indeed it forms the ground of the present excellent laws of Portugal, there is a minute description. The enactments surprise by their wisdom, when their age is considered, and it is to be lamented that the most equitable in principle, by various appeals, tend in practice greatly to litigation and fraud. The mode of peopling the districts wasted in the conflicts with the Moors, and consequent regulations, produce great interest; as do also the various grades down to the establishment of the Cortes. The very short notice of Portugal introduces an astounding declaration, that "from the foundation of the monarchy the Portuguese kings have generally been *tyrants;* when they have not, the reason has been, not their want of power, but their disinclination to exercise it." If the position were true, it were indeed a high compliment to them. The term 'tyrants' used here (189), however, confirms our previous remark on a verbal distinction. They were *absolute*, but not often *despotic*. Even Pedro, along with his surname of '*cruel*' received that of 'just,' and perhaps of the twenty-eight monarchs so designated, as few would be found to deserve it as in any other European state. We cannot think that the high officers were on a scale more than commensurate with the territory, when we contemplate what Portugal has been; and ancient dignity unwillingly abates its pomp. The first officer should be *Camareiro* Mór. If the laws be few, why should a summary be difficult? but they are not, and yet it *has* "been effected by native writers," though we have their labours not at hand; but we have before us, not 'the *laws*' of Lamego, but the hasty declarations of the *Prima Congregatio Regis Alfonsi*," &c. of which a translation is here given, as all to be obtained of the laws of Portugal!

The literature of Spain is described with elegance and erudition, though with rather too much of the legend: not so that of Portugal, dismissed in less than four small pages; but then a general want of means is a fair apology, and we heartily join the wish that Dr. Southey may supply them. As to poetry, the palm of priority is given to Portugal above Spain, from the Songs of Egas Moniz and Gonsalo Hermiguez [not, we believe, *Henriques*]. We should like to know whether the pretty play of words, in the song, which is dated still earlier *under the reign of Count Henry*, beginning "*No figueyral figueyredo,*" &c. be deemed authentic or not. We should in this instance translate "*Cancioneiro de Nosso Senhora*" of King Diniz, the "Songster of our Lady," rather than "Song Book;" though it be also used in that sense. Several other poets have sufficient notice. In the arts and sciences Christian Spain was, strange to say! greatly inferior to their predecessors, and it may be said Portugal. The account of the Church is, with few exceptions, luminous and exact.

On the whole, this volume is a valuable accession to the work:— the first, we think, to comprise so much knowledge in so small a space.

Memoirs of Felix Neff, Pastor of the High Alps, and of his labours among the French Protestants of Dauphiné, a remnant of the primitive Christians of Gaul. By William Stephen Gilly, M.A. 8vo.

THIS is a beautiful book; and it has our unqualified praise. It ought to be printed in a cheap form, and circulated widely amongst Christians of all denominations; for it illustrates in a striking manner the most consoling truths, that there are few obstacles too great for him to surmount, who, strong in the integrity of his purpose, and firm in his reliance on Divine help, essays the "work of an Evangelist;" and that he who sacrifices worldly advantages for the service of God, and renounces self and its indulgences for the cause of Religion, will surely find abundant recompense for all that he surrenders, and a blessing on all he undertakes. Neff and men like Neff are the true Crusaders; they attempt not with carnal

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weapons to win the Holy Land from the infidel, but in spiritual armour they wage war with the powers of darkness,—wrest ignorance from the bonds in which it is held, and give Christian liberty to the prisoners of error and the captives of sin. The encouragement which such an example as that of Neff affords the Christian minister to proceed on his labour with courage and confidence, is beyond calculation; and the record of this Pastor's exertions by Mr. Gilly is a most valuable gift to the Protestant Church. She is encompassed with many enemies from without,—and she has much that requires to be amended within. It cannot be denied that the recording angel has "some things to write against her." May she have the wisdom and the courage to effect her own reformation, and may her ministers by the sincerity of their labours, and the purity of their lives, render her more and more worthy of her apostolic descent!

The admirable man to whose life and labours we have now to direct our readers' attention, was born in 1798, and brought up by his widowed mother in a village near Geneva. His training, though apparently at variance with the education of a Christian minister, proved the very best that could be adopted for his subsequent calling. He was first engaged in the nursery ground of a florist, and afterwards enlisted into the military service of Geneva;—but it were a sin to mutilate the fine language of Mr. Gilly on this point:

"The wisdom of God (he says) in the choice of his instruments, was singularly exhibited when he called Neff to be a minister of his Word, and sent him to preach the Gospel to the rugged and half civilized mountaineers of Dauphiné.—The work of a pastor in the Alps, as Neff expressed it, when he came to have an experience of its duties and its difficulties, resembled that of a missionary among the savages. He had to teach them every thing. He had to show them how to build a school-room; how to use the line and plummet; how to form levels and inclined planes; how to irrigate their meadows, and to cultivate their barren soil so as to be most productive.

"A mere scholar from the University, even an ardent preacher, with the whole scheme of the Gospel written in his heart, could not have accomplished what this extraordinary man did, who, with his thorough knowledge of the Book of Life, possessed also a stock of available information, which he brought from the nursery ground and the camp."

It was in the Cantons of his native country that he first exercised his religious labours as a probationer and a catechist, with a zeal and activity, the warmer and the more indefatigable in proportion to the obstacles to be encountered. In 1821 he exchanged this scene of his labours for the wilder one of the French Alps, where, amidst increasing difficulties, he discharged those ill-defined offices and functions which we have before mentioned, in such a way as to have rendered his presence a signal blessing to Mons and its hamlets, the more immediate scene of his usefulness.

After four years' experience in the humble character we have described, he resolved to devote himself to the service of the Church by a solemn act of consecration. The national Church of Geneva had departed from the simplicity of Christian doctrine, and held opinions from which he shrunk. In France, the process of naturalization was necessary before he could be admitted into the bosom of her Protestant Church. He therefore turned his thoughts towards England, where his name was already known by means of the Continental Society; and on the 19th of May, 1823, Neff was ordained in a Chapel in the Poultry in London, and almost immediately returned to Mons, "where his re-appearance (says the author) would have been felt like a triumphal entrance to any but a person of his gentle and unassuming spirit." After remaining here a short time, he was appointed pastor of the Protestant Churches of Val Queyras and Val Fresseniére, a section of the High Alps; to which his longing eye had been frequently directed. It is impossible, within the compass of our brief notice, to describe this scene of his arduous labours. We must refer our readers to the volume of Mr. Gilly. We have only to say, that amidst difficulties, natural and moral, amidst privations almost unexampled, this faithful servant of God pursued his career of activity and of anxiety "unmitigated and unconsoled by any thing but a sense of duties performed, and of acceptance with God."

For upwards of five years were these

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unparalleled efforts both for the corporal good and the spiritual welfare of his flock, continued by this apostle of the Alps in his mountain parish, occupying an extent perhaps of not less than fourscore miles. "It was after the winter of 1825, and the cold spring of 1826," says his biographer, "that Neff began to feel that his career must soon end." Had he relaxed his exertions in time, he might probably have been saved to the Alpine churches; but in their destitute state he could not reconcile it to his mind to desert his post. In the mean time his malady, a total derangement of the digestive organs, rapidly increased, and he was constrained to return to Geneva, by slow and painful journeys. Henceforward, says Mr. Gilly, we shall find him exercising the passive virtues of a suffering Christian as eminently as he had displayed the active quality of a zealous man of God. The truth of this is illustrated by all that follows,—his patience under several pains,—his yearnings after the flock he had left,—his cheerfulness, his resignation, his piety, his joyful hope,—all blend in one most harmonious whole; and on the 12th of April, 1829, in the 31st year of his age, this Christian minister, who may be truly said to have united "the zeal of an apostle with the constancy of a martyr," was no more.

We have given but a faint outline of Mr. Gilly's most interesting, most affecting book. We have again to recommend it to Christians in general, and to Christian ministers in particular; for "whoever has a station in the Christian Church to fill, and appointed duties to discharge, may find something in Neff's character which is worthy of imitation; and those whose place it is to receive with meekness the engrafted Word, may learn to estimate its importance from the earnestness with which that devoted servant of God delivered it."

Views on the Rhine from Cologne to Mayence. 8vo. Nos. 1 to 9.

THIS is one of the cheap periodicals which are so numerous at the present time; and when we look at the price of the work, and the general excellence of the engravings, it is a matter of surprise how so much can be given for the money, with any chance of profit.

The views are engraved on steel, from drawings by Mr. W. Tombleson; and comprize landscapes with the highly picturesque ruins which form such splendid features in the different turns of this highly interesting river, as well as representations of churches and other architectural objects, sufficiently defined to exhibit the style and character of the structures. Mayence Cathedral and its accompanying buildings, is a picturesque specimen of a street view; and the Castle of Rheinstein is an equally good example of an ancient baronial residence. The Church of St. Mary at Oberweisel, affords a fair specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of Germany when applied to minor structures. The windows are in the style of our buildings of the fourteenth century, and the spire somewhat earlier. The proportions are good, but the detail is tame when compared with English structures of the same period. We cannot admire the water in this engraving.

Of Bonn Cathedral two excellent views are given; that of the exterior illustrates more closely than any building we immediately recollect to have seen,—an idea of Mr. Garbett as to the existence of towers at the extremity of the transepts of Winchester Cathedral.* In this view, similar towers to those which Mr. Garbett conjectures, with good reason, to have existed at Winchester, are seen to rise from the principal front of the transept, of a greater magnitude than the examples which exist at Oxford, Gloucester, and many other Norman structures in England, and more commensurate in point of dimensions to the probable elevation of the towers of the English Cathedral, as far as can be judged from the lower parts which still exist.

The interior of Bonn Cathedral is, in its appearance, decidedly English, and resembles in its detail the architecture which was prevalent at the conclusion of the twelfth century.

The letter-press accompaniments, by Mr. Fearnside, consist of a brief but well-written and sprightly tour, com-

* Letter to Mr. Britton, printed in his History of Winchester Cathedral.

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mencing with the once celebrated city of Cologne, the Colonia Agrippina of the Romans, now sunk into poverty and decay, "so that the traveller is induced to exclaim with Ossian, 'I have seen the walls of Balclutha, but they were desolate.'" The entrances to this city are by twenty-five gates, on some of which the initials C.C.A.A. "Colonia Claudia Agrippina Augusta," are still discernible. These remains of Roman splendour, with the Churches and Abbeys of the middle ages, must afford a fine treat to the antiquary: rich, as Cologne is, in architectural reliques, as well as those connected with legendary lore, the remains of the three famous Kings of Cologne, associated so closely with early dramatic poetry, together with the hallowed bones of St. Ursula and her Virgins, which, according to modern report, even preserve their purity in their present fleshless state, the traveller must be dull indeed who did not feel an interest on visiting this venerable city, although its splendour is somewhat dimmed by time, or diminished by violence. Our author jocularly informs us that it was an heinous offence to call in question the sanctity of the virgin reliques; for

"A surgeon of the city who attempted to prove that so far from *all* the bones being *ossa virginea*, there were many *ossa canina*, was banished Cologne, for thus permitting his anatomical knowledge to supersede his faith."—p. 12.

The most remarkable of the existing Churches are noticed. St. Mary's is said to be of the age of the eighth century, and that some parts of it are even older. St. Peter's contains the celebrated painting by Rubens, of the Crucifixion of the patron Saint. "The picture is placed on a revolving pivot, and at the back is executed a good copy, intended to supply the place of the original, while it graced the walls of the Louvre. In 1815, at the intercession of the Prussians, it was restored to the Church."

In the Cordeliers' Church is the tomb of the once famous Duns Scotus. How far, however, a traveller will be able even to take a cursory glance at these subjects, will be very questionable, if he follows implicitly Mr. Fearnside's directions for a tour; which, as they show how much space may be run over in a very short time, we cannot help extracting:

"A traveller quitting London on Saturday morning, on board the Dutch steam vessel, arrives at Rotterdam on Sunday. After taking a cursory view of the city, he reaches Cologne by another steamboat on Tuesday. Remaining here the night, he goes on board a steam vessel early on Wednesday morning, is carried to Coblentz in the evening, and lands at Mayence on Thursday. If business requires his presence at Frankfort, a fourth steam vessel is ready to convey him to that city on the same day; or if the tourist wishes to view the grandeur and sublimity of Swiss scenery, a steam-boat carries him to Strasburg in four-and-forty hours. He may then follow the course of the Rhine to Basel, or a short journey through the Black Forest will bring him at once into Switzerland. Thus, after breakfasting in London on Saturday, he may indulge in all the romantic feelings that the beauties of the Rhine naturally inspire, and dine in a Swiss canton on the Sunday week; and all this enjoyment of nature and the picturesque, may be procured at the moderate expense of from seventy to eighty Prussian dollars, or about ten guineas."—p. 27.

Bonn (of the Cathedral of which we have already spoken) occupies a prominent station among the ancient cities of the Rhine.

"It was originally the principal town belonging to the Ubii, called Ara Ubiorum, and sacred to the god Mercury. It was afterwards named Verona, and then Bonnæ or Bonnensia Castra, as mentioned by Pliny and Florus. The latter name, it is stated, was conferred upon it by the sixteenth Roman legion, who lay encamped here for some length of time."—p. 58.

The churches and public buildings in this and the other cities and towns, are all noticed; briefly it is true, but such notices have their value in calling the attention of the tourist to objects which cannot fail to interest him when visited, and which, if neglected, might occasion him at a future time to view his tour with disappointment.

Some of the romantic legends of the Rhine are interwoven with the work, and they will possess their interest in the eyes of the general reader. The object of the author being to give a popular tour, without going into very minute details, it is but justice to say, that he has accomplished his task with credit, and, taking the part which is published as a sample, it appears to us that the entire work will form a very pleasing and useful guide-book.

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The Refugee in America. 3 *vols*. 8*vo*. By Mrs. Trollope.

IN the work before us plot plays rather an extravagant part, and Mrs. Trollope has, by the suddenness of her incidents and a tolerably free infusion *des horreurs*, endeavoured, although vainly, to supply the corresponding deficiency. A story more prolific in moving accidents by flood and field, has scarce occurred since the good days of old Aubrey.

In these volumes there is much to find fault with, a good deal to praise, and very, very little common-place or twaddle. Their character, however, is broad caricature. The most prominent and obtrusive fault, is the derision continually and wantonly flung upon anything approaching to religion. Events are framed, characters introduced, dialogues constructed, evidently to fulfil this sole and unworthy purpose. Mrs. Trollope, with all her shrewdness, either did not or would not see, that among those sects and individuals against whom she is so acrimonious, there is much that is good, much that is high-minded, much that is noble, and that there are many "whose doctrine and whose life coincident" would put to shame more than a few eminent divines of the old world.

We must pass over the summary method in which Mrs. Trollope deals with her dramatis personæ, the broad caricature of the society at Rochester and Washington, and some other and slighter faults, as licences; but the frequent episodes, leading to nothing, are outrageous. A novelist is not, it is true, bound down like a French tragic author, to the strict observance of the unities; but there is a rule nevertheless, to which every one short of Baron Munchausen is amenable, and not even Prince Hussein's tapestry, or the flying tailor, ever made such free use of what the Yankees call their "locomotives," as do our trans-Atlantic wanderers.

As for unity of action, we have an American minister, a ci-devant Colonel and frequenter of the London hells, introduced to our notice in the back settlements, for no other purpose than to decoy our hero into a pitfall over the cataract of Niagara, in which charitable purpose however he is frustrated by his own niece, who of course marries the said Lord for her pains. The reverend Colonel then retires, and being inconvenient is made to die of *fright*, lest his reputation should be injured;—this is in America however, where they tell *hard* stories. But with all her faults, and they are not a few, Mrs. Trollope has a good many beauties. Her dialogue, that is her vulgar dialogue, is superb; here she is on strong ground, and we have the rich *genuine* Yankee in unsophisticated purity.

Before we conclude this article, let us spare a few words upon the state of public feeling between England and America, and the influence which such books as these of Mrs. Trollope's are likely to exert upon it. That influence, such as it is, we consider to be a very baneful one. Half a century of independence has not annihilated, nay has scarcely weakened the dislike with which America regards the mother country, who in her turn has been but little accustomed to look upon her transatlantic offspring in any other light than that of a rebellious child.

The bad feeling is strongest in the injured country; and, although the heads that planned, and the hands that upheld the liberties of their land, are now laid low in the dust, to their children and their children's children, though not we trust to the remotest generations, have they bequeathed their wary animosity. The wrench was too sudden, the revulsion was too complete. Had the golden cord of relationship and language been less harshly loosed; had America passed more gradually or with less opposition from the state of a colony to that of an independent empire, then indeed might things have been on a very different footing. Such however has not been the case. Providence, for good and wise though concealed reasons, has seen fit to take a contrary course; but it is the duty, as it should be the pleasure of all those who have so fair an opportunity as Mrs. Trollope, to sacrifice at least something of the ludicrous from their books, lest they should fan that international flame which all must wish to see extinguished.

A Grammar of the Turkish Language: with a Preliminary Discourse on the Language and Literature of the

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Turkish Nations; a copious Vocabulary; Dialogues; a Collection of extracts, in Prose and Verse; and Lithographed Specimens of various Ancient and Modern MSS. By Arthur Lumley Davids, *Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, &c. &c.* 4to. pp. 278.

IT is not often that we bring grammatical works before our readers, nor are they in general of a nature sufficiently interesting to attract the attention of any but those more immediately engaged in the study of languages. In the present instance, however, we have an exception; for, never perhaps were the rules for acquiring a difficult language laid down in a manner so simple, and at the same time intermixed with so great a variety of the most interesting information. Indeed, we may venture to say that a glance at this work would be sufficient to induce one to study the Turkish language.

It is singular that, notwithstanding our constant intercourse with countries where a knowledge of this language is so essential, both in diplomatic and commercial affairs, it has hitherto been but little cultivated; nor have even Oriental scholars paid much attention to it. This neglect can only be accounted for by the want of elementary works, and a mistaken notion that the language is spoken only in *Turkey*, and that nothing is to be found in its literature but what has been borrowed from the Arabs or Persians. In Asia, however, the Turkish is what the French is in Europe. Throughout the whole of the Ottoman dominions, in the western provinces of Persia, at the court of Tehran, in the vast territories of Tartary, the Turkish language alone is spoken; and it has been justly observed, that, with the assistance of this language only, a person may travel with satisfaction from Algiers to Candahar.

The Turks, too, have poets, historians, and philosophers, who need not shrink from comparison with their Oriental neighbours, and whose native beauties only require admirers to introduce them to the world. The early Sultans greatly encouraged the literature of Greece and Rome, and under their patronage many of the classic authors were translated into Turkish. The hope of repairing from this language some of the losses which classical literature has sustained, might of itself be considered an inducement to prosecute the study of it.

Moreover, much information still remains to be gathered from the Turkish annals respecting some of the most interesting epochs of the world. They furnish us with ample materials for the study of the human race. The history of the rise and progress of a nation whose sway has been extended over a great part of the earth, and who were the causes producing the fall of the two most powerful empires in the world—Rome and the Khalifat, cannot fail to be generally interesting. To these and many other means of increasing our knowlege, the Turkish language is the portal: and to this Mr. Davids has provided an easy entrance.

It will be interesting to notice that this work has the novelty of being dedicated to His Sublime Highness, Sultan Mahmoud Khan, the present enlightened sovereign of the Osmanlis.

In a most elaborate preliminary discourse of 78 pages, in which Mr. Davids has consulted the best writers of every age and country, he has given a useful and very interesting account of the origin of the Turks, their literature, &c. The early history of the Turkish race, like that of most nations, is veiled in the obscurity of fable, which has abundantly flourished in a soil well adapted for its growth. But, in the absence of better information, fable is not to be despised by the historian, as it frequently indicates the antiquity of the people to which it relates. After all the investigation Mr. Davids had the means of making, he considered that it is not until about 1763 B.C. that we discover historical traces of a nation of undoubted Turkish origin; nor until 2824 B.C. that the national traditions of the Turks commence.

The most ancient character in use among the Tartars, and of which several specimens are given in the work, has by many oriental scholars been supposed to have its origin in the Nestorian Syriac, to which it bears some resemblance. Mr. Davids, however, has ingeniously shown that it bears a still greater resemblance to the Zend or ancient Persian, with which he conceived it had a community of origin, not at all improbable, when the relations which subsisted

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between the ancient followers of Zoroaster and the natives of Tartary are considered.

It is not within our limits to enter into a critical examination of the grammatical parts of this work. Suffice it to say, that the rules appear simple, and well arranged; and the author has followed the judicious system, adopted by Sir William Jones in his Persian Grammar, of illustrating them by examples from the most approved authors. The value of the work is also greatly enhanced by a well selected *Chrestomathie*, which, considering the great scarcity of Turkish works in this country, must prove of essential service to the student.

The following extract will serve as a specimen :

"It is related that in Greece there was a King whose name was Kostantin; and it is said that this name has survived him because he built Constantinople. He had a wife. One hundred and seventy years after the birth of the Lord Jesus (on whom be peace!) he built a magnificent church. Should a person commit murder, and taking refuge in this church, remain in it two or three months, the priest of the church puts a mark upon his hand, intimating that the person has been a recluse for such a period, and has performed his devotions in the church. No one after this is allowed to seize him, or do him any injury; in short he becomes a Dervish. It is also related that there is a square which they call the Afet Meidan, in which there are several statues of brass. Amongst these is a black figure, which, like a man calling the Ezan (the summons to prayer), has his fingers in his ears. Besides this, there is a figure of the Prophet of the latter times, Mohammed (upon whom be the blessing and peace of God!) who is again to appear at the end of time. Upon the breast of this figure it is written, that when one of the hands drop off, the half of his law is to be annulled. There is also another figure, in copper, of a person on horseback, in armour; and a spear in his hand, with which he is piercing a serpent:* he sits on his horse, and the serpent lies before him. There is also a figure which the Greeks say represents Ali (upon whom be the favour of God!). On the right side of this, pointing to the sea, King Kostantin had his own portrait drawn. His left hand points to the west, and his face is turned towards Constantinople. It represents that a storm should arise from the west, which should destroy the city. There are also figures of scorpions and snakes without number. It is said, that, should a person in the castle take in his hands a scorpion or snake, it will immediately die, and no harm will happen to the person. Without the castle, should they attack a person, he is strangely affected, becomes powerless, and utters piercing cries; and it is very seldom that he is not destroyed. Within, however, they are quite harmless. It is said, that some wise men converted the figures within into talismans; and hence their inability to do harm. They say there is no end to the number of such figures in Greece; but God knows best."—p. 205.

It is with the deepest regret we remind our readers that the author of this volume, which displays so much learning and research, died a few weeks after its publication from an attack of that awful disease which has lately made such havoc in this and in other countries (see our number for August, p. 186). He had not completed his twenty-first year: and if at that early age he was capable of doing so much, what might we not have expected from his more ripened genius?

We cannot conclude without observing that the execution of the work reflects the highest credit on the printer—Mr. Watts. It is without exception the most beautiful specimen of Oriental typography we have ever seen.

Cabinet Cyclopædia—The Manufacture of Porcelain and Glass. pp. 334.

OF the arts of life, how pleasing as well as useful is the illustration; how many miracles, as it were, constantly present themselves to ordinary use, and accommodated to every necessity, in a state of high civilization; what a mass of instruction is to be derived from contemplation of the whole, or even the most trifling part! Porcelain and glass obviously are in this class, uniting with utility all the charms of elegance.

This volume yields the utmost satisfaction on the subject, and it has an excellent Index for the cursory reader. From vegetable shells, and skins, and wooden bowls, the earliest

* This evidently alludes to a representation of our Legend of St. George and the Dragon; and in the manuscript, which is illustrated by numerous most singular pictures, St. George and the Dragon are delineated in the same manner as pictured by us.

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recipients of fluids, under necessity, which is the mother of invention, we come doubtless to the use of common earth itself, in application to fire, and then to the other matters with which it is impregnated. The former, however, remained in course till artificial means could be conceived. Here are very curious memoranda of the potter's art, even to proofs among the aboriginal Indians—its antiquity and proficiency in China, and introduction by the Portuguese to Europe. It received its name from them, *Porcelan*, whence our abridged term Porcelain (The writer, however, who evinces so much talent, should not vex us with the *language*, when neither porcelana nor porcellana signify "a cup," but *copo*; and as to *porcella*, it is out of the question, the *c* in *porco* being hard). Thence we are enabled to diverge into its various ramifications into Germany and England, &c. Many ideas occur to us on the grandeur of Dresden China, and its being used for bells, as has lately been the case on the Continent. Coeval with the Romans seem to be our potteries of Staffordshire, comprising several villages, to which that named Etruria was added by Mr. Wedgwood, the great improver of the art in point of taste, from the country to which he owed his models. For a minute extension of these particulars, we must refer to the work, as well as for the ingredients used, and process in using them. These are given with much illustrative anecdote and great research.

The wonders and benefits of glass, Johnson has shown in his ninth "Rambler," here quoted; he almost consecrated the "ashes of a glass-house" by recording of the unhappy poet Savage, that when houseless he had recourse to them in the winter nights for repose. Its name seems to be derived from its similar appearance to ice (Lat. glacies) its great antiquity is unascertainable. Window glass was a rarity in England in the close of the sixteenth century, though in 674 foreign artists were employed to glaze the Church and monastery of Weremouth, who became our instructors in the art. This subject is treated with the same minuteness and accuracy as porcelain. There is also an excellent chapter on staining and painting glass, the former art, as used in the "Storied windows richly dight," is more ancient than the latter, the earliest specimen of which is in the abbey of St. Denis, of date 1194. All the objects which are manufactured from glass, the modes, the colours, and the cutting, are all included. Wood-cuts illustrate the manufacture.

In fact it is altogether a most comprehensive book on the subject.

Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Scotsmen. By Robert Chambers.

THIS is a work, as far as we have seen, of industry, talent, and judgment. Mr. C. has before exhibited sound taste in compilation, and good writing in original accompaniment; and therefore seems greatly calculated for such a biographical work at the present time.

We have had many individual lives of Scotish heroes and worthies, but none collectively, or at least sufficiently comprehensive. We are not led to expect much ancient research, though we are sure Mr. Chambers has learning competent to it, but we have something equal without pretension, a kindred feeling for genius of the most honourable kind.

This observation arose to us more particularly from having elsewhere noticed new and extraordinary claims set up on the character of Robert Burns, and having now presented to us the memoir of him by his boon companion, Robert Heron, a man of whom, if he had not spoken so much of himself during life, we should have been tempted to speak more at large; as we hope Mr. Chambers will do for us, by extension of his plan a little beyond the "illustrious and distinguished," to the classes of merit and worth. Indeed he has already done this in some degree, by including one worthy of riches, because his benevolence was extended beyond the power of public information.

Of all the accounts of Burns, even including the beneficent memoir of Dr. Currie, that of Heron, in point of plain straightforward narrative and true critical judgment, as well as the most perfect knowledge of the subject, is the best. There was another companion of Burns, who, to use his own phrase, ever delighted in his remembrances of "Robie," and furnished orally and fondly characteristics of the poet, perhaps in some respects superior to those of Heron; this was

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James Shaw, who sang the strains of Burns through all Scotland," and might, under patronage such as he deserved, have astonished all Britain by musical talents of an order in which he could hardly be rivalled; but that an odd species of diffidence (it was not *mauvaise honte*), perhaps resembling the mixed notions of Burns, made him rather seek America, where he died. It is perhaps a rambling thought, yet any who knew this talented man, would conceive that Sir Walter Scott in his criticism had listened to him. Notwithstanding Mr. Allan Cunningham's excellent authority, we must insist on the evidence of *both* Shaw and Sir Walter, that Burns *had* "a sort of *studied* contempt for the *forms* of society and gentle civilities of social life."

But we diverge too much, else we should speak of the unfortunate Robert Heron's "numerous adjectives of honour;" but as he is "the man whom *we* have delighted to honour," we must close our observations of Mr. Chambers' work as we began them, by the recommendation of their forming a good collection of biographical notices of almost all the names honoured in Scotland.

The Pilgrim of Erin, and other Poems. 12mo. pp. 124.

WE never take up a volume of poetry without sending Byron and Moore to old Nick, for setting every man "who pens a stanza when he should engross," to imitate their peculiarities in language, thoughts, and versification, and thus preventing less venturous spirits from every attempt to strike out any thing original, the peculiar characteristic of genius. To this remark we have been forcibly led by the perusal of the Pilgrim of Erin; where, in imitation of his prototype "Childe Harolde," the writer, in delineating the wrongs heaped on Ireland by the English, has introduced a part of his own story; from whence we learn that he was brought up at Trinity College, Dublin, which he abuses in the notes with all his heart, soul, and strength, and that, as he left his sweetheart in consequence of a difference in Religion, he has thought himself justified, when smarting under the recent wound of a love-sick swain, to speak of a power greater than that "which binds or breaks young hearts in twain."

"Religion! oh Religion! what art thou?
Thou Proteus changing monarch of the mind!
As it receives thee, God or dæmon, now
Thy throne is set in horrors for the blind
Mute homage of thy millions; now enshrined
In temples built of bones, the sighs and tears
And blood and woes of nations, all assigned
To be thy offerings,—present, future, fears,
The madness and the weakness of earth's heaped-up years."

But though as a hapless lover he has perhaps fairly spit out his poisoned arrows, even bitter words, still as a philosopher he expresses himself calmly and wisely, when speaking of the cause and cure of infidelity.

In p. 31 there is a very pretty allusion to the sad fate of Miss Sarah Curran, the daughter of the celebrated lawyer, who after the death of her affianced Emmet, whose memory is embalmed in Moore's "Oh breathe not his name," &c. was overpersuaded to give her reluctant hand in marriage, and despite the fondest attention of a doting husband, died of a broken heart. With regard, however, to Emmet's defence here put into verse, the author we think would have done the enthusiastic boy, for he was only twenty-two years old when he suffered, more justice, had he been content to leave Emmet's own powerful appeal to the bench in its original prose; for even Byron himself would have been puzzled to versify a speech of Demosthenes. This, however, is not the only instance where the prose of the pleader has been twisted into the verse of the poet; for in Burgess's "Son of Erin," we meet with the following conversion of Curran's celebrated burst on Catholic Emancipation, thus marching to "the measured melody of tragic song:"

In what disastrous fight it matters not
Struck slavery man to earth; what the rites
That doom'd him to the stake of Moloch kings; [mocked
No matter with what forms of justice
The prison's iron sound hath pierced his soul, [chain;
And round his body bound the clanking
The moment that he stands on Freedom's soil, [all;
Field, stake, and quirks of law, are fictions
His soul beyond the measure of his chains,
That fall, snapped by the touch of Liberty,
Swells, and himself regenerate and redeem'd [ed man.
Shews form and feelings of Heav'n mould-

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The Trial and Life of Eugene Aram; several of his Letters and Poems: and his plan and specimens of an Anglo-Celtic Lexicon. 12mo, pp. 124.

IN the perusal of this volume, an important consideration arises as to what extent circumstantial evidence ought to be permitted to have weight, when the life of a fellow-creature is put in jeopardy. We know well the doctrine of Paley, who asserts that positive evidence may err from accident, or lie from design, while circumstantial evidence can never lie, and but seldom err; still, if there be a chance of mistake, as life once taken away cannot be restored, circumstantial evidence, especially if many years have elapsed between the commision of the act and its discovery, must be received with the greatest suspicion. Nor is it either just or politic to take away life on such grounds; for all that society has a right to demand may be obtained by the incarceration of the supposed guilty party. With regard to the innocence of Eugene Aram, there can be but one opinion; nor is it a little proof in his favour, that Paley even, who was present at the trial, thought him guiltless; and we have no hesitation in saying that had not Judge Noel, who tried him, gone out of his way to act the advocate, (anxious to show his skill in detecting what he was pleased to call Aram's cold and rhetorical defence, as if any man conscious of his innocence would condescend to make an appeal to the feelings of a jury,) this victim to a Judge's self-love would not have been sacrificed; nor could a jury, as the editor well observes, be found nowadays weak enough to find a man guilty on such evidence as was then produced; and though it is probable that he had a grudge against Clarke, the murdered man, from a suspicion that the deceased had an unlawful commerce with his wife, to whose misconduct Eugene Aram attributed his prosecution, infamy, and death, yet he must have been the greatest fool on earth to suppose that his own feeling of jealousy would have such an effect over his associates as to lead them to assist him in the murder of the adulterer, instead of laughing at the cuckold.

We will close this article with the following lines, written by Eugene Aram previous to his unsuccessful attempt to destroy himself to avoid the ignominy of a public execution.

" Come pleasing rest, eternal slumber fall,
Seal mine, that once must seal the eyes of all:
Calm and composed my soul her journey takes,
No guilt that troubles, and no heart that aches.
Adieu, thou sun; all bright like her arise!
Adieu, fair friends; and all that's good and wise!"

Zohrab the Hostage, by the Author of Hajji Baba.

After the lapse of some time, we are happy to meet Mr. Morier again in the field he may fairly call his own, of Persian life; whose lights and shades few have had the opportunity to become acquainted with, and fewer still the talent to pourtray. Independent, however, of any extrinsic advantage, which Zohrab possesses as coming from a writer in repute, the novel has many intrinsic claims to attention, from the lightness of the style, the rapidity of the narration, and the truth with which the characters are depicted, especially the Persian *Dandy*, Shir Khan Beg, whose appearance is sure to put the reader in good humour with the writer. We conceive, however, that the existence of a *fine animal*, as Byron would have called Zulma, would be considered a *black swan* in Persia, although it is evident that some such character was wanting by way of contrast to the gentler virtues of Amima; who, like most heroines of approved romance, is made to play a subordinate part. And the same may be almost said of Zohrab himself; for the real hero of the piece is the celebrated Shah of Persia, who is described in Sir John Malcolm's History as having taught the Russians to beat the French by making a desert before the line of the invader's march, and thus leaving the enemy master of only so much ground as his cannon could command; and though apparently efforts are made by Mr. Morier to represent Aga Mohammed as a kind of *beardless Blue Beard*, yet it is evident from Malcolm's accounts of him, that but for the ignominious treatment he suffered in early life, by which his better feelings were soured, he was 'every inch a King.'

A plain Statement of the Power of the Bank of England, &c. makes us doubt whether we ought to be satisfied or other-

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wise, with our contracted space for such subjects. The question on the Bank Charter resolves itself into another,—whether it is "better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of." This author, who we have reason to believe is one who lately alarmed our war-department by the same spirit of analysis here presented, viz. *Sir Henry Parnell*, is decidedly, with powerful judgment, against the continuance of the Bank system, or rather perhaps anomaly, as it in some respects appears in his pages. As our business is to record the nature of the work, rather than discuss this important subject, we shall only, as a preliminary, point out two qualities of this pamphlet in passing to its contents, its treatment of Exchanges, and the influence of the Bank on Trade. The latter we have never seen so strongly marked before, though there are few merchants who have not complained, we fear with reason, of caprice in discounts. As to the former, none who have witnessed the operations, abroad as well as at home, can have failed to observe both mystification and caprice in exchanges. The subject is divided into the *power of the Bank* over the currency,—trade,—funds,—the Government,—*abuse* of the currency in 1783—1825,—depreciation of paper,—refutation of objections to Scotch banking,—reply to "Hist. Sketch (a defence) of the Bank of England." These different heads should be read along with the evidence that belongs to them, given before the recent Committee on the Bank question. The style is perspicuous, with many authorities.

A Practical Plan for the immediate Annihilation of Taxes, and Equitable Liquidation of the National Debt, is so attractive, when so many *impracticable* nostrums have appeared, that we open it enchanted! We are impatient of so many pages telling what all know, the evils of taxation, if Government could be had without it; but, we apprehend, the author alludes to particular, not general evils. Well, we have closely read the plan, and must say that, considering what has been done in these latter days, it is the most feasible we have seen, though many points remain to be considered, particularly in the "Answers to Objections." The author certainly reconciles many, but has not heeded the "vested interests" of a multitude in stock-jobbers, brokers, clerks, collectors, &c. not even those of the Bank of England, half of whose beautiful temple would become vacant! However, the 36 pages are well worth reading, particularly at sixpence; we therefore only add, in short (leaving various details), that the proposition may be called a final settlement of the taxes which pay the debt, by an impost for *one year* of *one-fifth* of all *net* property not lower than 100*l.* which, on the property of the empire calculated at *four thousand millions* sterling, would at once take off *all taxes*, with the exception of two, "more than sufficient" for the maintenance of the Government. How much fiction, crime, and misery would vanish!—if such a consummation were. We cannot find the author's titular quotation of himself at "p. 17."

Analysis of the English, Scotch, and Irish Acts for Representation of the Kingdom, &c. is one of the best we have for a long time seen, and will be found eminently useful to all concerned in any and every stage of the new system of elections. Mr. Gorton, known by his Dictionaries Topographical and Biographical, has comprised in 88 large and closely printed pages, matter equal to a folio, and easy of reference. The local variations also furnish much curious reading.

What are Courts of Equity? What indeed? Mr. J. J. Park, a talented barrister, becoming eminent as a jurist, has in a lecture to which he has given this title, delivered in quality of Professor at the new King's College, endeavoured to instruct a mistaken public. When we joined the inquiry, we confess it was directed to a doubt of the relation which the word *equity*, as generally understood, has with the *practice* of the Court of Chancery, the many evils of which are proverbial; and not to its *duties*, the definition of which we were quite satisfied to take from the philosophical Lord Chancellor Bacon, viz. to decree according to the judgment and discretion of upright men where courts of law are deficient. Professor Park, however, has employed so much eloquence, learning, and law, as to leave the simple proposition behind, and deserve a more miscellaneous title.

Address delivered at the Opening of the Medical Session in the University of London, 1832, by JOHN ELLIOTSON, M.D. Cantab. F.R.S. This is an oration in praise of the plan and principles of the London University, and to enforce the necessity of completing its Medical School by the attachment of an Hospital, which we would also enforce by any means in our power, from the absolute necessity of close and regular clinical instruction to the student, which cannot otherwise be obtained; and also for the benefit of our fellow creatures in a vastly populous suburb of the capital. We learn from the address (p. 10) a liberality in its

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favour that does honour to science, that 'salaries the Professors will *never* receive, and pupils' fees they *entirely* relinquish, *as long as the Hospital shall stand in need of them.*" Medicine and surgery are not to be separated, and both taught at less than half the usual expense. The frequent colloquial examinations described, must be highly useful in pathology. We are not among those who, it seems, desire to see a Polytechnic school added to the University. Dr. Elliotson is too well known to require our eulogy.

A Letter to Lord John Russell on Lord Brougham's most extraordinary conduct, another to Sir John Herschel, &c. We will not apologize to our readers for this notice, because we are sure they, as well as ourselves, would gladly afford the consolation of notice to any occupied in the abstract studies of Capt. Forman, R.N. He has placed the results before the world, and if the world be insensible to their advantage, he is only in the state of many in all ages, and happily without indigence to embitter disappointment; and he has registered his appeal to posterity. He confesses (p. 29) that he is unacquainted with fluxions, or the differential calculus, which may perhaps repel those who are fond of Kepler and Newton. While, however, Capt. Forman impugns, and with no small vituperation, several great persons, he should, we suggest, himself be *rectus in curia.* Now he oddly enough charges us with taking part in a conspiracy to *force* his work into oblivion, by *declining* to notice it, when on reference to the *Gentleman's Mag.* for Aug. last, p. 158, he will find that we compared him to another naval Captain of *learning*, gave him wholesome advice, and assured him of our respectful consideration. We might complain of this, as indeed of ungracious things elsewhere; but we do not,—and unscarred, pursue our own course, as well observed by an ancient contributor to these pages, Dr. Johnson, "with the honest desire of giving useful pleasure." Capt. Forman's charges, however, will excuse us, on any future exercitation, from any thing further than an "*Ecce iterum Crispinus.*"

A few Words in favour of Professor Powell and the Sciences, as connected with certain Educational Remarks, have refreshed us exceedingly. The late Bishop Huntingford's earliest works on one department of learning did the same. The "Words" are auxiliary to a famous lecture of the Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford; and an intelligent synopsis declares their intent. The Professor, it seems, requires that mathematical and physical science do more or less constitute a part of an education system, *and so do we;* the value of the classical languages in their cultivation is granted, as well as the importance of daily composition in Latin and English, *as it should be:* the worth of ethical science is admitted, &c. *of course;* the intrinsic value of mathematical studies *undeniably* appears as preparatory to mental philosophy—"of very high importance, and next to the study of Religion." These points and others are illustrated in a manner that shows the writer to have practised what he preaches. We trust there is no controversy on these subjects with *Alma Mater*, since something like allusion to laxity might here be inferred, and also something like rivalry with Cambridge. An elementary preparation in mathematics before entering the University would certainly be useful; its *amount* seems to be cautiously and well approached. Pp. 6, 7, treat of the utility of combining the *Professorial* and *Tutorial* systems of instruction. The succeeding pages allude to waste of time, or worse, from attention being *chiefly* directed to reading the Greek and Roman authors; and it is recommended that such reading, as regards the poets, should be more choice; "The grand object of education should be to render men virtuous and public spirited upon *Christian principles.*" A knowledge of the Hebrew language, that *emanation* of the soul of divine poesy, is recommended to Students for Holy Orders. "*Punctuated* Hebrew" exceeds the claims in other respects. If *elements* will do in mathematics, Hebrew can *better do* without the points At any rate, let "Students" have "the philosophy of mind" to their utmost *comprehension.* Having said thus much, we must conclude with recommending perusal, with consideration, of the whole; glad that the "Words" "are no abettors of hasty, crude, and undigested schemes of attempted amelioration." If we were to guess at the clever author of them, we should look to the Rev. Richard Walker, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Enchiridion; or a Hand for the One-handed, by G. W. De Renzy, Capt. H. P. 82d Reg.—first struck us by its quaint title—it fulfils itself, however, in a *little* book, furnishing an admirable substitute for a lost hand in all the offices of life. Considerable interest we believe also attaches to the author as an officer of high character, distinguished by his merits and sufferings at the battle of Vittoria in Spain, a field which derived its name from one of our Edwards, and greatly increased our modern fame under the Duke of Wellington. Several dangerous amputations left him not only without a hand,

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but a whole *right* arm; yet it seems his spirit was buoyant, he returned to bless social and domestic life, and then set himself to work to render himself independent, in the circles of polite society, of the offices of friend or servant. The result was, several implements by which he was enabled to do all for himself. These he has here communicated for the benefit of others, with expressions which we are sure evince much kindness of heart: figures of them accompany the text for better explanation. Our space permits no more than to particularly notice the *united knife and fork*, and *card holder*, as objects that must otherwise always require the aid of friends. We ought not to omit due praise to their intelligent artificer, Mr. Milliken, for the regard he has shown to the good work.

Plain Directions for accompanying the Chant or the Psalm Tune, so arranged as to enable all persons to unite, &c. by the Rev. J. A. Latrobe, M.A., is a little work written with great taste and tact; and, what is better, with a pure religious feeling that, while it seems to come forth only in a secondary character, powerfully fastens on the soul. This gentleman is sufficiently known for his larger work on "The Music of the Church," as well as others of a lighter description, but always useful and pleasing: in this very cheap book, like a good pastor, he seems to be gathering together the lowly part of his congregation, "as a hen would her chickens," while he conciliates the higher by the graces of style—in fact a musical history of Church service—and all "to the praise and glory of God!" Who does not recollect the delight and anxiety of the late venerable and learned Granville Sharp, in joining the chant at St. Paul's Cathedral? Who can ever forget the divine strains of Milton, on

> "Service high and anthem clear,
> As may with sweetness through mine ear
> Dissolve me into ecstacies,
> And bring all heaven before mine eyes?"

This may be easily obtained from the *literally* plain directions here given. We have only space to ask a transposition in page 16, lines 10 and 11.

Grammatical Exercises of the Moods, Tenses, and Syntax of the Latin Language, and a Vocabulary. By George Ferguson.—We love the labourer in the vineyard of learning, who grubs out weeds, freshens the stems, and renders the narrow paths of access sweet and pleasant. The Academy of Edinburgh has produced men of much more lofty merit; and Mr. Ferguson is one. Several have already obtained their meed of fame, and *he* is not without it. It will be obvious that our space will not admit such an examination of a book, of much above 200 pages of closely printed Latin teaching, as we would otherwise delight to make; we are, however, capable of saying that we have looked over every part with great pleasure and with some astonishment, in which we must include the beauty and accuracy at which the press of Oliver and Boyd has arrived; and that we can say the work entirely fulfils its advertisement and its preface. We are pleased to see the honest admission of the exercises of "the ingenious Mr. Turner of Stamford," for candour always accompanies genius and talent; and we have no hesitation in saying that the book may be safely and profitably used by every student of the Latin tongue.

A French, English, and Latin Vocabulary for the Use of those who have made some progress in the Latin Tongue, by J. A. Gibson, is an extension of the class before mentioned, and equally well executed by the same press. It is also exceedingly useful, but we cannot go to the same length concerning it. All philologists know that "the French language is *facilitated* by an acquaintance with the Latin;" but they also know that it is perhaps, of modern European languages, the one least of all affected by it. Still this is a learned and useful little book; and with a full recollection of Dr. Valpy, and all that has been done on this side of Tweed, we so recommend it.

The Parent's Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction, is a cheap and pretty little book, with cuts suitable to its title, published in monthly numbers. Whoever thinks that writing for children is a trifling task, is deceived. It should always be recollected that in childhood every aspiration is at work, and every preparation is to be made for the forthcoming realities of human life. It is not merely to "teach the young idea how to shoot," but that it may grow in strength and moral beauty. We say this with all kindness to the present, from its being a continuous work, and thus point out that Peter ought not to to have been placed at once on his poney, without some little instruction; nor suffered to remain on a visit all night, without intimation to or from his parents; that his sensibilities should not have allowed his repassing the green-lane without some recognizance of the previous sufferings on that spot, of the poney he had lamed; nor the farmer's admonition to have been unheeded; the explanation of weaning calves to little Susan might be spared; and the pump was rather too hastily dissected. These hints may not be unprofitable, from self-

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experience, for we remember to this hour the eagerness with which we were led, by maternal care, to the shop of him whose benevolence is beautifully recorded by Goldsmith — "*who wrote so many little books for children*: he called himself their friend, but he was the friend of all mankind."

Shakspeare Forgeries: Vortigern, with an Original Preface, by W. H. IRELAND. England has been profuse of literary forgeries, but what have they effected for their fabricators—detection and shame! George Psalmanazar's was eminent for learning; Lander's interpolations of Milton, had attractions for a well informed party; Poor Chatterton's were fictions for never dying song; but the present has nothing but the boldness and artifice of its conception and momentary success — the power of badly copying ancient penmanship and of stringing plagiarisms. The author now complains of a *relentless persecution* of more than thirty years on its account! This could only have arisen negatively, from the disgust which in all well-constituted minds must naturally attend a discovery of imposture; and how a reproduction of it can aid him, we cannot tell. He speaks of its *rarity* as if it really possessed merit. However, it may find sale among those who collect facts of all kinds and curiosities, however worthless.

The Grammar of Ancient Geography, compiled by A. ARROWSMITH, *for the use of King's College School*, is abridged, if we rightly remember, from a larger work drawn up for the use of Eton school. It is eminently calculated to facilitate the student's acquaintance with ancient places, and to identify them, when practicable, with their modern names. The time has been, however, when no school that boasted to be a public one, would have condescended to use any work, whose object it was to convey information on Classical subjects through the medium of English, with the exception of Lempriere's Dictionary, and Tooke's Pantheon; but they who remember the hours foolishly wasted in their youth over the pages of a Latin Cellarius, and the meagre maps attached to it, will not fail to be delighted at finding that their children will be able to obtain a passable knowledge of Ancient and Modern Geography in a manner at once easy and satisfactory.

Mr. R. HILEY'S *Grammar of the English Language*, with the accompanying grammatical *Exercises*, promises to be a powerful rival of Lindley Murray's. It is in some measure an imitation of that excellent work, with some superadditions, which may be considered as useful improvements, particularly under the heads of Eloquence, Rhetoric, and Poetry. Under Eloquence, the student is made acquainted with the sources of true eloquence, a course of study, and various rules which are calculated to improve and strengthen the mind. The chapter on Logic is extracted from Dr. Watts's Treatise on Logic, and will be found to contain the substance of that work, divested of all unnecessary technicalities, and rendered more easy of comprehension. The Recapitulary Rules, Directions for young Students on the composition of Themes, and the order of teaching the Composition, need only be read to be duly appreciated.

Nos. 34 and 35 of VALPY'S *Classical Library*, consist of the Tragedies of Euripides, as translated by the Rev. R. Potter—a version too familiar to all classical readers to require any comment. The first volume is preceded by a biographical sketch of the life of Euripides, and contains the tragedies of the Bacchæ, Ion, Alcestis, Medea, Hippolytus, and the Phœnician Virgins. The contents of the second volume are the Supplicants, Hercules, the Heraclidæ, Iphigenia in Aulis, Rhesus, and the Trojan Dames.

FINE ARTS.

Cartoncensia, or an historical and critical account of the Tapestries in the Palace of the Vatican, &c. by the Rev. William GUNN, B.D.—In Feb. last (p. 148) we had the pleasure of announcing the first appearance of this work, and we have now equal satisfaction in referring to a second edition. The interest which it involves is not derived solely from popular and common observation — nor could it have been composed without an intimate knowledge of the principles on which the art of painting is founded, acquired by long study, thought, and ability. The additions consist of a short but intelligent preface.—The notes contain replies made respecting tapestries woven from the Cartoons of Raphael, scarcely known to exist in this country, and of information respecting the Delft ware painted from the designs of Raphael, and reputedly by his own hand. The rest, in conformity with the unvarying aim of the author, has a tendency to promote a love for the higher departments of painting, as illustrated in truth and beauty.

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RAPHAEL TAPESTRIES AT FORD ABBEY.

MR. URBAN,

In the first edition of the "Cartonensia," an inquiry after Raphael Tapestries existing in this country, and not generally known, was inserted in your Number for April 1831, p. 320. This request produced an account of two series, which the author has described in the second edition (p. 208) recently published. One of these is at Ford Abbey.

By favour of Mr. Gwyn (the proprietor of this distinguished mansion) the following authentic detail was furnished, but by arriving some days too late, could not be placed in the work itself. The receipt of it is now gratefully acknowledged.

"In answer to the letter respecting the Tapestries, Mr. Gwyn will give all the information he possesses, which is as follows: that during the reign of Queen Anne, when the war was carried on between England and Spain, a Spanish galleon was taken by one of the British ships, having on board the Tapestries now in the Saloon, and which were intended as a present to the King of Spain. Francis Gwyn, of Ford Abbey, was at that time Secretary of War to Queen Anne, and she presented the Tapestry to him; there can be no doubt of its having been made in *Flanders*. Mr. H——, who lived at the Abbey with Mr. J. B——, reported the Tapestry to have been made at *Mortlake*, without any authority whatever to prove the fact from Mr. Gwyn. The pieces are five in number; the subject of the first is, 'The Men of Lystra sacrificing to Paul and Barnabas as Jupiter and Mercury;' the second, 'Our Saviour delivering the Keys of Heaven to Peter after his resurrection, the whole of the disciples being present;' the third, 'St. Paul and St. John healing in the Temple;' the fourth, 'Miraculous Draught of Fishes;' the fifth, which is not perfect, 'Ananias and Sapphira.' The sides of each piece has a beautiful border consisting of a Corinthian pillar, entwined with luxuriant vines; at the base of each, a little Cupid is attempting to pluck the grapes. The top of each piece is finished with festoons of fruits and vegetables, very beautifully defined."

The curious reader will be gratified to have it ascertained, that the Ford Abbey Tapestries were produced from the same looms as were those of the Vatican, and are therefore equally genuine.

Yours, &c. W. GUNN.

MAJOR'S *Cabinet Gallery of Pictures*, selected from the splendid Collections of Arts which adorn Great Britain. With Historical and Critical descriptions and dissertions by Allan Cunningham. Nos. I. II. III. royal octavo.—Among the variety of cheap publications by which all the riches of science, literature, and art are now so extensively diffused, the walk upon which Mr. Major here enters was certainly unoccupied. The compilers of the Annuals have, in a great measure, thrown away their excellent opportunities for diffusing a pure and refined taste in art by the publication of chefs-d'œuvre of acknowledged masters. They have perseveringly relied on the talents of their contemporary designers, which have, in fact, long shown symptoms of exhaustion; and their books have consequently been deluged with endless repetitions of love-sick maidens, village coquettes, and fancy-ball masqueraders: this fault, moreover, has been increasing, whilst the better compositions have become more and more

"Like angels' visits, few and far between."

Thus the abilities of our best engravers, instead of being devoted to the multiplication of works worthy of such honour, have been thrown away upon "paintings" which have actually had no other existence than in the hasty and washy sketches made for the occasion.

However, the great rush of the Annuals is now probably drawing to a close; and we are sure that Mr. Major's work will afford a substitute preferable in many respects. In the first place, and above all, the subjects will be those which, having stood the test of many critics, will be decidedly calculated to improve and elevate the taste; nor will the talents of the Old Masters be accompanied by their coarseness, for we are assured in the Prospectus that all objectionable subjects will be carefully excluded; in the next place, the pleasure derived from the beauty and novelty of a fresh publication will be of monthly instead of annual recurrence; lastly, instead of a foolish tale or unmeaning verses, which, after perusal, are seldom found to give any explanation or illustration of the print, we have here, from the experienced pen of Mr. Allan Cunningham, a compilation of sensible criticism, interesting historical information, both with reference to the design and to the picture itself, and biographical remarks on the painters. All these qualities are excellent; but the surpassing merit of the work, as a publication of the present day, will be its cheapness. Three beautiful line engravings are given for half-a-crown. It is true that in our favourite little book, *The English School* (of which Nos. 40—42 are before us) six plates are sold for eighteen pence; and this we must be allowed to say for the latter (as we have often said before) that, as a faithful memorialist of the designs of the best pictures, and of the styles of our ablest

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painters, the "English School" has the greatest merit. It gives all that can be given on so small a scale in outline, and somewhat more; but for a work conveying the resemblance of light and shade, and colouring, we presume Mr. Major's Cabinet Gallery to be unprecedented in cheapness. It will embrace all the Schools; but the subjects will be taken from the galleries of Great Britain, and will include most of the paintings in the National Gallery. With three exceptions, the contents of the three parts before us are all in that collection. They are, Bacchus and Ariadne, by Titian; Christ in the Sepulchre, by Guercino (in the British Gallery); Market Cart, by Gainsborough; a Landscape (the Isaac and Rebecca) by Claude Lorraine; Holy Family, by Sir J. Reynolds; Puck, by the same (in the possession of Samuel Rogers, Esq.); Gevartius, by Vandyke; Death of Chatham, by Copley; and a Landscape (in the possession of T. E. Earle, esq.) by Wilson. We are happy to add that those in the last number are the best engravings, a circumstance which proves that the publisher is perseveringly aiming at excellence, and will not be contented, as is too often the case, with making a great display at the commencement. Copley's excellent picture is beautifully executed by T. E. Nicholson, and the portraits transferred with a faithfulness which is wonderful, considering the reduced scale. We could give some interesting extracts from Mr. Allan Cunningham's descriptions; but this is not the place.

The *Works of the late Henry Liverseege*, the pride of the Lancashire connoisseurs, certainly evince very superior talents. In Part II. the portrait of Agnes, a lass of fifteen, is very pleasing; and the Gravediggers, from Hamlet, is capital: we do not equally admire the ghost scene from the same tragedy, for the plate armour and costume are ill chosen.

Part III. of the *Byron Gallery* contains some clever designs, particularly two by Richter, one a pleasing representation of Byron and his girlish love, Miss Chaworth: and the other a well conceived scene of the Turk claiming his "wife," in Beppo.

Gresham Prize Composition, No. I. The Jubilate which gained the Prize Medal, Dec. 1831, and Te Deum, composed, and most respectfully dedicated to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Charles Hart, Organist of St. Dunstan's, Stepney.—Any subject connected with the name of Gresham, the acute and honourable agent of three sovereigns, —the patron of science,—the accomplished gentleman,—the friend of humanity,—the Christian,—instantly assumes an air of consequence, and is endued with an extrinsic interest.

It were a gratuitous display to enlarge upon the Institution founded by this eminent and estimable man in his native city, for the advancement of learning and science; few persons, it is presumed, being ignorant of the existence of "Gresham College," of its endowments, and its Professorial lectures—which no one attends; but it may not be so generally known that proposals have lately been issued to the members of the musical profession, offering the reward annually of a Gold Medal, valued at five guineas, "for the best original composition in Sacred Vocal Music, either hymn or anthem." * The Jubilate and Te Deum of Mr. Hart are the "first fruits" of this meritorious provision, that gentleman having been the successful candidate among a number of competitors.

We had the gratification of hearing this service performed in the ancient and beautiful church of St. Helen's, the burial-place of Sir Thomas Gresham, in the month of July in the present year. The "Te Deum" is in the key of C, and contains several pleasing melodies in the verses, as well as striking effects in the harmony of the choral parts; with the exception of one or two little crudities in the modulations. The subject which Mr. Hart has chosen for the fugue "O Lord, in thee have I trusted," is a natural and agreeable one; it is also worked with considerable spirit. The Jubilate, also in the key of C, commences in a joyous and appropriate style, expressive of the words, and is followed by a fugue in common time which is equally characteristic, echoing the sentiments conveyed by the text—"Serve the Lord with gladness." The verse for four voices, "Be ye sure," is flowing, melodious, and skilfully adapted to the different voices to which the various passages are assigned. The chorus, "Oh go your way," is a fugue in the key of B flat, and it displays in its treatment a knowledge of counterpoint very creditable to Mr. Hart's musical abilities. The verse, "For the Lord is gracious," contains several passages of sweet melody, united to well-constructed harmonics. The concluding chorus, "Glory be to the Father," is a fugato on two subjects, which are so well managed (as far as they go) that we could have wished the composer had extended the movement much further than he has done; he was, however, in all probability, re-

* For the conditions see our vol. ci. i. 544.

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stricted as to the time allotted to this portion of the public service.

The separate organ accompaniment, though more florid than that generally met with in church music of the English school, is nevertheless well arranged with a view to the accommodation of the performer, and adds much to the general effect of the composition.

Of the two pieces we give preference to the "Jubilate:" the "Te Deum," however, is also a clever specimen of four-part writing, and the entire production we consider highly creditable to Mr. Hart's musical talents.

It is but just to add that the work is a beautiful sample of engraving and printing.

Christian Melodies, partly original, and partly selected from the Sacred Works of the most eminent Masters; and adapted to the worship of the Christian Temple; by ΩΜΕΓΑ.—Among the cheap publications in almost every department of literature, there has hitherto been no attempt to republish standard music at a reduced price. The ladies have been able to embellish their scrap books at the expense of a few shillings; but to furnish their music books with the most indifferent pieces has continued a source of great expense. The work before us supplies the desideratum in some degree, as far as regards sacred music; it contains five and thirty melodies, chiefly from Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Hasse, Graun, &c. interspersed with some original. The poetry is unexceptionable, being also derived from the pens of the "masters" of sacred song, as Thomson, Watts, Doddridge, J. Montgomery, &c. The Work is introduced by a Preface, in which the author feelingly deplores the frequent want of attention to the subject of Church Music which is apparent in many of our places of public worship.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Letters of Sir Walter Scott, addressed to the Rev. Richard Polwhele, Davies Gilbert, esq., Francis Douce, esq., and others. Accompanied by an original Autobiography of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart., K.C.B.

An historical and descriptive Account of the Coast of Sussex, including Brighton, Hastings, Worthing, Arundel, Goodwood, &c. With a particular Description of the Royal Pavilion. By J. D. Parry, M.A.

A new Edition of the Civil Division of the County of Dorset. By Edward Boswell, Author of the Ecclesiastical Division of the Diocese of Bristol.

Memorials of the Professional Life and Times of Sir William Penn, Knight, Admiral and General of the Fleet; from 1644 to 1670. By Granville Penn, Esq.

The Character of a Trimmer: His opinion of 1. Laws and Government; 2. Protestant Religion; 3. The Papists; 4. Foreign Affairs. By the Hon. Sir W. Coventry.

A Memoir of Sir Thomas Gresham, with an Abstract of his Will, and of the Act of Parliament for the Establishment of Gresham College; with a Sermon preached at the Commemoration of Sir Thomas Gresham, by the Rev. W. M. Blencowe.

Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell, from the Norman Conquest, by Mr. Wiffen.

My Village, versus "Our Village." By T. Crofton Croker, Esq. F.S.A.

Third Series of M'Gregor's True Stories from the History of Ireland.

Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland Illustrated.

Biographical Sketches of the present Reform Ministers; with a History of the Progress of the Reform Bills. By W. Jones.

The Life and Times of England's Patriot King, William the Fourth. By John Watkins, LL.D.

The Maxima Charta of 1832, comprising the new Reform Acts.

Mortal Life, and the State of the Soul after Death; conformable to Divine Revelation. By a Protestant Layman.

A new Exposition of the Apocalypse, so far as the Prophecies are fulfilled. By Dr. Park.

Selections from the Old Testament, or the Religion, Morality, and Poetry of the Hebrew Scriptures, arranged under heads. By Sarah Austin.

Ten Sermons on the Nature and Effects of Faith. By the Rev. J. O'Brien.

The concluding volume of Robert Hall's Works, containing the Memoir by Dr. Gregory.

The Chartered History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies of London, principally collected from their Grants and Records; with Notes and Illustrations. By W. Herbert, Librarian to the Corporation of London.

The Journey of an Invalid from Calcutta, through the Straits of Sunda, to Van Diemun's Land.

Sketches in Greece and Constantinople.

Translations of Singhalese and Pali MSS. comprising the three most highly esteemed and authentic original histories of the native Sovereigns of the Island of

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Ceylon; from the arrival of the Buddha Guadma to the expulsion of the Portuguese; and a collection of curious and valuable tracts, explanatory of the religious tenets of the Singhalese; edited from the versions made by the native official interpreters for Sir Alex. Johnston. By Edward Upham, F.S.A. M.R.A.S. &c. 3 vols. 8vo.

A General View of the Geology of Scripture. By Geo. Fairholme.

A Digest of the Evidence before the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, on the Bank of England Charter.

America, a Moral and Political Sketch. By Achilles Murat, son of the late King of the Two Sicilies.

Milton; his Life, Times, Religious and Political opinions. By J. Ivimey.

Observations of an Exile in England; By Count Pecchio. From the Italian.

A collection of the most approved examples of Doors, from Ancient and Modern Buildings in Greece and Italy, with an Essay. By Mr. Thomas Leverton Donaldson.

Sketches of Vesuvius, with short accounts of its principal eruptions. By John Auldjo, esq.

Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern, including the most popular in the West of England, and the airs in which they are sung. By W. Sandys, F.A.S.

Collections from the Greek Anthology; and from the Pastoral, Elegiac, and Dramatic Poets of Greece. By the Rev. R. Bland, and others.

The Portrait Gallery of distinguished Females, including beauties of the Courts of George the Fourth and William the Fourth, with accompanying Memoirs. By John Burke, esq.

The Invisible Gentleman. By the author of Chartley the Fatalist.

Lights and Shadows of German Life.

Hampden in the Nineteenth Century, or Colloquies on the Errors and Improvement of Society. By the Author of "The Revolt of the Bees."

The Nautical Magazine, Vol. I. containing the most authentic information relating to Maritime Affairs in general.

Travels of Baron Humboldt in the equinoctial regions of America. By W. Macgillivray. Being No. X. of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

In Monthly volumes, the Dramatic Library, comprising all the Standard Dramas in the English Language. Also the Dramatised Works of Sir Walter Scott, uniform with the Dramatic Library.

A New Year book, named "The Epigrammatists' Annual;" consisting of an original epigram for every day of next year, &c.

The Cabinet Annual Register of 1832.

The Ghost Hunter and his Family, by the O'Hara Family, forming the first monthly volume of the Library of Original Romance. Edited by Leitch Ritchie.

Finden's Gallery of the Graces; to consist of a series of Portrait Sketches, accompanied by poetical illustrations from the pen of T. K. Hervey, Esq.

Catechism of the Greek Grammar, by the Rev. G. Milligan; and a Catechism of the Natural History of the Earth, by W. Rhind.

Hiley's English Grammar, abridged for the use of young pupils.

Christmas Tales. By W. H. Harrison.

The Aurora Borealis, a Literary Annual. Edited by Members of the Society of Friends.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Nov. 21. The Rev. Henry Clissold communicated a daily prayer which has been recently discovered, in the handwriting of King Charles the First, in his Majesty's State Paper Office. It is not characterised by the peculiarities of the Eikon Basilike, and therefore cannot be brought to bear on that controversy; but it amply demonstrates that the devotional feelings of that unfortunate sovereign were not the *result* of adversity.

The Secretary also read part of a narrative, of the escape of Charles the Second from the battle of Worcester; which supplies an account of the three last days before the King's embarkation at Shoreham, a deficiency in the narratives previously published (see Hughes's Boscabel Tracts). This document was written by Colonel Gunter, of Rackton in Sussex; and has recently come into the British Museum.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY, OXFORD.

At the first meeting held in this term, an interesting paper was read by the Rev. R. Walker, of Wadham College, on the theory of rotatory motion; in which he illustrated the phœnomena of the earth's motion, and the precession of the equinox, in a clear and scientific manner. Professor Rigaud exhibited some experiments on electro-magnetism; one of which was the production of the electric spark, as shown by Professor Forbes, at the Music-room, 20 June.* The Rev J. C. Jones, D.D. Rector of Exeter College, (late Vice-chancellor) was elected an ordinary member; and M. Parigot, of the University of Ghent, an honorary member.

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* In the Oxford intelligence, at p. 61, read *July* in the stead of *June* 4.

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SOUTHAMPTON LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 20. Mr. Bullar delivered a Lecture at the Southampton Literary and Philosophical Institution, on the *Origin of Language*. The process by which every one acquires the use of his native tongue (said the Lecturer) affords a clew to the origin of language in the first instance. We learn it by imitating our parents. With regard to the various languages now existing, no better account of their origin can be given than that of the dispersion of Babel. The number of languages which originated there may not have been considerable, inasmuch as many of the languages and dialects at present spoken have been already traced up by laborious, patient, and well-directed learning, to a few stocks. The lecturer dwelt particularly on the difficulty of discerning the parent stocks of languages, in consequence of the imperfect manner in which written speech often represents the actual language of a people; and he proceeded to illustrate this by various instances of dialectical changes in our own and other tongues, rendering it often hard to find out the family likeness without much tact and practice. The recent discovery of the similarity of the Sanscrit, the very ancient language of India, not only to the Greek and Latin, but also to our own, and many other Western languages, additionally confirms the fact of the comparatively small number of parent stocks, demonstrates the extensive affiliation of what are now called the Indo-Teutonic tongues, and consequently proves that the Western Nations, thus possessing intercommunity in an oriental language, have themselves sprung, at a remote period, from an Eastern origin.

BIELA'S COMET.

This comet passed its perihelion, or nearest point to the Sun, on the 27th of November. At a meeting of the Astronomical Society, a paper was read from Sir J. F. W. Herschel, relative to the present comet. After stating the position, &c. as seen on the 24th of Sept. last, it proceeds to describe some interesting particulars relative to it, as seen in a large reflector of eighteen inches aperture; its apparent motion was quickly visible to the eye, and the tenuity such, that a small cluster of stars occulted by it was distinctly seen through it; a most interesting occurrence. Its appearance was then precisely that of a nebula, easily resolved into stars: it appears to have no nucleus, and is altogether so faint, that the slightest haze, or light from the moon, rendered it invisible. It was again observed on the 4th of November near the Zeta in Leonis, and, as the night was fine, measures of its right ascension and declination were taken in a five-inch equatorial. The light, however, from the comet in this instrument was so faint, that, had there not been a small star of the 16th magnitude near it, it would have been overlooked.

THE PARR MSS.

There are now in Emanuel college, Cambridge, two very remarkable and rather voluminous MSS. which formerly constituted portions of the late Dr. Parr's amusing library. The first is a MS. of St. Chrysostom in four folio volumes; they have "never yet been used by any editor;" and in a note of Dr. Parr it is remarked, "This noble book belonged to the late learned Dr. Adam Askew, and was given to Dr. Parr by Adam Askew, esq. the much esteemed pupil of Dr. Parr, and the eldest son of Dr. Askew." The other MS. is "Upon the Immortality of the Soul;" it occupies two volumes. In a note by the Dr. it is stated, "This is the work of the immortal Sir M. Hale, and was never published. It was given to Dr. Parr by his highly respected friend Francis Hargrave, Esq." Dr. Parr directed that these MSS. should be sent to Emmanuel college.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

During the last few weeks there have been several public meetings relative to our deceased literary genius. We shall not be incorrect in attaching the first importance, as he would have done, to a meeting of his creditors held at Edinburgh on the 29th of October. An offer was then made by the family to pay to the claimants, on the 2nd of February next, a sum which, in addition to the funds in the hands of the trustees, and the amount to arise from life insurances, will pay the whole original debt, exclusive of interest. The original debt was 116,300*l.*, of which 63,300*l.* had been paid off at Sir Walter's death. The remainder has been arranged in the following manner: 22,000*l.* insurance upon Sir Walter's life, 11,000*l.* of cash in hand for works recently sold, and 20,000*l.* paid on the part of the family. For this the creditors (and well they may) are to give a discharge. The proposal was accepted without a dissentient voice, together with an additional resolution, expressing "in the strongest manner their deep sense of his honourable conduct, and of the unparalleled benefits which they have derived from the extraordinary exertion of his unrivalled talents, under misfortunes and difficulties which would have paralysed

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the exertions of any one else, but in him only further proved the greatness of mind which enabled him to rise superior to them." It is a subject of great congratulation that this matter has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. In the period of six short years, the enormous sum of nearly 100,000*l.* has been actually produced from the workings of one man's unassisted intellectual powers!—a fact in the history of literature of which there is no example in past times, and probably never will be again.

The general subscription for Sir Walter Scott's monument, the commencement of which at Edinburgh was noticed in our last number, p. 384, has received a donation of 300*l.* from his Majesty; and among other sums, 100*l.* from the Duchess of Buccleuch, in addition to the Duke's 100*l.*, which sum was considered small from the wealthy chief of the name of Scott, but the moderation of which was dictated by modest and laudable feelings.

The monument near Abbotsford is proposed to be erected on the summit of the Eildon Hills; another is announced to be erected on Shetland, at the point of the South Ness, where the road terminates.

On the 3rd of Nov. a meeting took place at Aberdeen, the Lord Provost in the Chair, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this meeting, considering that the late Sir Walter Scott, by his genius and the extent and variety of his literary works, has done much to influence and ennoble the literary taste of the world, and also to illustrate the history, the antiquities, and the national character of Scotland, are desirous, as a debt due by Scotsmen, to record thus the high sense which they entertain of the genius, the talents, and the perseverance of one who has laboured to increase, and has outshone, the former fame of his country." It is left open to the Committee to decide whether a monument should be erected in Aberdeen, or the subscriptions collected be remitted in aid of the memorial to be erected in Edinburgh.

At Glasgow also a subscription has been opened for a monument in that city; and above a thousand pounds was subscribed on its first commencement.

On the 9th of November, a meeting was held at Bridgwater-house, London, Lord Francis Leveson Gower in the chair, when the following resolutions, with others relating to business arrangements, were unanimously passed:—1. "That a subscription be entered into for the purpose of testifying the public respect and admiration for the late Sir Walter Scott; 2. that it appears to this meeting that the most appropriate mode of effecting that purpose will be to perpetuate in the line of Sir Walter Scott's descendants the estate and mansion of Abbotsford, with its library and antiquarian collections—objects identified with his illustrious works, and which it was his most anxious desire to transmit to posterity; 3. that the following noblemen and gentlemen [200 of the best known names in the literary circles of the metropolis] be a committee to promote the subscription, with power to add to their numbers; 4. that they be requested to form, as may be found expedient, local committees; and, as the works of Sir Walter Scott have obtained a reputation so brilliant and extensive among foreign nations, and it is understood that a disposition to concur in the objects of this meeting is felt beyond the limits of this country, that they be requested to take measures for promoting foreign contributions; 5. that the names of all contributors be inscribed in a volume, to be deposited and preserved in the library at Abbotsford."

Sir Herbert Taylor has, by command of his Majesty, written a very kind letter to the present Sir Walter Scott, informing him that a pension of 200*l.* a year has been granted to Miss Scott from the Civil List.

We shall continue this pleasing subject a few pages further, with a series of Anecdotes of Sir Walter Scott, which we had not room to insert in the copious memoir given in our last number.

His boyhood.

He was, notwithstanding his lameness, a remarkably active and dauntless boy; full of all manner of fun, and ready for all manner of mischief. He says of himself, in one of his introductions to Marmion—

"For I was wayward, bold, and wild,
A self-willed imp, a grand-dame's child;
But, half a plague, and half a jest,
Was still endured, beloved, carest;"

And I have heard it averred, that the circumstance of his lame foot prompted him to take the lead among all the stirring boys in the street where he lived, or the school which he attended—he desired, perhaps, to show them that there was a spirit which could triumph over all impediments.—*Allan Cunningham, in the Athenæum.*

No one has recorded any anecdotes of his early talents. Dr. Adam considered him rather dull than otherwise; but Hugh Blair, it is said, at one of the examinations, foretold his future eminence. I have not heard this confirmed by any thing like good authority; the author of the "Belles Lettres" was not reckoned so very discerning. The remark of Burns is better authenticated; the poet, while at

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Professor Ferguson's one day, was struck by some lines attached to a print of a soldier dying in the snow, and inquired who was the author; none of the old or the learned spoke, when the future author of Marmion answered, "They are by Langhorne." Burns fixed his large bright eyes on the boy, and striding up to him, said, "It is no common course of reading which has taught you this—this lad (said he to the company) will be heard of yet." —*Allan Cunningham.*

One of Mrs. Scott's female friends recollects hearing her mention the following anecdote of her distinguished son:—He was accompanying her, when a boy, on a journey over one of the most sterile parts of Scotland, and, as it happened, the day was one perpetual drizzle from end to end. This being the subject of much complaint in the party, Walter said to his mother, "It is only Nature weeping for the barrenness of her soil." It may be conceived that she at least, if not the other persons present, was highly charmed with the expression.—*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.*

Acquaintance with Monk Lewis.

Sir Walter told me, the proudest hour of his life was when he was invited to dine with Monk Lewis: he considered it as a sure recognition of his talents; and as he sat down at the table he almost exclaimed with Tamlane—

> He's owned amang us a'!
> *Allan Cunning*

Collection of the Border Ballads.

When James Hogg watched sheep in Ettrick, Scott, in one of his excursions, made an inroad upon the Shepherd's establishment, and summoned him from the hills. "I accordingly went homewards," says Hogg; "but before reaching it, I met the Sheriff and Mr. William Laidlaw coming to visit me. They remained in our cottage for a space better than an hour, and my mother chanted the ballad of 'Old Maitland,' with which Mr. Scott was highly delighted. I had sent him a copy: but I thought he had some dread of a part being forged, and that had been the cause of his journey into the wilds of Ettrick. When he heard my mother sing it, he was quite satisfied; and I remember he asked her if she thought it had ever been printed; and her answer was, 'Oh na, Sir, it was never prentit i' the world; for my brothers an' me learned it frae auld Andrew Moor; an' he learned it, an' mony mae, frae auld Babie Maitland, that was housekeeper to the first laird o' Tushielaw.'—'Then that must be a very auld story indeed, Margaret,' said he.—'Ay, it is that!—it is an auld story! But mair nor that, except George Warton and James Steward, there was never ane of my sangs prentit til you prentit them yersel. (The two first volumes of the 'Minstrelsy' were published separately.) An' ye hae spoilt them a'thegither. They were made for singing, an' no for reading; an' they are nouther right spelled nor right setten down.'—'Heh, heh! take ye that, Mr. Scott,' said Laidlaw. Mr. Scott answered by a hearty laugh, and the recital of a verse; but I have forgot what it was; and my mother gave him a rap on the knee with her open hand, and said, 'It's true enough, for a' that.'"—*Hogg.*

On visiting a particular person, whose name and place of residence are sufficiently indicated by his usual designation of "Willie o' Milburn," the honest farmer was from home, but returned while Mr. Scott was tying up his horse in the stable. On being told by Mr. Shortreed that an Edinburgh advocate was come to see him, he expressed great alarm, and even terror, as to the character of his visitor, the old fear of the law being still so very rife in Liddesdale as even to extend to the simple person of any of its administrators. What idea Willie had formed of an Edinburgh barrister, cannot exactly be defined; but, having gone out to reconnoitre, he soon after came back with a countenance of so mirthful a cast as eminently bespoke a relieved mind. "Is yon the advocate?" he inquired of Mr. Shortreed. "Yes, Willie," answered that gentleman. "Deil o' me's feared for them, then," cried the farmer; "yon's just a chield like oursells!"—*Chambers.*

His method of composition:—1. *in poetry*; 2. *in prose.*

His friend William Erskine entertained all the current classic notions respecting composition, and desired the muse of his friend

> Still to be neat, still to be drest,
> As she were going to a feast.

Scott, on the other hand, had no desire to dance in fetters, or carry weight in a race of his own choice: he stood up for the licence and freedom of the muse, and exclaimed, wisely,

> Nay, Erskine, nay; on the wild hill
> Let the wild heath-flower flourish still.

Jeffrey afterwards wrote in the same strain in which Erskine talked; but Scott felt that within which could not be schooled down, and said with the pithy proverb, "Let ilka man wear his ain belt his ain gait."—*Allan Cunningham.*

He generally finished about a sheet, or 16 pages, of the novels per day, and the original manuscript is in a fair and legible hand, with scarcely any alterations. The most brilliant scenes and dialogues in

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"Guy Mannering," the "Antiquary," "Tales of my Landlord," &c. are written out in this manner, with scarcely any interlineations, and apparently without any hesitation. The full flood of his ideas seems to have been poured forth from his excited mind with wonderful freedom and facility; and on one occasion, it is related of him, that when he was dictating to a friend (being unable to write from recent indisposition) one of the dialogues in "Ivanhoe," in which Front de Bœuf is the hero, he rose up from his chair, in the animation of his fancy, and acted the scene which he was describing, giving that part of the dialogue which belonged to Front de Bœuf with extraordinary force and vivacity, and with every suitable accompaniment of tone, gesture, and manner.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

He wrote freely and without premeditation; and his corrections were beyond all example few. When he wrote fastest he wrote best, because his heart was in trim. His usual hour of beginning to write was seven o'clock in the morning; he continued it, saving the brief hour of breakfast, till one, and sometimes two o'clock; then shaved, dressed, and went to the hills with his favourite dogs. Talking of romance-writing, he said, "When you wish to write a story, I advise you to prepare a kind of outline—a skeleton of the subject; and when you have pleased yourself with it, proceed to endow it with flesh and blood." I remember (I said) that you gave me much the same sort of advice before. "And did you follow it?" he said, quickly. I tried (I answered), but I had not gone far on my way till some will-o'-wisp or another dazzled my sight; so I deviated from the path, and never got on it again. "'Tis the same way with myself," he said, smiling: "I form my plan, and then in executing it I deviate." Ay, ay! (I said) I understand; but you deviate into excellence, and I into absurdity.—*Allan Cunningham.*

Concealment of the authorship of the Waverley Novels.

Sir Walter Scott kept his *incognito* with much gravity. He spoke of the novels as a stranger would do, without any apparent bias towards praise or blame. A whimsical instance of this is afforded by the fact that he it was who reviewed the first series of the "Tales of My Landlord," in the Quarterly Review. Giffard was anxious that so remarkable a work should be suitably criticised, especially as the Quarterly had been somewhat unfortunate in its review of "Guy Mannering." It was at once said that nobody was so well qualified, in every way, as Sir Walter Scott. This was admitted, but would he do it? Was he not the author? Asking him, however, could not do any harm, and accordingly Giffard applied by note, saying, "I think you have written this novel, but, if you have not, review it." Almost by return of post came back an article, with a note, to say, "I have *not* written the novel, and I *have* reviewed it." The article was published accordingly, and a very excellent and fair critique it is. It accuses the author of plagiarism, and points out, as the reviewer well could do, the different quarters, especially the works of Defoe, to which the author of the "Tales of My Landlord" was indebted for some of his most striking scenes.—*Court Journal.*

Whilst sitting to Chantrey, in 1820, the sculptor and Allan Cunningham entered, in his presence, upon a discussion respecting "Ivanhoe." Sir Walter smiled; he neither shunned the subject, nor seemed desirous to discuss it: I remarked, however, that he did not praise the novels, and this exactly agreed with a review of "Old Mortality," which appeared in the Quarterly, written, as I have good reason to know, by the hand of Scott himself.

The nearest approach to admission, that I ever heard him make, was once when I was describing to him a sort of wandering mendicant, who declared, he earned his bread and clothes by telling queer stories—he said, with a laugh, "O Allan, don't abuse God's gifts—we live by telling queer stories ourselves."

When he dined with the King, one of the company asked him, "was he not the author of the Waverley Novels?" Sir Walter, who had made up his mind against all such emergencies, eluded the question.—*Allan Cunningham.*

We may remark that, however well the secret was kept, and however vehement and ludicrous the controversies to which it gave rise, it was in reality no secret at all to any one (to any Scotchman, at least, of literary sagacity) who was acquainted with Sir Walter's other works, or with his trains of thought and modes of expression. Among the literary men of Edinburgh, assuredly, there was scarcely even the shadow of a doubt from the beginning. The writer of this sketch remembers well a conversation he had with Sir Walter, after the publication of "Guy Mannering," about the gypsy heroine, Jean Gordon, subsequently avowed to have been the prototype of Meg Merrilies. After relating the story (now well known) of Jean Gordon and the Goodman of Lochside,—"I have a great notion," added Scott, with impenetrable command of countenance, though he saw that his auditor could not repress

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a smile—" I have a great notion that the author of Waverley had Jean Gordon in his eye when he drew the character of Meg Merrilies." And his visitor concurred in the opinion as gravely as he could; having at the same time no more doubt as to the authorship than he has now.—*Penny Magazine.*

Scott's Prose and Byron's Poetry.

It is a note-worthy matter, that while Scott was pouring out romance after romance, Lord Byron was pouring out poem after poem: the prose of the one and the poetry of the other were so popular, and at the same time so excellent, that no other author could obtain a hearing. It was also curious to remark, that as Byron had certainly beaten Scott by song, so as assuredly Scott was vanquishing his Lordship by prose; for I think no one will contend, that the poems of the one were ever so popular with all ranks as the novels of the other.—*Allan Cunningham.*

His Story-telling.

He was the most skilful relator of an anecdote, and the cleverest teller of a story, of all men I ever met; he saw all the picturesque points, and felt all the little turns and twists which give character and life to a tale,—and had his words been written down, they would have been found as correct in all things, as one of his novels. Once, when he made me laugh heartily at one of his innumerable stories, he said, " Ah! had you but heard my friend James Watt tell a story, then you might have laughed. He had day, and date, and name to all his, and one of the great beauties was, that, if one tried to tell the same story with the alteration of either name or date, the charm was gone, and it wrought no enchantment."

Whatever he said was so clearly expressed, and so graphic withal, that it might have been printed at once. This reminds me of what a bookseller told me —that Scott related to him some particulars about the origin of one of the characters in the Waverley Novels, with which he was so much struck, that he begged him to write it down. He did so, and the whole was, he was sure, word for word with what had been spoken.—*Allan Cunningham.*

His wonderful Memory.

He, and Skene of Rubislaw, and I, were out one night, about midnight, leistering kippers (spearing salmon) in the Tweed; and on going to kindle a light at the Elibank March, we found, to our inexpressible grief, that our coal had gone out. To think of giving up our sport was out of the question; so we had no other shift save to send Robert Fletcher home, all the way through the darkness, the distance of two miles, for another fiery peat. While Fletcher was absent, we three sat down on a piece of beautiful greensward, on the brink of the river, and Scott desired me to sing him my ballad of Gilmanscleuch. Now, be it remembered, that this ballad had never been either printed or penned. I had merely composed it by rote, and, on finishing it, three years before, I had sung it once over to Sir Walter. I began it at his request; but in the eighth or ninth verse, I stuck in it, and could not get on with another line; on which he began it a second time, and recited it every word, from beginning to end. It being a very long ballad, consisting of eighty-eight stanzas, I testified my astonishment. He said that he had been out on a pleasure party on the Forth, and that to amuse the company, he had recited that ballad and one of Southey's (the Abbot of Aberbrothock), both of which ballads he had only heard once from their respective authors, and he believed he had recited them both without missing a word.—*Hogg's Memoirs of himself.*

During a visit to Dunvegan, Sir Walter himself related the following as an instance of what his memory once was. Mr. Campbell called on him one evening to show him the manuscript of the Pleasures of Hope; and after they had spent the evening together, left the poem with him. Mr. Scott took it up, and read the whole before going to bed. Next morning Mr. Campbell again called, when, to his inexpressible surprise, his friend on returning the manuscript to its owner, said he should guard well against piracy, for that he himself could repeat the poem from beginning to end! The poet dared him to the task, when Mr. Scott began and actually repeated the whole, consisting of more than two thousand lines, with the omission of only a few couplets. —*Inverness Courier.*

(To be continued.)

ANTWERP AND THE RIVER SCHELDT.

By a recent Traveller.

The Scheldt is a magnificent river, though extremely dangerous in its navigation, and no part of it affords safe anchorage for large vessels in the winter season. It is strongly fortified, and capable of receiving commodious naval establishments in various parts of its course. Terneuse, indeed, on its left bank, has been considered as preferable to Antwerp, in many points of view, for a naval arsenal, on account of its proximity to the mouth of the river, and the great depth of water, which is capable of admitttng ships of the largest size. At the mouth of the Scheldt, and the point of the island

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where Flushing is situated, a strong wall of masonry protects the town against the sea; and the side facing the Scheldt is embanked with great care, and its repair evidently kept up at an enormous expense. Embankments or dykes of the same kind are carried along both banks of the river; and at the base of each is thrown out a barrier of stones and stakes to protect the higher ramparts of earth; and these again are covered with great care and ingenuity with a kind of thatch, consisting of beanstubble or straw. These dykes, and their supporting embankments, are seen in great perfection along the shores of South Beveland, the island next to Walcheren, and one of the most beautiful and fertile territories of Holland.

In various parts of the shores of the river, in addition to the regular embankments, are small breakwaters of stonework, thrown out at right angles into the stream, intended to guard the dykes against the shock of floating timber or vessels, but more particularly against the masses of ice which float down in the winter season. These stones are brought hither, by water conveyance, from the neighbourhood of Brussels, as not a pebble of any description is to be found in any of the Zealand Islands, nor in the northern provinces of Belgium. The general surface, in fact, on both sides of the river, is below the level of the high water mark, so that a vast extent of fertile country has actually been rescued from the sea by human labour and ingenuity. It is evident, therefore, that unless due precautions were taken against the breaking in of the sea, which not unfrequently happens, the whole country would be subject to inundation, and revert to its ancient state of useless sterility—alternately a sandy marsh and a sheet of water.

In all the banks several sluices are constructed, by means of which the inhabitants have not only the power of letting out the water from the sands, but also of letting in that of the river or the sea, in the event of an enemy invading the country; and by this desperate measure to make it impossible for him to remain; but this is an advantage gained only at the expense of an infliction of general misery and distress, amounting very nearly to complete ruin.

The roadstead of Flushing is at all times a wild exposed anchorage for ships, being open entirely to the North Sea, which, in bad weather, rolls in with great impetuosity. Vast sums of money have been expended at that port to render the defensive works, as it was thought, impregnable. The magnitude of our last expedition, however, alarmed them; and it is said that no less than five mines were laid, to spring the dykes and inundate the place, if they found it untenable. Fortunately, however, for the people of Flushing, we found it more convenient to seek for shelter in the Roompot, and content ourselves with the possession of the agreeable capital of the island, Middleburg, which was assailed and taken from another quarter. Flushing, however, did not entirely escape; and the inhabitants say that the mischief done to them, by the English, was not made good at a less expense than twenty-four millions of francs, or about a million sterling: which, in its present desolate and neglected condition, may be considered about the purchase-money of the fee-simple of the town. Still it was fortunate to have escaped with so little damage; for when the bombardment took place, about one hundred and twenty houses were set on fire; and, on the evacuation of the island, all the public works of Flushing, the arsenal, the basin, the ships of war, the careening wharf and pits, and the storehouses in the dockyard, were either blown up or burnt, or otherwise destroyed.

The distance from Flushing to Antwerp is usually reckoned to be 62 miles, allowing for the bending of the Scheldt. At Lillo, an important fortress, the appearance of the city of Antwerp becomes an interesting object, and the more imposing the nearer the traveller approaches along the last reach of the Scheldt. It is a fine old city, and it is impossible to enter through an ancient gateway into its narrow streets, bounded by lofty houses, with their high gable ends or pediments of several stories of windows, and ascending by steps on each side to a point, without being attracted by their grotesque but, at the same time, picturesque appearance. Indeed their novel and fanciful shapes are much more attractive than the more recent and wider streets, with their more spacious houses, many of which are not inferior to any that are met with in London.

The Rue de la Mer, which had formerly a canal down the middle, like those which are generally met with in a Dutch town, but is now filled up, appears to be as wide as Portland Place, and from the variety in the architecture of its houses is infinitely more picturesque and striking.

There is something imposing in the architecture, and remarkable in the general appearance, of the Hotel de Ville; the central part of the front is cased entirely with variegated marble, and ornamented with statues. The whole façade is little short of 300 feet. It was once burnt down, and restored, as an inscription tells, in 1581.

The Museum of Paintings, in the sup-

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pressed convent of Recollets, contains many of the best pictures which were at one time in the several churches and convents of the city; and among them are a few specimens, that may be classed with the most perfect of the numerous pictures painted by Rubens.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame is a splendid structure. Its magnificent towers are justly reckoned among the first in the world; or, more correctly speaking, the tower which is surmounted by a spire; for though there are two precisely alike, yet only one of them is completed, by having a lofty spire rising from its summit, and making the whole height to be about four hundred and fifty feet, to which may be added fifteen feet more for the height of the shaft on which the cross is placed. It is said, indeed, by some of the guide-books to be five hundred feet. The massive tower may reduce the appearance of its height, and deceive the eye; but it certainly does not appear to exceed four hundred feet to the pinnacle of the cross. The spire is light and elegant, and of the same class as that of Strasbourg and the Town-hall of Brussels. This noble edifice is said to have taken nearly a century in completing, being commenced under the direction of an architect of the name of Appelmans, in 1422, and finished in 1518. One of the towers is furnished with a fine set of chimes or carillons, the largest bell of which is said to weigh sixteen thousand pounds. The interior of Notre Dame fully corresponds in grandeur with the exterior.

The church of St. James, even if it were not for the splendid pictures of Rubens, would be of superior interest in every respect to the Cathedral. It is filled in every part with well-executed sculpture and paintings of great merit, though not of the highest class. There is, however, one which we all agreed to place among the first in rank of the master. It is the picture of the "Family of Rubens," painted by himself, and adorns the chapel called after his name, and in which his ashes repose.

The only other church worthy of notice is that of St. Paul, formerly belonging to the Dominicans. In some respects the ornamental part of this church is not inferior to the preceding. This church is loaded with pictures by Teniers, De Crayer, Quellyn, De Vos, Jordaens, and other Belgian artists.

Antwerp, though still a place of very considerable trade, has had the misfortune of being stripped of its splendour and prosperity on several occasions. Her merchants were at one time the most wealthy body of men in Europe. As an illustration of this, a story is told of one John Daens, who lent to Charles V. a million of gold, to enable him to carry on his wars in Hungary, for which he obtained the royal bond. The Emperor, on his return, dined with the merchant, who, after a most sumptuous entertainment, produced the bond, not, however, for payment, but to burn it, which he is said to have done in a fire made of the chips of cinnamon.

The greatest blow which the prosperity of this city received, was in consequence of the treaty by which the navigation of the magnificent river, on the right bank of which it is situated, was prohibited. It is said that Antwerp before this contained not fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants, and had sometimes two thousand ships and vessels lying in the river, and in its harbours and basins. The former are now reduced to less than sixty thousand, and the latter to at most two hundred. The town had before this treaty been sacked and set on fire by the infamous Alva, when six or seven thousand of its inhabitants are said to have perished: and the third and last time that its prosperity suffered a severe blow, was occasioned by the overthrow of Buonaparte, when his grand design of making Antwerp the greatest naval arsenal in the north of Europe fell with its projector. His plans for this purpose were undertaken on an immense scale; but they were by no means deserving those extravagant encomiums that were bestowed on them while in their progress. The two basins are undoubtedly planned with great skill, and executed with excellent workmanship. They are conveniently entered from the river, well protected by the guns of the citadel, communicate with each other by a stout pair of iron gates, and another pair connects them with the river. For the security of shipping in the winter months these basins are admirably adapted; and the old East India House, a great quadrangular building, which stands immediately between them, is well situated for the reception of merchandize or naval stores; but they are mere basins, possessing no conveniences whatever for the building or repairs of ships. As commercial docks they are of considerable importance to the town, and on that account solely they escaped demolition, when the dock-yard, which was higher up the river, was destroyed.

This demolition of the naval establishment was carried into effect in virtue of the 15th article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris the 30th of May, 1814. By this article, all the ships of war then at Antwerp afloat, and those on the stocks, were (after those actually belonging to Holland prior to its incorporation in the French empire had been given up to the Prince of Orange,) to be

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divided, so that his most Christian Majesty should have two-thirds, and the Dutch, in trust for the Allied Powers, the remaining third; all those on the stocks to be broken up within a specified time, and the slips, docks, and every thing belonging to the naval arsenal, broken up and destroyed. All the fortifications, the other buildings connected with the dock-storehouses, smitheries, rope-house, and establishment, were removed, but the citadel was suffered to remain untouched. Since the establishment of Antwerp as a naval port by Buonaparte, nineteen sail of the line and thirteen frigates had been put upon the stocks; and between four and five thousand artificers of different descriptions were employed in the dock-yards. He had computed, a very little time before his fall, that ten sail of the line might be launched every year. To make this naval arsenal complete, it was intended to construct dry docks at the head of the inner or large basin, the wall of which, at that part, still remains unfinished, or rather, that line of the basin was originally left without masonry. The rise and fall of the tide, which is from fourteen to sixteen feet, is highly favourable for the construction of dry docks, of which, convenient as they are, and considered with us as indispensable, there is but one or two, at the most, in all Holland.

The whole of the works executed at Antwerp by the French are said to have cost them two millions sterling.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 15. The evening meetings of the Society were resumed, Henry Hallam, esq. V.P. in the chair.

John Adamson, esq. Sec. S. A. of Newcastle upon Tyne, communicated an account of the finding of a brass vessel in the church yard of Hexham, containing about ten thousand stycas. (See an account from a correspondent of our own, in the next page.)

Thomas Rickman, esq. F.S.A. communicated some observations on the architecture of the Cathedral and Parochial Churches in Picardy and Normandy. Some of the parish churches in Caen are remarkable for being placed so much "across the compass," with relation to the usual position of a church, East and West, that it is difficult in many cases to say which is the East end of the church.

Nov. 22. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Robert Fox, esq. of Godmanchester, and author of the History of that town, was elected Fellow of the Society.

Lady Mantell made a posthumous communication from her late husband Sir Thomas Mantell, of Dover, F.S.A. being a drawing of a singular gravestone, found in the market-place of that town. Its surface is carved into a cross patee, on which is engraved a *Runic* inscription. This was shown to the late Wm. Hamper, esq. F.S.A. who pronounced it to be the name of a monk.

Philip Henry Leathes, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a stone and brass plate found among the foundations of the old church of St. Dunstan, Fleet-street. The brass plate is small, and engraved with only the word ꝺꝺu, within a crown of thorns: it is probably of the 15th century. A small brass enamelled lid of a reliquary, belonging to the Greek church, and a few coins and tradesmen's tokens, found at the same place, were also exhibited.

A paper, On a fabulous Conquest of England by the Greeks, by the Rt. Hon. Lord Mahon, was then read to the meeting. It appears that the remote country of Britain was a favourite locale for the tales of the romancers of Byzantium; but such was their ignorance of the real distance of the country they pretended to have conquered, that the expedition (conducted by Belisarius) is stated to have rested *half way* at Mitylene, which is really only a *tenth* part of the distance. The tale is contained in a MS. of the 14th century, No. 2909 in the Royal Library at Paris.

Mr. Rickman's narrative of his recent inquiries into the ecclesiastical architecture of Normandy was then concluded. This portion related chiefly to Fonts. He saw those of a hundred churches; they mostly have covers, and are generally kept carefully locked. Of the whole he considered only nine worth drawing; and several of those struck us as having very little peculiarity: 1. Breteuil, of an egg shape, with two couples of pillars at each corner; 2. Sables, a round basin, on a round column or base; 3. Vaucelles, similar to the last; 4. St. George de Bocherville, the same, with an octagon rim; 5. Jumieges, octagon, with pointed tracery in panels; 6. Duclair, of an hour-glass shape; 7. Carenton, round, with a block cornice built of several pieces; 8. Iss, octagon, with an hour-glass basin; 9. Haute Allemagne, somewhat similar. We confess we were somewhat disappointed with these; and are surprised Mr. Rickman did not give representations of some double basins, which he mentioned as of occasional occurrence; and one of which, at Béton in Britanny, was engraved in our vol. xcv. ii. 297.

P. F. Robinson, esq. F.S.A. presented two splendid views of Hatfield House, intended for his magnificent

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work, the new Vitruvius Britannicus. The first gives a minutely accurate representation of the elaborate great front; and the other the long gallery, in which the ancient furniture has been so tastefully arranged by the present Marquis of Salisbury.

DISCOVERY OF SAXON COINS AT HEXHAM.

On the 15th of October the sexton was making a grave of more than usual size, in a part of Hexham church-yard called the *Camp-Hill*, which is on the site of the nave, or part of the conventual church there, which was burnt down by the Scots in their devastating expedition into England in 1296, and never afterwards rebuilt. After digging eight feet downwards he came to a metallic box, or safe, of considerable dimensions, the hinges of which were of copper, and moved quite easily. When the lid was opened, there was exposed to the grave-digger's astonished view a collection of Saxon coins, which weighed at least fifty-six pounds. The box was found in a sort of ruined stone coffin. Many of the coins are said to be of gold and silver; but the greater part are of copper, or a composition of lead, or tin, and copper. Those of gold, I apprehend, are of the kind called Gallics; but I have seen none either of these or of those of silver; but out of twenty-three of a whitish sort of mixture, containing a considerable proportion of copper, which have been shown to me, seven are stycas, of the reign of Eanfrid, fourteen of Ethelred, one of Redulf, and one of "Figmund" Archbishop of York. So far as I have examined, all of them, excepting that of Redulf, are from different dies than any of those drawn by Ruding. Eanred began to reign in 810, Ethelred in 836, Redulf 840, and "Figmund," who, on the coin, is called "Vigmund, and by Le Neve, Wimund, was Archbishop of York in 831. V. W.

SELECT POETRY.

THE ROYAL OAK.

Amongst the forest trees
There stood a Royal Oak,
O'er which for centuries
All storms had harmless broke;
And still, from age to age,
This stately tree had grown,
Until around the world
Its giant arms were thrown.

By turns all nations sought
Protection in its shade,
And many an exile's home
Under its boughs was made.
The weary there found rest,
A shelter there was giv'n
From which by no man's pow'r
The oppress'd could e'er be driv'n.

No country in the world
E'er prosper'd like the land
In which kind Fate ordain'd
This noble tree should stand.
Greater in power than Rome,
Than Sparta's self more free,
They who but breath'd its air
No longer slaves could be.

A brave and hardy race
Under this tree was rear'd;
Men, who in every clime
Were by oppressors fear'd;
Men, who on bloody fields
Their prowess oft had tried,
And, if o'ermatch'd, who made
Thermopylæ their guide.

Did any dare usurp
The mastery o'er the deep,
Ten thousand swords at once
Would from their scabbards leap;
And were their tree assail'd,
No matter what pretence,
All men throughout the land
Arose in its defence.

Such were these feelings once!
Now, level with the dust
Lies their late strong defence,
Their boast, their pride, their trust;
And by no foreign force,
Or enemy laid low,
Their own right hands dealt out
The suicidal blow.

Oh, folly past compare!
Some with'ring leaves were found,
And straight a cry arose,
'Behold! our tree's unsound.'
And hostile voices join'd
As echoes to the cry,
Whilst its defenders stood
In treach'rous silence by.

As heather set on fire
The uproar grew apace,
Wild frenzy urg'd the crowd
To acts of deep disgrace,
They fell'd their glorious tree,
And in its place rever'd
A puny, patch-work thing,
Made by themselves, have rear'd.

Alas! no more we see
That venerable form
Which shelter'd us and them
In many a grievous storm;
But let us not despair!
Trust we, without dismay,
That power who points our ends,
Rough-hew them as we may.

Bucer.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 19th of Nov. his Majesty Louis-Philippe opened the Chambers in a speech of considerable length, which, after mentioning the suppression of insurrections instigated by republicanism on the one hand, and Carlism on the other, thus notices the foreign relations of France, and her recent alliance with England:—

"I have every reason to reckon on the pacific disposition of foreign powers, on the assurances which I daily receive from them. The close alliance, which has been brought still closer, between France and England, will be for the two nations a fruitful source of welfare and of strength; and for Europe a new guarantee of peace.—A question was likely to have kept Europe in a state of inquietude. In spite of the efforts of my government, the treaty of the 15th Nov. 1831, which went to effect the separation of Belgium and Holland, remained unexecuted; the means of conciliation appeared to be exhausted; the end was not attained.—I conceived that such a state of things could not be prolonged without compromising the dignity and the interests of France. The moment had arrived to enforce the treaties, and to fulfil the engagements contracted towards Belgium. — The King of Great Britain participated in my sentiments. Our flags float together at the mouth of the Scheldt. The French army, the discipline and good spirit of which equals its valour, arrive at this instant under the walls of Antwerp."

During the procession to the Chambers an attempt was made to assassinate his Majesty as he was descending the Pont Royal, on the side of the Rue du Bac. The King, who was on horseback, was shot at with a pistol, by a man who was standing on the bridge called Le Pont Royal, over which the procession passed. The ball fortunately went over the King's head, and no one was injured by it. The man who fired the pistol escaped among the crowd; and has not since been arrested. The Paris papers are filled with accounts of deputations to the King, speeches of condolence and indignation, and his Majesty's replies.

On the 7th of Nov. the Duchess de Berri, who has been for some time past exciting insurrection in the western provinces in favour of her son, was arrested at Nantes. She was discovered in the chimney of a house in the Rue Haute-du-Chateau, where she had been concealed with M. de Mesnard, Mademoiselle Kersabiec, and M. Guibour. The search in that house lasted several hours. A mantelpiece was at last discovered, which was so contrived as to turn a swivel, and form an opening, which led to a small chamber. She was immediately arrested, and transferred to the fortress of Nantes, and from thence to the castle of Blaye, situated upon the right bank of the Gironde, about seven leagues from Bordeaux, and nine from the famed tower or lighthouse of Cordovan, which stands at the mouth of the river.

The Moniteur has published a long ordinance, re-organizing the Polytechnic School.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

On the 23d of Oct. a treaty was concluded between Great Britain and France for the adoption of coercive measures against Holland, which binds these Governments to demand from the King of Holland the evacuation of the citadel of Antwerp, and all the portions of the Belgian territory occupied by his troops; the King of Holland to be allowed to the 2d of Nov. for his answer. In the event of the refusal of the King of Holland to comply, a fleet, composed of British and French ships, under the command-in-chief of a British Admiral, was to blockade the Scheldt, and an embargo to be laid upon all Dutch vessels in British and French ports. If the citadel of Antwerp was not evacuated by the 15th Nov. a French army was to enter Belgium, and take forcible possession, for the purpose of delivering it up to the King of Belgium.—The French and English fleets having formed a junction at Spithead on the 29th Oct. with the intention of proceeding to the Dutch coast, on the 6th of Nov. an Order in Council was issued for laying an embargo on all Dutch vessels; and the combined fleets have been since co-operating for the capture and detention of all merchant ships bearing the flag of the Netherlands.

The King of Holland having persisted in his refusal to evacuate the citadel of Antwerp, until after the treaty between Holland and Belgium had been signed,

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On the 15th Nov. the French army, according to previous notification, entered Belgium. The first brigade of the second division, commanded by General Castellane, crossed the frontiers at Quievrain. It was composed of three battalions of the 3d light infantry, and three battalions of the 12th regiment of the line—in all about 6,000 men. At the same time the Dukes of Nemours and Orleans entered Belgium from Condy, with 3,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry. On the 16th a detachment of French miners passed through Brussels in post-carriages for Antwerp; and the remainder of the regiment followed the next day. The total number of the French force before Antwerp is above 55,000 men, of which 12,500 are cavalry. General Chassé has made known his determination to hold out to the last. The King of Holland is indefatigable in his exertions, and has issued a decree for the calling out of additional bodies of troops. Besides the citadel of Antwerp, the Dutch also possess Burgarch, situated on the left bank of the Scheldt. This place was strongly and carefully fortified by Carnot, when he commanded Antwerp under Napoleon. On the right bank they possess Fort Isabelle and the Tete de Flandres, also the banks of the river round Burgarch, behind which, by cutting the dykes, they have completely inundated the country several miles. Fort Isabelle commands the great and lesser basin, whilst the banks between the Tete de Flandres command the whole line of the quays, which extend from the basins to the ground where the ruins of the magazines join the town to the citadel.

The Belgians have not been idle during the discussions of the Conference. In all the streets which lead to the citadel, or to the river, have been erected strong barricades, fortified on the outside by palisades, ranged *en chevaux de frise*, and behind are planted cannon of very heavy metal. The principal streets are fortified in this manner. Along the quays the Belgians have raised ramparts of earth, surmounted by cannon. In this direction the streets would be totally impracticable. The beautiful tower of the cathedral has been transformed into a military position for giving signals, and several valuable objects belonging to the church have been removed. At a Council held at Brussels, it was decided that the French army should only act; but should General Chassé fire one gun on the town of Antwerp, that would be signal for the Belgian army to commence hostilities.

On 6th Oct. the beautiful large church of St. Lieven Minster at Zurickzee, with the pulpit and the magnificent organ which was esteemed to be the best in the country after that of Haarlem, and, in short, everything that the church contained, was destroyed by fire, so that only the bare walls remained.

SPAIN.

Owing to the ill health of Ferdinand, the Government has been placed in the hands of the queen; and the greatest joy is said to pervade all classes of the inhabitants of Madrid at the liberal measures which have been adopted since her Majesty has had the management of public affairs. The army has declared for the young Princess. The Carlists have been removed from office, to the great satisfaction of the kingdom. A complete amnesty for all Liberals, with the exception of those who voted the Regency of Seville in 1823, has been promulgated. It is added that ere long the Cortes will be convoked. An insurrection in favour of Don Carlos was projected in Madrid on the 8th November. Information, however, respecting it was conveyed to the Queen, and such preparations made that nothing was done by the conspirators. Twelve monks and the prior of a convent were arrested, and the Duke del Infantado, to whom is attributed a project for restoring the Inquisition, is ordered out of the kingdom.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Portugal state that the war still continues to rage in the neighbourhood of Oporto with the same fierceness as ever, but with unchequered success to the cause of the besieged. On all points of contact the struggle was still rife. The principal occurrence which had taken place on land was a desperate and most sanguinary attack on the defences of Oporto, on the 29th Sept. The fury of the Miguelite troops was chiefly directed against the Serra Convent, defended by the English and French troops, who maintained their position with unflinching valour, but sustained an immense loss in killed and wounded. It is supposed, in the event of their being repulsed, that the city would have been captured. The Miguelites, however, though they had at one time actual possession of the convent, were eventually driven back with great slaughter. On the 13th and 14th Oct. a renewed attack was made on the Serra Convent, which appears to have been more serious than the first, but equally ineffective. After three hours' hard fighting in an assault, much waste of blood, and a great display of valour on both sides, the assailants were finally repulsed. The events at sea

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consist of an action between Sartorius and Miguel's Admiral, off Vigo, upon the 11th Oct. when, after a conflict more sanguinary than decisive, the result was a drawn battle, the Miguelites succeeding in their escape to Lisbon, and Sartorius returning to his station off Oporto. Both squadrons suffered much.

Intelligence from Oporto to the 16th of Nov. states, that Miguel had taken the direction of the army before Oporto, and Don Pedro had also assumed the command of the Constitutionalists. A sortie had been made by Pedro, and he succeeded in taking about 200 prisoners, with ammunition, &c.

EAST INDIES.

Accounts from the Mauritius state that island to have revolted from the British power, on account of the orders recently issued from the Colonial Office, for the amelioration of the condition of the slave population. The Governor, Sir Charles Colville, appears to have yielded to the popular feeling, and to have, in some sort, identified himself with the malcontents. A Committee of Planters, calling themselves a Council, and erecting themselves into a sort of Provisional Government, had issued an order not only to suspend all business within the colony, but to supersede the tribunals, and annul the laws, because Mr. Jeremie, the Attorney-general, and a friend to the abolition of slavery, had come amongst them with opinions upon that subject different from their own. Mr. Jeremie has since arrived in England.

CHINA.

Accounts from China, to the 8th of April, inclusive, state that the revolt in the mountain districts had attained a great height; the Honan General had been killed by the rebels, who had taken the city of Keanghwa. The troops sent against them by the Canton government had been surrounded, and attacked at such disadvantage that they were compelled to surrender, and the officers were instantly put to death. The Deputy Governor of the province had been taken prisoner. The rebels were not expected to proceed further into the Canton province, but would direct their course northward to Pekin. The Viceroy of Canton was collecting his forces to proceed against the rebels in person.

The present Emperor of China, who employs his leisure hours in literary pursuits, is now superintending the printing of a familiar or conversational dictionary, in the Chinese language, which it is calculated will extend to the enormous number of 168 thousand volumes; 2708 persons are constantly employed in editing this work. An old Chinese Encyclopædia is extant, consisting of 6000 volumes, of which 68 alone are devoted to music.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Philadelphia papers mentions a new discovery in the Pacific, made by Capt. Covell, of the Alliance, in lat. 4° 30′ N., long. 168° 40′ E., of a group of fourteen islands, not laid down in any chart. They were all inhabited, and the natives spoke the Spanish language. He called them the Covell Group.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tour of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria.

On the 9th of Nov. the Duchess of Kent and her illustrious daughter arrived at Kensington Palace, after performing an interesting tour through some of the principal counties of England and Wales, and visiting the most important places that lay in their rout. The royal tourists have been every where received with the most flattering testimonials of public affection and loyalty during their progress.

After proceeding through North Wales, where the royal party were received with enthusiasm, and all the honours due to their high rank, every where paid by the nobility and public functionaries, they passed through Cheshire, and on the 17th of Oct. visited the city of Chester; when the new bridge, which was opened on the occasion, was named by the young Princess "Grosvenor Bridge." After the ceremony, the royal party proceeded to the cathedral. On reaching the Chapter-house, the Bishop of Chester delivered an appropriate address to the Duchess, in reply to which her Royal Highness said:—"I cannot better allude to your good feeling towards the Princess, than by joining fervently in the wish that she may set an example in her conduct of that piety towards God and charity towards man, which is the only sure foundation either of individual happiness or national prosperity." The royal party then visited the Bishop's Palace, and after partaking of an elegant collation, set out on their return to Eaton. Before they quitted Chester a donation of 100*l.* in aid of the funds of the Chester Infirmary, was enclosed to the Mayor. On the 19th Oct. the royal visitors and suite took leave of Eaton Hall, the hospitable seat of Earl Grosvenor, and set out on their return to the south, and arrived at Chatsworth House the same evening. During the following week they visited Hardwick, Chesterfield, and Matlock; and on the

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24th they proceeded to Shugborough in Staffordshire, the seat of the Earl of Lichfield, calling at Alton Abbey in their route, to partake of a déjeuné with the Earl of Shrewsbury. On the 26th they paid a visit to Lichfield, and inspected its stately Cathedral. Addresses were presented by the municipal body and the clergy, to which gracious answers were returned. On the 27th their royal highnesses arrived at Pitchford Hall, the seat of the Earl of Liverpool, near Shrewsbury, where all the principal gentry of the county assembled to welcome their arrival. Lady Catherine Jenkinson, as one of the ladies in waiting to the Duchess of Kent, had accompanied their Royal Highnesses through North Wales. At Shrewsbury the Duchess and her daughter visited the grammar school and infirmary,—to the latter of which her Royal Highness gave 100*l.*— On the 3rd of Nov. their Royal Highnesses left Pitchford Hall, and proceeded, by way of Church Stretton, to Walcot Park, the seat of the Earl of Powis, and to Oakeley Park, the seat of the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P.—On the 5th, they arrived at Hewell Grange, the residence of the Earl of Plymouth, in Worcestershire, passing through Ludlow, Tenbury, Worcester, Droitwich, and Bromsgrove. —On the 7th the royal cortège passed through Alcester and Woodstock, and arrived at Oxford at five in the evening; when they proceeded to Wytham, the mansion of the Earl of Abingdon, where they were received with all due honours. The following day the royal party paid a visit to the city and university of Oxford, under an escort of yeomanry. After visiting the divinity school they proceeded to the theatre, which was filled in every part. There were present the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses and Doctors, the noblemen in their splendid robes of purple and gold, the proctors, &c. The Vice-Chancellor read an address suitable to the occasion, on which the Duchess of Kent read the following answer:—"We close a most interesting journey by a visit to this University, that the Princess may see, as far as her years will allow, all that is interesting in it. The history of our country has taught her to know its importance, by the many distinguished persons who, by their character and talents, have been raised to eminence from the education they have received in it. Your loyalty to the King, and recollection of the favour you have enjoyed under the paternal sway of his House, could not fail, I was sure, to lead you to receive his niece with all the disposition you evince, to make this visit agreeable and instructive to her. It is my object to ensure by all the means in my power her being so educated, as to meet the just expectation of all classes in this great and free country." Their Royal Highnesses then visited the Town Hall and Council Chamber, both of which were handsomely fitted up for the occasion. After the royal party had visited the Town Hall, they proceeded with their suite to view the hall, library, and cathedral of Christ Church, attended by the Dean, Canons, Censors, &c.; thence they proceeded to the Bodleian library and picture gallery, the Radcliffe library, All Souls', University College, and New College, and concluded their academical progress by visiting the university printing office, the finest establishment of this nature in the world.

The next day their Royal Highnesses departed for Kensington Palace,—having closed a most interesting and doubtless to them a gratifying tour.

Mr. J. Tidd Pratt, the barrister, appointed to certify the Rules of *Savings' Banks* and *Friendly Societies*, has just published a very curious statistical table, compiled from official returns, of the progress of Savings' Banks in England, Wales, and Ireland, up to November 1831, showing the number of banks in each county, with the increase and decrease of each class of depositors since November 1830. Many persons will be surprised to learn that in England the total amount of deposits is no less than 12,161,607*l.* or nearly 1*l.* per head for each inhabitant; and that in Ireland the amount is 1,004,189*l.* The increase of the number of depositors in England, in the year, was 9,212, of which 8,698 were under 20*l.*; the increase in Ireland was 4,505, the largest proportion of which were under 50*l.* and more than half these were in Dublin. The total amount of investments of Savings' Banks, Friendly and Charitable Societies, in England, Wales, and Ireland, is 14,311,647*l.* showing the average amount of each depositor to be, in England, 32*l.*; in Wales, 31*l.*; and in Ireland, 31*l.*

A Public Cemetery Company has been formed in *Birmingham*, to be opened for the interment of persons of all religious denominations, who shall be allowed to use their own form of service, and select their own officiating minister.

A new church has been erected at *Newland*, in Yorkshire. It is a beautiful little gothic structure, about 65 feet long, and 30 wide in the interior; being calculated to contain about 500 persons. It is built on arches, which answers the double purpose of raising it considerably above the level of the ground, and furnishing excellent cemeteries for the families and inhabitants in the neighbourhood.

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A dreadful calamity has befallen the inhabitants of the *Shetland Isles*, nineteen of their fishing-boats having foundered in a tremendous storm, whereby no less than 111 of the poor fishermen met a watery grave. So completely has the male population been swept from some of the villages, that the women have been compelled to take the places of their deceased husbands at the oar, in order to earn the means of subsistence for their starving children. A public subscription has been opened for the relief of the destitute sufferers; but to describe the distress occasioned by this frightful loss of life would be a needless task.

Oct. 12. The beautiful mansion of *Marton Lodge, Cleveland, Yorkshire*, the residence of the Rev. G. T. Rudd, M.A. was entirely destroyed by fire.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to institute inquiries concerning the Observance of the Sabbath Day, have made their Report, in which they state, that the evidence "exhibits a systematic and widely-spread violation of the Lord's day, which, in the judgment of the Committee, cannot fail to be highly injurious to the best interests of the people, and which is calculated to bring down upon the country the Divine displeasure." An amendment of the present law is recommended, the objects to be attained by legislation being, "first, a solemn and decent outward observance of the Lord's day, as that portion of the week which is set apart by Divine command for public worship; and next, the securing to every member of the community, without any exception, and however low his station, the uninterrupted enjoyment of that day of rest which has been in mercy provided for him."

It has been decided by the Court of King's Bench, that the magistrates can prevent any person from acting as an advocate before them. "Any person," said Lord Tenterden, "whether he be a professional man or not, may attend as a friend of either party—may take notes—may quietly make suggestions and give advice; but none can demand to take a part in the proceedings as an advocate, contrary to the regulations of the court, as settled by the justices."

The Court of King's Bench has decided that persons cannot recover for property accidentally burned in pawnbrokers' shops.

Nov. 1. In the Court of King's Bench, the trial of Mr. Pinney, the late Mayor of Bristol, for neglect of duty, in not having used due vigour in his magisterial capacity, during the memorable riots at Bristol, was brought to a close after several days' trial. The Jury having retired for twenty minutes, delivered the following special verdict:—"We unanimously find Charles Pinney, late Mayor of Bristol, *Not Guilty*. We are of opinion that, circumstanced as he was—menaced and opposed by an infuriated and reckless mob—unsupported by any force, civil or military—and deserted in those quarters where he might most reasonably expect assistance—the late Mayor of Bristol acted, to the best of his judgment, with the highest zeal and personal courage."

Nov. 1. *Court of Exchequer. Small* v. *Attwood.*—The plaintiffs were the Directors of the British Iron Company, which was established in 1824, by several of the leading merchants of the city of London, and other individuals largely connected with mining interests. The defendant was Mr. John Attwood, of Cheltenham, who possessed, some years ago, very valuable and extensive mineral property and iron-works in Staffordshire, the principal part of which was the subject of this suit. Upon disposing of this property, Mr. John Attwood retired entirely from business, and has since been resident in Cheltenham. Lord Lyndhurst gave judgment this day, and, after entering into a detail of all the circumstances of the case, and the reasons which influenced him in coming to the present decision, his Lordship pronounced a decree against the defendant, with costs; thus annulling the contract between the British Mining Company and Mr. Attwood, on the ground of misrepresentation in the sale of the property.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Oct. 6. A dramatic piece called the *Factory Girl* was produced, which was very indifferently received.

Oct. 9. A one-act melodrama, from the pen of Don T. de Trueba, called *Mr. and Mrs. Pringle*, was brought forward. It was a smart and lively little piece, and was well received.

Oct. 13. A pageant in commemoration of Sir Walter Scott was represented with great eclat. The principal scenes in the dramatised productions of Sir Walter were brought forward; and groups of the principal characters in Waverley, Fortunes of Nigel, Guy Mannering, Rob Roy, Ivanhoe, &c. passed in succession over the stage. The whole excited much admiration. It was announced for repetition amidst universal applause.

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Oct. 29. An operatic drama of the serious German school, called the *Doomed Ass*, attributed to the pen of Mr. Pocock, was brought forward. It was replete with supernatural improbabilities; and its chief merit depended on Bishop's music and Stanfield's beautiful scenery.

Nov. 12. A one-act comic interlude, called *Petticoat Government*, from the pen of Mr. G. Dance, was played with tolerable success. It was an amusing and laughter-stirring piece; and Farren, the *malade imaginaire*, acted his part with great drollery and effect.

Nov. 17. A comic entertainment, under the name of *Militia Muster*, embodying Matthews' popular song on the same subject, was produced. Some parts were received with manifest disapprobation; and on the whole it might be considered a failure.

COVENT GARDEN.

Oct. 22. A play entitled *Waverley*, and founded on the novel of that name, by Mr. Calcraft, the Dublin manager, was produced, but it was very indifferently received—most of the scenes being essentially undramatic.

Oct. 31. A clever and lively little farce, called *The Clutterbucks, or the Railroad of Love*, adapted from the French of "Le Pere d'Occasion" by Mr. Pocock, met with deserved success.

Nov. 5. A drama, called the *Dark Diamond*, the music by Mr. Adam, and the scenery by Grieve, was played with indifferent success. The plot is laid in the time of Francis I.; and the Dark Diamond is a *nom de guerre* of Stefano Diamente, a Veronese nobleman, who enlists on the side of Francis I. against the Emperor Charles V. The scenery and music were, however, the most attractive features of the piece,—the denouement of the plot being prolonged to a tedious length.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Oct. 15. Major Handy, of Wells House, Middlesex, to take the surname of Church, in addition to Handy.

Oct. 20. Silas Wood Norman, of Yeone, co. Somerset, gent. to take the name and arms of Blake only.

Oct. 23. Hon T. H. Foley, to be Lieut.-Col. of Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Oct. 25. Lieut. Col. Wilmer Gossip, second son, and Thos. Geo. Gossip, esq. third son, of late Lieut.-Col. Randall Gossip, to use the surname and arms of Wilmer only.

Geo. Steinman Smith, of Camberwell, Surrey, gent. to take the surname of Steinman only.

Oct. 26. 21st Foot, Capt. G. Deare to be Major.

Oct. 30. Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, G. C. B. to be Ambassador to the Emperor of Russia.

Oct. 31. Knighted, Major Francis Geary Gardner Lee, R.M. K.C.S.

Nov. 2. 9th Foot, Capt. W. Seward to be Major.

Nov. 6. The Right Hon. Sir T. Denman to be of the Privy Council.

Knighted, Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Browne, K.C.H.; and Commissary-gen. John Bissett, K.C.H.

Nov. 9. Right Hon. John Lord Ponsonby, to be Ambassador to the Sublime Porte; the Hon. W. Temple, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Two Sicilies; the Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony.

Harriett Garnier, wife of the Rev. W. Garnier, Prebendary of Winchester, Lucy North, spinster, and Eliz. Baroness Walsingham, wife of Thos. Baron Walsingham, daughters of the late Bishop of Winchester, to hold the same titles and precedence, as if their father had succeeded to the dignity of Earl of Guilford.

Nov. 12. The Earl of Erroll to be Knight Marischal of Scotland.

Nov. 16. 63d Foot, Capt. James Briggs to be Major.

Nov. 19. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. Geo. Ramsey, to be Col. Commandant.

Nov. 22. Thos. Francis Kennedy, esq. to be Commissioner of the Treasury, vice Lord Nugent.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. W. Turner, Preb. in Chichester Cath.
Rev. R. Bassett, Eglwysbrewes R. Wales.
Rev. E. Beatty, Bellingham R. co. Northumb.
Rev. J. H. Bigeng, Penselwood R. Somerset.
Rev. E. Brice, Humshaugh P. C. Northumberl.
Rev. C. B. Cooper, Morley St. Botolph R. Norf.
Rev. T. Currie, Milton Parva R. Norfolk.
Rev. E. Hughes, Nutfield R. Surrey.
Rev. W. H. Karslake, Creacombe and Meshaw R. Devon.
Rev. A. L. Haye, Thoroton in Craven R. co. York.
Rev. M. Lord, Templetoohy R. co. Tipperary.
Rev. C. Matthew, Langford R. Essex.
Rev. T. Napleton, Stoke Canon P. C. Devon.
Rev. J. Newly, Stockton P. C. co. Durham.
Rev. W. P. Powell, Hampton P. C. co. Worc.
Rev. G. Ridout, Newland V. co. Gloucester.
Rev. C. Smith, Newton R. Suffolk.
Rev. N. J. Stubbin, Offton cum Bricet V. Suffolk.
Rev. A. Tatham, Bocconnock and Broadoak R. Cornwall.
Rev. R. Tonkin, Way Leland V. Cornwall.
Rev. H. Vaughan, Crickhowell V. co. Brecon.

Civil Preferments.

Sir Thos. Denman to be Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; Sir W. Horne, Attorney-general; and John Campbell, esq. Solicitor-general.

Rev. W. S. Dobson, Head Master of Kirkby Lonsdale Grammar School.

Naval Preferments.

To be Captains — Joseph Harrison, H. G. Colpoys.

To be Commanders—T. S. Thompson, A. Wakefield, T. S. Osmer (retired)

Appointments — Capts. R. Tait the Spartiate, Hon. W. Wellesley the Winchester; Hon. J. Perry, C.B. the Wellesley; N. Lockyer, C.B. the Stag; Sir T. Trowbridge the Malabar; H. G. Colpoys the Sapphire; Sir J. A. Gordon, K.C.B. the Chatham yacht; H. B. Ross the Plymouth ditto; Sir T. Usher, K.C.H. the Bermuda ditto.

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BIRTHS.

Oct. 9. At Easton Neston, co. Northampton, the C'tess of Pomfret, a son.——20. At East Walton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Coldham, a dau.——21. At Blyth Hall, the Lady of W. Stratford Dugdale, esq. M.P. a dau.——The Viscountess Turnour, a dau. ——24. In Park st. Grosvenor-sq. the lady of Sir John Montague Burgoyne, bart. a son and heir.——24. The wife of Geo. H. R. Harrison, esq. of the Heralds' college, a dau.——At Milford House, Hants, the lady of Lieut. Col. d'Arcy, a son. ——28. At Castle-hill, Devon, the seat of Earl Fortescue, Lady Eliz. beth Courtenay, a son.——At St. Petersburgh, the Empress of Russia, a son.

Lately. At Anglesey place, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Henderson, a dau.——At Bicester House, the W'tess Chetwynd, a dau. —— In Sackville st. London, W'tess Valentort, a son and heir——In Hertford-street, the lady of Sir Culling Eardley Smith, a dau.

Nov. 5. In Whitehall-place, Lady Henley, a son. ——8 At Aberystwith, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. T. Baker, a dau.——At Harrow, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Longley a son.——At Windsor, the lady of Major Prideaux, a son.——9. At Walton Rectory, near Glastonbury, the lady John Thynne, a son.——11. In Hamilton-place, the Countess Gower, a son.——22. At Hargrave Rectory, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Baker, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 4. The Rev. W. H. M. Roberson, Vicar of Tytherington, Glouc. to Mary, third dau. of Benj. Field, esq. of Thame.——11. At Iwerne Minster, Dorset Capt. F. Loftus, Gren. Guards, son of the late Gen. Loftus, to Louisa, on y child of the Rev. J. Bastard, of West-lodge. ——12. At Addington, Surrey, the Rev. J. A. Wright, to Harriett-Eliz youngest dau. of the Abp. of Canterbury.——14. At St James's, London, Jas. Grant, esq. Bauffshire, to Cecilia Margaret, dau. of the late Sir John Leslie, Bart. of Findrassie and Wardis, Moraysbire, N. B ——15 The Rev. T. Brown, Rector of Leadenham, to Dorothy, second dau. of J. Milnes, esq. of Beckingham-hall, co. Lincoln.——17. At Barnstaple, the Rev. J. Guard, son of the late Gen. Guard, to Sophia-Eliz. eldest dau. of F. Kingdon, esq. of Great Torrington. —— 19. At Bromley, in Kent, Geo. Murray, esq. of Rosemount, in Ross shire, to Mary-Anne, fifth dau. of the late Rev. J. Hildyard, Vicar of Bonby, co. Lincoln.——22. At Badmiston, Geo. Finch, esq. to the Lady Louisa E. Somerset, fifth dau. of the Duke of Beaufort. ——23. At St James's, London, R. O. Cave, esq. of Castle Otway and Lisson-hall, co. Tipperary, to Sophia, eldest dau of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.——24. At Dorchester, James Stent, esq. to Eliza, relict of the late Lieut. Col Haliyburton, 7th Fusileers ——J. S Campbell, M.D. of Duke-street, Portland place, to Margaret Munro, dau. of the late E. Penman, esq.——At Kennington, the Rev. W. Crow, of Kingston, Surrey, to Ann, fourth dau. of W. Leedham, esq. ——25. At Bath, the Rev. Henry Curtis Smith, third son of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, Bart to Eliz dau. of the late Edw. Green, esq. of Hinxton-hall, Cambridgeshire —— At Clapham, the Rev. J. W. Peers of Shoreham, Sussex, to Harriet, only dau. of Wm. Smallbone, esq.——At Diston, Major Chas. Marriott, of Sellersbrook, Herefordshire, to Catherine, second dau of the late Geo. Griffin, esq. of Newton-house, Monmouthshire. ——27. At Walworth, Chas. Orme, esq. of Great Surrey-street, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. Andrews, LL.D.——2 . At Itchen Abbas, Hants, Hugh, son of Archd. Berners, of Wolverstone-park, Suffolk, to Julia Alice, dau. of the late John Ashton, esq. of the Grange, Cheshire——30. At Thorston-le Fen, Lincolnshire, B H. Long, esq. Purser, R.N. to Eliz. eldest dau. o. the late Rev. W. T. Broadbent, Vicar of Baumber, Lincolnshire.——At Brompton, the Hon. H. Arundell, to Eliz. only dau. of Jos. Esdaile, esq. of Sanderstead Court, Surrey.——At Sparsholt, Berks, the Rev J. B. Harrison, Vicar of Everley, N'thamp'sh. to Mary-Anne, only child of the late Rev. John Hyde, Rector of Stoke Talmage, Oxford.——At Leamington, the Rev. Robert Isham, of Lamport, Northamptonshire, to Martha Jane-Elinor, eldest dau of the late Rev. W. Wilson, of Hartington.——At Richmond, Surrey, the Rev. C. Campbell, to Harriet, daughter of A. Hume, esq. of Bilton Grange, Warwickshire.——31. At Wellington, Salop, R. Phillips Poole, esq. eldest son of Lieut. Gen. R. Phillips, of Shrewsbury, to Eliz.-Catherine, only child of Mr. B. Downing. ——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sam. Davis, esq. to Louisa, dau. of Gen. Sir Robert Bo ton, of Swerford-park, Oxon. —— Rev Atwill Lake, of West Walton, Norfolk, son of the late Sir Jas. Winter Lake, Bart. to Sophia, dau. of the late S. Turner, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street

Nov. 1. At Gordon Castle, the M rq. of Abercorn, to Lady Louisa Russell, dau. of the Duke of Bedford ——5. At Taunton, J. Hole, esq. of Thorverton, to Mary-Anu, second dau of the late Lieut.-Col. Kingsbury ——At St. Ishmael's, Carmarthenshire, John Hughes, esq. to Isabella, only child of the late Thos. Rutson, esq. of Colham-green, Middlesex.——At Ramsgate, Mitchell Greenaway, esq E.I.C. to Mary, dau. of the late Thos Trique', esq. of Camberwell-grove.——6. At Crediton, the Rev. Wm. John Phillpotts, Vicar of Grimley and Hallow, co Worcester, to Louisa, seventh dau. of the late J. Buller, esq of Downes, Devon.——7. At Gresford, Capt. Mostyn, R.N. of Llewesog, Denbighshire, to Susanna, dau. of the late J. S. Townshend, esq of Trevallyn —— At Rolvenden, Kent, Major Willock, to Charlotte, only child of the Rev. John R. Coombe. ——8 At West Wickham, R. H. M. Ogle, esq. son of the late Col. Ogle, to Laura Kinghorn, dau. of G. Griffiths, esq. of Kidbrooke, Kent. ——At Clifton, Wm. Kay, M.D. of Cheltenham, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Eat man, esq. of the Polygon, Manchester.——15. At St. Pancras New Church, J. W. Deacon, esq. to Esther-Eliz. eldest dau. of T. Greenwood, esq. of Cumberland-place, Regent's park.——14. At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, the Rev. W. H. Edmeades, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Matthew Isacke, esq.——At Totnes, J. W. C. Whitbread, esq. of Loudham-hall, Suffolk, to Ellen Belfield, third dau. of Christ Fatwell, esq.—— 15. At Highgate, W. Lucas, esq. to Maria, eldest dau. of W. Crew, esq.——At Marylebone Church, the Rev. B. G. Bridges, son of the late Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart. to Louisa, dau. of the late Chas. Chaplin, esq. of Blankney, co. Lincoln. —— 17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Geo. Lionel Massey, third son of the late Major-General Lord Clarina, to Rebecca Anne, widow of the late J. Cann, esq. of Haverhillhouse, Herefordshire. —— 20. At St. Marylebonne Curch, John Donne, esq. of Powis-place, Queen-square, to Sophia, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Thomson, LL. D. of Long Stowe Hall, Cambridgeshire.——At Clapham, Edw. Rogers, esq. M.P. to Eliza Casamajor Brown, dau. of the late H. Brown, esq. E. I. C.——At Wootton, Chas. Holding, esq. of Ludgate-street, surgeon, to Frances Susanna, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Digweed, of Wootton Vicarage, Hants.——21. John Fitzgerald, esq. eldest son of J. Fitzgerald, esq M.P. of Wherstead lodge, Suffolk, to Augusta March, only dau. of C. March Phillipps, esq. of Garendon-park, M.P for Leicestershire. ——22. At Snareston, Edw. Anthony Holden, esq. of Aston Hall, co. Derby, to Susan Drummond, only dau. of the late Geo. Moore, esq. of Appleby Hall and Snareston Lodge, Leicestershire.

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OBITUARY.

Madame Bonaparte.

Lately. At Rome, aged 82, Madame Letitia Bonaparte, mother of the great Napoleon.

It was in the middle of civil discord, fights, and skirmishes that Carlo Bonaparte married Letitia Ramolini, one of the most beautiful young women in the Island of Corsica. She possessed a great firmness of character, and partook the dangers of her husband during the years of civil war. She is said to have accompanied him on horseback in some military expeditions, or perhaps hasty flights, shortly before the birth of the future Emperor; and on the very day of that occurrence, having been induced to attend mass (it being the festival of the Assumption), she was obliged to return home immediately, and, as there was no time to prepare a bed or bed-room, she was delivered of the future conqueror upon a temporary couch prepared for her accommodation, and covered with an ancient piece of tapestry representing the heroes of the Iliad.

Though left a widow in the prime of life, Feb. 24, 1785, she had already borne her husband thirteen children, of whom five sons and three daughters survived him. 1. Joseph, the eldest, who, though placed by his brother in an obnoxious situation, as intrusive King of Spain, held the reputation of a good and moderate man. He now bears the name of Count Survilliers; he has lived latterly in America, and is now resident in this country; 2. Napoleon himself; 3. Lucien, scarce inferior to his brother in ambition and talent, but who disdained to become one of his brother's tributary sovereigns; now Prince of Canino; 4. Louis, once King of Holland, now Count de St. Leu, and resident in Italy; and 5. Jerome, once King of Westphalia, now Duke of Montfort, in Wurtemburg; having married a sister of the King of Wurtemburg, and cousin to the Emperor of Russia, his palace at Rome is the rendezvous for all the distinguished travellers from the North of Europe who visit Italy. The females were: 1. Maria-Anne, afterwards Eliza, Grand Duchess of Tuscany; she died at Trieste in 1820; 2. Pauline, Princess of Borghese; she died at Florence in 1825; and 3. Caroline, wife of Murat, King of Naples; and afterwards of Marshal Macdonald; now living in Austria as Countess of Lipano.

Letitia's mother married secondly a Swiss officer in the French service, named Fesch, and was by him mother of Giuseppo Fesch, who was created a Cardinal by Napoleon in 1803, and is still living.

The death of Madame Bonaparte was reported some months before it occurred, and a statement of her will was then circulated by the newspapers. This is now contradicted, and the following is given as part of a letter written by Letitia herself to one of her friends:—"It is, no doubt, by means of the newspapers that you learnt that all my family had assembled around me. The news is as true as that of the millions of money with which the editors endow me, and which they make me dispose of in so strange a mode. I am as isolated as when you were at Rome. The Cardinal only comes to see me whenever his health will allow him. All my children are removed from the town in which I live; and, as to the immense fortune which is so generously attributed to me, sensible people might believe *that*, if I were the mother of a banker, or a gambler on 'Change; they will never believe it when it relates to the mother of Napoleon. It was to embellish and enrich France that the Emperor employed the millions which he acquired by victory, and not to gorge his family. My health is still very delicate, and I continue to keep my chamber. Your affectionate LETITIA."

"*Rome, Oct.* 4.

Viscount Harberton.

Sept. 27. At Summer Hill, Dublin, aged 79, the Right Hon. Arthur-James Pomeroy, third Viscount Harberton, (1791), and Baron Harberton, of Carbery, co. Kildare (1783).

His Lordship was born March 3, 1753, the second son of Arthur the first Viscount, by Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Colley, of Castle Carbery, co. Kildare, Esq. and Lady Mary Hamilton third daughter of James sixth Earl of Abercorn. He married, Oct. 5, 1800, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thos. Kinsley, Esq. of Dublin, and succeeded to the family titles on the death of his elder brother Henry, Nov. 29, 1829, (see a memoir of that nobleman in our vol. c. pt. i. p. 77.)

Dying without issue, his Lordship is succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. and Rev. John Pomeroy, Vicar of St. Anne's parish, Dublin; who married in 1785 Esther, eldest daughter of James

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Spencer, of Rathangan, co. Kildare, Esq. and has issue. His third son, a Lieut. R.N. has assumed the name of Colley; his father now being the representative of the elder brother of that family, of whom the younger was the first Lord Mornington, and grandfather to the Marquis Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, &c.

CHARLES GREVILLE, ESQ.

Sept. 26. At Shepperton, Middlesex, aged 57, Charles Greville, Esq. Comptroller of Cash in the Excise, Receiver-general of Taxes in Nottinghamshire; and Secretary of the Island of Tobago, brother-in-law to the Duke of Portland; and Lord Crewe; father-in-law of Lord Frances Leveson Gower, and uncle to Lady Comberbere.

He was the fourth and youngest son of Fulke Greville, Esq. a grandson of Fulke fifth Lord Brooke, by Frances, third daughter and coheiress of James Macartney, Esq. He married, March 31, 1793, Lady Charlotte Bentinck, eldest daughter of William-Henry-Cavendish third Duke of Portland, and by her ladyship, who survives him, had issue three sons and one daughter: 1. Charles-Cavendish-Fulke Greville, Esq. a clerk of the Privy Council, and late a Lord of Trade and Plantations; 2. Algernon-Frederick Greville, Esq. who married in 1823, Charlotte-Maria, daughter of Richard-Henry Cox, Esq. and has issue; 3. Henry-William; and 4. Harriet-Catherine, married in 1822 to Lord Francis Leveson Gower, and has several children.

P. T. WYKEHAM, ESQ.

Sept. 5. At his seat, Tythrop House, Oxfordshire, of a spasmodic affection of the heart, aged 67, Philip Thomas Wykeham, Esq.

He was born December 18, 1774, the younger son of William Humphrey Wykeham, of Swalcliffe, co. Oxon, Esq. by the Hon. Sophia Wenman, daughter of Philip 6th Viscount Wenman, and Sophia, daughter and coheiress of Philip Herbert, of Tythrop, Esq. On the death of his uncle Philip, 7th and last Viscount Wenman, this gentleman and his elder brother inherited the estates. The latter succeeded to Thame Park, and on his death in 1800 left an only daughter, the celebrated heiress Miss Wykeham, who has never married. To the gentleman whose death we now record devolved the estates of the Herbert family at Tythrop, &c. (See the pedigree of Wykeham, in Baker's History of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 591).

Mr. Wykeham was twice married: first, in August 1805, to Louisa, daughter of Fiennes Trotman, of Siston-court, co. Glouc. Esq. by which lady, who died in 1823, he has left two sons, Philip-Thomas-Herbert, an officer in the 7th light dragoons, and Aubrey, who is about to enter into holy orders. Mr. Wykeham's second wife was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of his first cousin Fiennes Wykeham Martin, Esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent; they were married Jan. 24, 1825, and she survives him, without issue. The circumstances of Mr. Wykeham's death were these. He rose apparently as well as usual, partook of a hearty breakfast, and intended to spend the day in shooting. Being in front of his mansion, he said he must go in and sit down for a short time; and soon after entering the house he fell down insensible, and died before the arrival of medical assistance.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR A. CLARKE.

Sept. 16. At the vicarage of Llangollen, where he was on a visit to his niece Mrs. Eyton, aged 87, Field-Marshal Sir Alured Clarke, G.C.B. Colonel of the seventh regiment of foot.

This veteran soldier had been upwards of three-quarters of a century in the army, having entered the service in 1759 as an Ensign in the 50th foot. He became a Lieutenant in the same corps in the following year, and in 1767 was appointed to a company in the 5th foot. In 1777 he became Lieutenant-Colonel in the 7th foot; in 1781 Colonel by brevet; in 1790 a Major-Gen. In 1796 he was appointed Lieut.-gen. in the East Indies, where his principal services were performed; and he was invested with the command of the army that captured the Cape of Good Hope, but arrived only during the unexpected struggle with the Dutch. In 1797 he attained the brevet rank of Lieut. General; in 1801 was appointed Colonel of the 7th foot; in the following year became General in the army; and on the general promotion which took place soon after the accession of his present Majesty in 1830, he was, with Sir Samuel Hulse only (the two senior Generals), raised to the unusual rank of Field-Marshal.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR A. BRYCE, K.C.H.

Oct. 4. At his residence in Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, after a few hours' illness, Major-General Sir Alexander Bryce, Knt. K.C.H. F.M. and K.C. and C.B. Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers, and Inspector-general of Fortifications.

This officer entered as a Second Lieutenant in the royal artillery in 1787, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1793, and to a Captaincy in 1797. He served at that period for four years in British America, and one year in the Me-

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diterranean. He was afterwards commanding engineer with Sir Ralph Abercromby's army in Egypt, where he was present at the landing in Aboukir Bay, the battles of the 13th and 21st of March 1801, and the reduction of Rhamanie and Grand Cairo. He directed the sieges of Aboukir, Marabout, and Alexandria, and for his services received the brevet rank of Major, dated on Christmas-day 1801, and permission to accept the insignia of the Crescent of the third class.

He next served for three years in Sicily, where he commanded a detachment from Sir John Stuart's army, which landed in Calabria, and took Diamanti, with twenty pieces of artillery and forty vessels. In April 1808, he was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel; and in the following year he served as commanding engineer in the bay of Naples, and at the siege and reduction of Ischia. In 1810 he was commanding engineer in the defence of Sicily when attacked by Murat. In consequence of these services, the insignia of a Commander of the order of St. Ferdinand and Merit, was conferred on him by the King of the Two Sicilies.

In 1814 he obtained the brevet of Colonel, and in the same year was appointed Brigadier-General in the Netherlands, and president of a commission to examine and report on the restoration of the fortresses of that country. He was appointed a Companion of the Bath, and received the honour of Knighthood.

In 1825 Sir A. Bryce became Major-General, and in 1829 he was appointed Inspector-general of Fortifications, an office the emoluments of which amount to nearly 2000*l.* per annum. As an engineer officer he was considered one of the most able; and as a private individual, no man was more generally respected and esteemed.

COUNT O'REILLY.

Lately. At Vienna, at the patriarchal age of 92, Andrew Count O'Reilly, General of Cavalry in the Austrian army, Chamberlain, Commander of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, Colonel Proprietaire of the 3rd regiment of Light Horse, &c.

This venerable soldier may be considered as having been the last warrior of the distinguished class of Irish officers, the contemporaries or *eléves* of the Lacys, Dauns, Loudons, Browns, and Bradys, so renowned in the reigns and wars of Maria Teresa and Joseph the Second—that is, during the seven years' war, and the campaigns against the Turks. Count O'Reilly was the second son of James O'Reilly, of Ballincough, county of Westmeath (Ireland), and Barbara, daughter of Thomas Nugent, Esq. of Dysart (grand-daughter of Thomas fourth Earl of Westmeath). His brother Hugh was created a Baronet by King George III. and subsequently assumed the name of Nugent. His sister is the present Lady Talbot de Malahide. General O'Reilly filled in succession all the military *grades* in the Austrian service, with the exception of that of Field-Marshal. Of the events of his life, which led to his elevation, we attempt not to give even a summary; but cannot omit mentioning the fact, that "by the brilliant charges made by the dragoons of O'Reilly were the remnants of the Austrian army saved from annihilation at the close of the fatal fight of Austerlitz." We find him subsequently, that is, on the 12th of May, 1809, Governor of Vienna. The discomfiture of the Archduke Ferdinand's force, by Napoleon, having brought the conqueror under the walls of the capital of the Empire, on Gen. O'Reilly devolved the trying and difficult task of making an honourable capitulation with an enemy flushed with pride and victory. He accordingly deputed the Prince of Dietrechstein, the burgomaster, and the principal citizens, to Napoleon, who, after discharging an invective against the obstinacy of the intrepid Archduke Ferdinand, and after lauding the wisdom and presence of mind of "*le respectable General O'Reilly*" (his very words), accepted the terms proposed by him; but, in the fourteenth article, stipulated that General O'Reilly should be the bearer of the treaty to his master, in order to his honestly exposing to the Emperor (Francis) the true position of the Austrian empire, &c. An important incident in the early part of General O'Reilly's career is not unworthy of notice, illustrative as it is of the manners of the period, termed chivalric, but which the fastidious of modern times would call semi-barbaric. He and a brother officer, the Count de Klebelsberg, were rivals in their pretensions to the hand of a rich and beautiful Bohemian heiress, the Countess Wuyrbna. As both could not succeed, they determined on removing any difficulty the lady might feel in selection by a duel *à outrance*. The intended affair was, however, reported to the authorities, and they were both placed under arrest. Their purpose was not, however, to be thus summarily defeated; they accordingly betook themselves to Poland, and there, in the neutral territory of Cracow, met and fought. For a considerable time victory was doubtful: at length, however, the antagonist of O'Reilly bit the dust, but not until the latter had received many dangerous wounds. The lady's affections, hand, and fortune, were the reward of the conqueror. General O'Reilly died childless.

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THOMAS TROTTER, M.D.

Sept. 5. At his house in Newcastle, Thomas Trotter, M.D. formerly Physician to the Channel Fleet.

He was a native of Roxburghshire, and was educated at the university of Edinburgh with a view to the medical profession. In 1782, when very young, he was appointed Surgeon in the Royal Navy; and in his treatise on the scurvy (first published in 1786) he says that he was the first member of his corps who was obliged to seek employment in the African trade. On his return from Africa in 1785 he settled at a small town in Northumberland; and, during his residence there, he obtained in 1788 his Doctor's degree at Edinburgh, the subject of his thesis being De Ebrietate, which was praised by Dr. Cullen. In 1789, by the friendship of Admiral Roddam, he was appointed Surgeon of his flag-ship. In the same year he was examined before a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the slave-trade. In 1790 he published a "Review of the Medical department of the British Navy": in 1793 he was appointed Physician to the Royal Hospital at Portsmouth, and in the next year Physician to the Fleet. Before this period, the medical discipline of the navy had been in a miserable state, both as respected the care of the men's health and the advancement of the medical officers. Dr. Trotter, however, presently arranged these matters in a systematic manner; and the many marks of respect which were shown him, both by officers and seamen, are the best proofs of the advantageous nature of the changes which he effected. Among the prisoners taken on the glorious 1st of June, 1794, a kind of putrid fever arose, which spread among our men. By means, however, of the excellent discipline maintained, and the laborious exertions of Dr. Trotter and those under him to stop every avenue of infection, the disease was completely repressed. In the spring of 1795, a most virulent and general scurvy broke out in the fleet; and the officer whose duty it was, objected to applying to the Board of Admiralty respecting a supply of fruit and vegetable food. With the promptitude natural to his character, and to the conviction of its absolute necessity, which his medical sagacity forced upon him, Dr. Trotter himself instantly addressed the authorities. By means of the fresh vegetables and acid fruits which were immediately forwarded by light waggons to Portsmouth, the disease was presently got under. After a long and laborious attendance upon his duties in the fleet, and after suffering hurts which left their effects to increase with increasing age, Dr. Trotter received no more substantial mark of the dearly-earned gratitude of his countrymen than a pension of 200*l.* His noble friend and patron, Earl Howe, died we believe previously to the Doctor's retirement from service; and his Monody on the death of that great man, seems to be at once a tribute of true sorrow and a specimen of sweet and melodious poetry. On his retirement from the Navy, Dr. Trotter settled at Newcastle, where he practised for many years with great reputation, occasionally amusing himself with poetry and other elegant literary pursuits. His professional works deservedly rank high; and their authority is frequently quoted by medical professors and teachers. The titles of his publications not already mentioned, are, in chronological order, as follow: Medical and Chemical Essays, 1796. Medica Nautica, or an Essay on the Diseases of Seamen. 1799, 3 vols. 8vo. Suspiria Oceani, a Monody on the late Earl Howe. An English edition of his essay on Drunkenness, 1804. 4th edit. 1812. An Address to the Proprietors and Managers of Coal Mines, on the means of destroying Damp, 1806. A view of the Nervous Temperament, being a practical treatise on nervous, bilious, stomach, and liver complaints. 1812, 8vo. The Noble Foundling, a tragedy, 1813. A volume of Poems. Also many communications to the Medical Journal, the European Magazine, and other periodical works.

A portrait of Dr. Trotter was painted and engraved by Orme in 1796.

JAMES STEPHEN, ESQ.

Oct. 10. At Bath, aged 73, James Stephen, Esq. late a Master in Chancery.

Mr. Stephen was descended from a respectable family in the county of Aberdeen, but was born at Poole, in Dorsetshire, and educated at Winchester. He has often been heard to say that he owed all that was good in his character to the precepts and example of his mother, a lady of the name of Milner, an old family in the West of England. Mr. Stephen lost his father, who was also at the bar, in early life; being thus left to his own resources, he went to the West Indies, and practised in St. Kitts for many years with great success. He there acquired that intimate knowledge of colonial law for which he was justly celebrated; and, with it, he imbibed that horror of the colonial system, which led him to become one of its most distinguished opponents. When he returned from St. Kitts, he obtained a very large and lucrative practice in the Cockpit, sharing with the late Chief Justice Dallas nearly all the prize appeals that came before the Privy Council. At that period the violation of neu-

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trality by American vessels frequently led to their capture and condemnation; and Mr. Stephen was the first to direct public attention to this important subject, in a small pamphlet, entitled, "War in Disguise; or the Frauds of the Neutral Flags." It was published anonymously; but evinced a knowledge and ability of pen which could not fail to render its author a valuable auxiliary to the government; and Mr. Stephen was soon seated in Parliament for the borough of Tralee. He suggested and arranged the whole system of continental blockade, which, for many years, occasioned great embarrassment to Bonaparte; and was the great parliamentary supporter of that system, as the present Chancellor was its most strenuous opponent. Whether it rested upon correct or mistaken commercial principle, it most undoubtedly succeeded in checking the hostilities of what we may call the neutral belligerents, and in augmenting the difficulties of France. It had, too, another effect, which its author had indeed foreseen, but to which he was too highminded to attach the least importance—it annihilated the whole of that prize-appeal business from which his professional income was derived. It was in consideration of this generous and patriotic sacrifice, that Mr. Perceval obtained for him the appointment of one of the Masters in Ordinary of the Court of Chancery; having previously offered to make him Attorney-general or a puisne Judge, which Mr. Stephen declined.

He planned a scheme for the registration of slaves, the more effectually to check all illicit trading; but, though this scheme has since been adopted with success, Lord Liverpool's Cabinet, after the death of Mr. Perceval, refused in the first instance to sanction it.

The circumstances we are about to relate are supposed to have completed his disgust. In 1812, shortly before the United States of America declared war against England, our Ministry made what were considered unworthy concessions to the said States, in order to conciliate them. The last sacrifice was the repeal of the Orders in Council, which affected the carrying trade of neutrals. The measure was to be debated one evening, when Mr. Stephen had prepared an argumentative speech, founded upon facts and cases in point, extracted from the reports of causes tried in the High Court of Appeal. He arrived in the lobby, loaded with folios, to prove his case, when Lord Castlereagh met him, and declared that the Cabinet had determined to give up the point, and repeal the Orders in Council without attempting their defence; requesting him, therefore, to desist from his well-meant line of argument. Mr. Stephen, who had bestowed much labour on the subject, was so much disgusted, that he hardly ever spoke again. The Americans, however, immediately declared war against the government which had thus abandoned its own rights.

Mr. Stephen had been elected in 1812, for East Grinstead, but retired from Parliament in 1815. He retained his office of Master in Chancery for twenty years; and then, following the graceful example of Sir William Grant, retired to spend the residue of life in domestic tranquillity.

In early life, among other resources which difficulty had suggested, he reported in the gallery of the House of Commons, for one of the daily papers. Afterwards, while he enjoyed a seat in that House, and had done so for many years, a question arose, involving the general respectability of the reporters; when Mr. Stephen, speaking in their support, declared his early connection with their body as an alliance he felt glad to avow.

His anti-slavery writings excited a powerful influence on that important question; and, in combination with his public speeches and his private remonstrances with men in power, made the West Indian interest regard him as a most formidable antagonist. The only occasions on which he latterly appeared in public, were at some of the general meetings of the Anti-Slavery Society; and his venerable appearance and impressive address at the last meeting of the Society in Exeter-Hall, will long be recollected, with melancholy interest, by those who were present.

Mr. Stephen was nearly connected with Mr. Wilberforce by marriage, as well as by congeniality of sentiment on most subjects of importance. He was, like that celebrated man, a person of eminent piety; and the devout sincerity of his religious feelings gave a grave and fervid earnestness to his demeanour whenever a sense of duty led him to take a share in public discussions.

THE REV. JOHN LETTICE, D.D.

Oct. 18. At the vicarage-house, Peasmarsh, Sussex, in his 95th year, the Rev. John Lettice, D.D. Vicar of that place, Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral, Chaplain to the Duke of Hamilton, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge.

He was born at Rushden in Northamptonshire, on the 27th of December 1737. His father was the Rector of Strixton and Vicar of Bozeate, to which he was presented by the Spencer family. His mother's maiden name was Mary Newcome, the daughter of Richard Newcome, the Rector of Wymington, and related to Archbishop Newcome, Primate of Ireland. His father's sister married

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the Rev. W. Cleaver, whose two sons, William and Euseby, were elevated, the former to the Principalship of Brasenose college, Oxford, and the Bishopric of St. Asaph; the latter to the Archbishopric of Dublin. His family were originally settled at Potton in Bedfordshire, but his grandfather lived at Royston in Hertfordshire.

He received the rudiments of his education at Oakham school, which he entered about 1752, and was admitted a member of Sidney Sussex college about 1756. At the death of his father he inherited a small estate at Kimbolton, which enabled him to prosecute his studies at the University, and to do many acts of kindness towards his sisters, three of whom settled at Leicester, and educated some young ladies of the first families in the county. His sister Alice married Mr. Richard Stephens, a most respectable gentleman of Leicester, whom Dr. Lettice was in the habit of frequently visiting after their marriage, and upon whose youngest son, Richard, as he had chosen the church as his profession, he bestowed much kind attention, and corresponded with him during his residence at Brasenose college on literary subjects in the Latin language. His sister Mary died in 1770; and Nichols, in his History of Leicester, has preserved the "elegant, truly-poetical, and pathetic epitaph," which Dr. Lettice penned to her memory. His third sister married Mr. Phipps, of Leicester; and the fourth Mr. Kemshead, by whom there were several children, to all of whom he was extremely attached; and one of whom, Ann, after she had finished her education, by his advice, in Switzerland, lived with her uncle until the day of his death.

Dr. Lettice gave early indication of considerable talent and unwearied diligence in the pursuit of learning, which, assisted materially by his exemplary moral conduct, recommended him to the especial notice of the Master and Fellows of his college, and he was elected a Fellow of the Society. He did not disappoint the expectations that had been formed of him; for he was afterwards appointed to the arduous office of Public Tutor, distinguished himself by carrying off the Seatonian Prize poem, entitled, "The Conversion of St. Paul," and was appointed a select preacher by the University. His fame in the University was of no ordinary character; and the Sermons which he published bear ample testimony to the correctness of his taste, the soundness of his judgment, his extensive learning, and his eminent piety. He did not confine his poetical genius to his Prize Poem,—but translated into blank verse the poem of his friend Mr. Hawkins Browne, on the Immortality of the Soul, which he illustrated by a valuable commentary and learned annotations;—his object being to guard his own countrymen against embracing those "groveling principles of materialism and of the mortality of the soul," which had dissolved all the civil ties of a neighbouring country, and which threatened to shake the constitution and government of Great Britain to their very foundation. In 1811 Mr. Hawkins Browne sent Dr. Lettice a copy of his father's poem, with the following notice of his translation in a blank leaf, "Mr. Hawkins Browne, the only son of the author, desires Dr. Lettice's acceptance of this fourth edition of the De Animi Immortalitate, as a mark of his esteem, and of the high opinion he entertains of Dr. Lettice's translation of this poem and commentary upon it." This book Dr. Lettice has bequeathed to his nephew the Rev. Richard Stephens, late Fellow of Brasenose college, Oxford, and now Vicar of Belgrave, near Leicester.

In the early period of his life, Dr. Lettice was passionately fond of travelling, and could speak fluently many of the modern languages of Europe. He therefore quitted the retirement of College, and accompanied Sir Rob. Gunning, Bart. in 1768, as Chaplain and Secretary to the British Embassy at Copenhagen, and executed his office with much judgment and discretion during the delicate investigation into the Queen of Denmark's conduct. During his residence at Copenhagen, he educated the Ambassador's family, and himself acquired a knowledge of the Danish language; and being much pleased with Baron Holberg's "Parallel Lives of Famous Ladies," on the plan of Plutarch, he translated one volume of that work; but, having never found leisure to finish his translation till about the year 1819, when he had entirely forgotten the language, he sat down at the age of eighty-two with his dictionary and grammar, recovered his knowledge of it in no long time, and completed his translation. This work he gave to the proprietors of the "Lady's Magazine;" and the first of those lives appeared in their number for July 1823, under the name of "Singbrit," a lady much distinguished in the annals of Denmark. He subsequently spent a number of years as private preceptor to many young persons of distinction, and amongst others to the present Duchess of Hamilton (Miss Beckford), and visited several parts of the continent. His researches in Herculaneum he published jointly with his friend Professor Martyn in the year 1773; and in the year 1792 he published a tour through Scotland in a series of amusing and interesting letters,

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as it was at that time a country but little the object of the tourist. He was presented to the living of Peasmarsh, in the gift of Sidney college, in 1785, when he married a daughter of Alderman Newling, of Cambridge, by whom he had one daughter, who is married to the Rev. John Newling, Canon Residentiary of Lichfield. Dr. Lettice lost his first wife not long after their marriage. Some years afterwards he married the widow of Dr. Hinckley, a physician in London, by whom he had one daughter, who also survives him. He now seldom quitted his home, except on an excursion to see his relatives, or for purposes of health; but occupied himself in performing the useful but unostentatious duties of a parish priest, and employing his leisure hours in literary pursuits. His exemplary conduct and orthodox principles called forth the approbation of the Bishop of Chichester, who, unsolicited, presented him to a stall in Chichester Cathedral; indeed he owed all his success in life to his own worth and exertions.

On the anniversary of his ninety-second birth-day, he wrote the following lines in answer to the congratulations of his niece Mrs. Caldecott, of Holbrook Grange, Warwickshire.

O thou the Evangelist, whom Jesus lov'd,
Whose holy day *my* day of entrance prov'd
On this wide world; may thy blest doctrines guide
My aged footsteps! May they long abide!
And may their sacred truths beam ever bright! [light,
Let Christians walk in their unfading
Till all to Heaven's beatitude attain;
And may my soul th' eternal blessing gain.

In the 84th year of his age he published some "Miscellaneous Pieces on Sacred Subjects in Prose and Verse," having a few years before sent forth for the innocent amusement of the public, "Fables for the Fire-side," and, "Strictures on Elocution," in which branch of his profession he eminently excelled. Another publication of his, which called forth the eulogium of Lord Sidmouth, the Prime Minister of the day, was a plan for the safe removal of the inhabitants, not military, from the sea coast, when this country was threatened with invasion by Bonaparte. Through the whole of his life he was actively and usefully employed, and mixed in society with most of the literary characters of the latter part of the last century. He was very intimate with Dr. Percy, the Bishop of Dromore, and may be said to have been almost the only survivor of the literary coterie of Drs. Johnson and Goldsmith.

The village of Peasmarsh being very extensive, he found it necessary for many years previous to his death, to have the assistance of a curate; but he himself, till about the last two years of his life, never ceased to take his share of the church duty, and generally preached. He had all his life enjoyed good health, which was chiefly to be attributed to a strictly abstemious mode of life from his very youth, regular habits, and a mild and benevolent disposition; but he strengthened a naturally robust constitution by cold bathing, and an invariably regular quantity of daily exercise; to accomplish which he built a long thatched shed, which he called the "Palearo," where he peripateticised with his family and friends, when the weather would not allow him to walk entirely *sub dio*. His health, however, gave way about two years ago by an attack of dropsy, which was followed by great prostration of strength, both of body and mind, and on the 18th of October he sunk into the arms of death, his whole life having been one uninterrupted preparation for the awful moment that was to close his mortal career. His loss was sincerely felt by the whole parish, for they had not taken sweet counsel from him for so many years, both in and out of the House of God, without being able duly to appreciate his worth and the value of his religious instructions. His disposition was mild and benevolent, his manners highly polished, his learning extensive, and in the execution of his pastoral duties he was the unflinching advocate of orthodox principles. As soon as his executor, Mr. Henry Kemshead, his great nephew, arrived at the Vicarage-house, the tithe-payers waited upon him, and requested the favour to be allowed to conduct his funeral, and to erect a monument to his memory at their sole cost; the request was complied with, and every cottage poured forth its inmates to follow the mournful train to the grave, and testify their respect and attachment for their venerable old pastor. Gratitude, no doubt, in some degree prompted such a request; for, upon his induction into the living in 1785, so desirous was he to live in harmony with all his parishioners, that he gave an improvident pledge never to raise the tithes during his incumbency, and yet so strictly did he adhere to his engagement, to his own annual loss, that he never even attempted to set aside the contract. But the tithe-payers were so sensible of the loss he sustained by his honourable adherence to his engagement, that, upon some occasions, in good hop years, they presented him with handsome presents over and above what they were bound to pay him. The rector of the adjoining parish of Iden performed the

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funeral service, and on the Sunday following preached an impressive Sermon to a numerous congregation, which he concluded in nearly the following words: "That it was gratifying to see that even in these evil days, when ministers of the Gospel did their duty, they were sure, as in this case, to reap their reward in the love and attachment of their flocks." His remains were interred, in accordance with the offer of Herbert B. Curteis, Esq. M.P. for Sussex. the lay-impropriator of the parish, in the chancel, under that altar from which he had for forty-seven years distributed the bread of life, and cheered many a fainting heart.

Rev. John Farrent.

The Rev. John Farrent, son of John Farrent, of Diss, in Norfolk, and Elizabeth Gates, was born at Palgrave in Suffolk, 15 Dec. 1783, while the small-pox was prevalent on the other side of the Waveney. He was designed to be a surgeon; but before the completion of his medical studies, he devoted himself to theology, and became a preacher among the Wesleyans: at length, being led by the force of his own reasoning to declare himself a Baptist, he was baptized in the open air, at Forncett St. Peter's in Norfolk, March 1812. After laboriously preaching in various parts of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, he settled as pastor of a small church at Isleham in the last-named county; whence he finally removed to London in 1817; and early in the following year he accepted the pastorship of a small but ancient church * of the new or Trinitarian connection of General Baptists, in Chapel-place, Suffolk-street, Southwark. Here he continued the rest of his life, unostentatiously performing his public duties, in a laborious and useful manner.

He was endowed with extraordinary powers of reasoning and memory; which applying to moral philosophy and theology, and adding thereto a good stock of philolcgy, he became a master in his profession. His eloquence was usually restrained by an instructive gravity; but when he gave up the reins, his persuasiveness was irresistible. Being too diffident to publish his theological writings, he has only left in print specimens of what he could have done, namely, a Sermon intitled, "Immersion of Believers the Baptism of the New Testament" (preached 14 April, 1822, pp. 35, 8vo.), and many very choice papers on the "Faculties of the Human Mind," and on "the Passions," published during the three last years, in the Sunday School Teachers' Magazine. The republication of these is contemplated, with original pieces selected from his voluminous papers in the writer's possession.

His bodily strength and activity were uncommonly great. When young, he was raised from rank to rank as a volunteer, until he was reputed the best swordsman in three counties. In the last seven years of his life he renewed the field-exercises of his youth for the recovery of his health, until he became a most accomplished sportsman. On the 20th of December last, a fragment of a copper cap was thrown into his right eye, whilst using a percussion-gun; in extracting which, he was miserably mangled by an operator of great name and fame, and hardly recovered his strength with the loss of his eye, after many weeks of darkness and motionlessness. The shock which his nerves received in this affliction, made him unable to bear his wonted exertions; and, combined with new troubles, brought on epileptic fits, which ended in brain-fever, under which his vast mind sank in insensibility, and he died after sixteen days' illness, on the 4th of October, 1832, when he had almost completed his forty-ninth year.

He was buried in the vault under Mr. Knight's chapel, in Long-lane, Southwark, on the 9th of the same month; when the Rev. Dr. Collyer pronounced an interesting address to the mournful spectators. He was twice married; and has left four daughters by his former wife Sophia Reement; and by his widow, Sophia Todd, an only son, John Frederic Farrent, born Sept. 9, 1823. His library passed under Messrs. Sotheby's hammer, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of the past month, November. W. H. B.

* Founded about the year 1674, and formerly worshipping in Duke-street, in "the Park." Having dwindled in numbers and influence, and neglected to fill up the number of trustees, the chapel, burying-ground, and a house or two belonging to them, were seized and appropriated by the surviving trustee, in 1799; from which time the society had only temporary places of worship, until 1809, when the present chapel was built. The pastorship shares in a liberal old endowment provided by the will of Captain Pierce-John.

Mr. Thomas Hardy.

Oct. 11. At Pimlico, in his 82nd year, Mr. Thomas Hardy.

This individual, about forty years ago, attained an unfortunate celebrity by being an active propagator of the principles of the French revolution, one of the founders (and Secretary) of the London Corresponding Society, and the subject of an

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unsuccessful Government prosecution, in association with Horne Tooke, Thelwall, Holcroft, and others, in the year 1794.

Hardy was by trade a shoemaker, and kept a shop in Fleet-street. Notwithstanding his fiery political temperament, he was a man of kindly private feelings. We have heard an amusing instance of his generosity. Some time after his trial, the wife of the foreman of the jury which tried him was accidentally tempted, without noticing his name, to make a purchase at his shop. Upon her giving her address, Hardy exclaimed, "Pray, Madam, are you related to *that worthy man* who was the foreman at my trial? If so, I cannot take your money. I beg your acceptance of the shoes." Now, it so happened that the gentleman in question, although he had felt it to be his duty in justice to coincide in Hardy's acquittal, was, in his personal opinions, a decided Tory, and as warmly reprobated Hardy's principles as man could do. The lady, on perceiving the *faux pas* she had made, retreated in precipitation; nor was her story, even at the best she could make of it, very acceptable to her husband.

We are not aware that there was any thing remarkable in Hardy's subsequent career. He was a constant attendant at the Radical dinners at the Crown and Anchor, and kept up his connection with the leading men of that party. His politics, however, did not keep his pot boiling; and latterly Sir Francis Burdett had mainly contributed to his support and that of his sister and companion. At the period of his decease he was engaged in printing his own Memoirs, which are expected to be published in a short time.

It being considered by the friends of Mr. Hardy that the justice of his political views have been greatly confirmed by the passing of the Reform Act, his obsequies were made the occasion of a sort of popular triumph, and a funeral oration *à la Française*. The body was conveyed in a hearse from Pimlico, followed by two mourning coaches. Several other coaches joined the procession at Charing Cross, and a number of persons belonging to the working classes followed four abreast. In this order the procession moved along the Strand, Fleet-street, and the City, to Bunhill-fields burying ground. After the funeral service had been read by the Rev. Dr. Rice, Rector of St. Luke's, "an active and zealous reformer," Mr. Thelwall, the aged survivor of the trials, addressed a crowd of many thousand persons. His oration chiefly consisted of a tirade against Mr. Pitt and his fellow ministers, especially Sir John Scott, who was then Attorney-general; but one passage is worthy of record, particularly as the assemblage seemed duly to appreciate its application to a notorious modern "agitator." He said that "Hardy and those that acted with him had always borne in view this principle, which he begged to impress on all those who entered seriously into political life—that no man has a right to agitate the country against the existing government, unless he is resolved to carry his life in his hand, and is ready to lay it down at an instant's warning, rather than apostasize from his principles, or even retire in the hour of peril." This sentiment (says the Times) was followed by a subdued cheer, which run through all the crowd.

M. PONS.

M. Jean Louis Pons, the celebrated astronomer, (whose death was recorded in our last vol. pt. ii. 477,) was for many years employed at the Observatory at Marseilles; where, though his means were extremely limited, he became universally known for his steady attention to the discovery of comets: an attention which procured him the medal of the Astronomical Society of London. In the summer of 1819, Maria Louisa, Duchess of Lucca, entered into a correspondence with Baron Zach respecting the endowment of a first-rate observatory at Lucca; desiring him to solicit an astromer of known eminence to preside. Three names were immediately suggested; Encke, Littrow, and Pons: and, as the two former had received appointments in their own countries, the choice fell on the latter. In the mean time the Baron had repaired to Lucca, in order to select the site and direct the erection of the required edifice. It was 100 feet long, by 30 in breadth, independent of dwelling apartments; and was built on a hill in the royal park of La Marlia, four miles from the city, with an excellent command of horizon; and was munificently furnished with instruments of the best description. M. Pons was honoured with the titles of of "Her Majesty's Astronomer Royal, Director of the *Astroscopic* department of the Observatory, and Emerito Professor of the Royal Lyceum." Amongst other arrangements was the payment of 100 dollars from the queen's purse, for every comet that might be discovered; and it is remarkable that M. Pons, immediately on his arrival, detected the one forming an isosceles triangle with γ and μ *Virginis*. From such a commencement, the astronomical world had great reason to form high expectations; especially as it was decided that the observations should be published annually, after the manner of those at Greenwich. But the energy of the institution was spent in its mere erec-

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tion; it promised much, but performed nothing; and, after lingering in existence about four years, it was at length formally abolished. M. Pons, after this disappointment, continued to observe with such means as he could obtain; till Leopold II. invited him to Florence, on conditions as honourable as magnificent. He accordingly went thither in July 1825, after having just recognised Encke's comet at Lucca, before his departure. The previous computation of its return had been a guide to his researches; yet it proved the excellence of his eye at the age of 64, as he saw it long before any one else.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 17. At Boynton, Yorkshire, aged 86, the Rev. *Thomas Simpson*, for fifty-six years Perpetual Curate of Boynton, and Vicar of Carnaby, Auburn, and Fraisthorpe, to all which he was presented by Sir William Strickland.

Aug. 18. At Greenwich, aged 82, the Rev. *James Payne George*, M.A. of Emman. coll. Camb. 1785.

Aug. 19. In Devonshire-place, aged 78, the Rev. Dr. *Stephens*, of Southfield, Tunbridge, Kent.

Aug. 20. Aged 73, the Rev. *John Whitehurst*, Rector of Newton, Suffolk. He was formerly Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as 14th Senior Optime, 1783; M.A. 1786; and he was presented to his living by his college in 1810.

Aug. 25. At Droitwich, the Rev. *Gregory Hicks*, Fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1805.

Aug. 26. At Leamington, after a long and severe illness, the Rev. *Robert Beehoe Radcliffe*, Rector of Ashby de-la-Zouch, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Hastings. He was lately Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1821, M.A. 182..; and was presented to Ashby in 1828 by the Marquis of Hastings.

Aug. 27. At Hill-house, Twyford, Berks, aged 76, the Rev. *Thomas Eisdell*.

Sept. 1. At his father's at Epsom, aged 28, the Rev. *Edward Bridges Richards*. He was a Fellow Commoner and B.A. of Jesus college, Oxford.

Sept. 2. At his father's Winckton, the Rev. *Thomas Penruddocke*, Vicar of Compton Chamberlayne, Wilts. He was the eldest son of Thos. Penruddocke, esq., and was a member of Wadham college, Oxford.

Sept. 3. At Wye college, Kent, aged 44, the Rev. *William Morris*, Perpetual Curate of Wye. He was of All Souls' college, Oxford, M.A. 1812; and was presented to Wye in 1817 by the Earl of Winchelsea.

LONDON DEATHS.

Oct. 3. At Hampstead, aged 83, Mary widow of J. Severne, esq. of Munderfield House, Herefordshire.

Oct. 10. At Edmonton, aged 77, Sarah, wife of T. L. Tweed, esq.

Oct. 15. At St. Katharine's, Regent's Park, aged 66, Mary, wife of the Rev. G. F. L. Nicolay, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Hayes, Vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham.

At Hampstead, George Vincent Joseph, fourth son of James Wheble, esq. of Woodley-lodge, Berks.

Oct. 16. At Blackheath, Eleanor, widow of John Taylor, of Carshalton Park, esq. whom she survived only three months.

In Torrington-square, aged 18, Mary-Esther, youngest dau. of late Abraham Cumberbatch Sober, esq.

Oct. 22. Aged 87, Jane, relict of the Rev. W. Taylor, M.A.

At Duke-st. Manchester-sq. Anne, wife of Chas. Noverre, esq.

Oct. 25. In Spring Gardens, at the house of his grandfather John Hawes, esq., aged 18, Lieut. Thomas Keightly, Madras Engineers.

Mr. John Bumpus, bookseller, of Skinner-street. He drowned himself in the Surrey Canal, having shown symptoms of insanity some days before. He has left a widow and six children.

Oct. 28. At Clapton, aged 87, the widow of Thos. Sikes, esq. of Hackney.

Oct. 29. In Grafton-st. Fitzroy-sq. John B. Cobb, esq. late of the East India-house.

At Greenwich, Anne, widow of Gen. G. Bridges, Royal Eng.

Oct. 30. At Cold Harbour-lane, Surrey, aged 85, Temperance, relict of W. Bridges, esq.

Lately. Aged 80, Bent Ball, esq. formerly Capt. in 63d regt and one of the few surviving officers of the American revolutionary war, in which he received three musket balls in different parts of his body, one of which never could be extracted.

In Charles-court, Drury-lane, the notorious "Lady Barrymore." She had passed from the drawing-room of a profligate peer to the lowest grade of prostitution. She had been brought 150 times to Bow-street Office on charges of drunkenness and rioting, and possessed great pugilistic skill and strength; but, when kept sober in Tothill Fields Bridewell, proved an useful and trustworthy assistant as matron of the female prisoners.

Nov. 1. Frances Eleanor, wife of Mr. Edm. Chambers, of Great Pulteney-st. and Radway, Warw.; grand-daughter of late Capt. Fortescue, R.N., of Cookhill, co. Worcester.

At Brompton, Mrs. Susannah Curtis, late of Park-lane, widow of John Curtis, esq. M.P.

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Nov. 2. At Old Brompton, Frances-Dorothy, wife of F. Cresswell, esq. and mother of C. Cresswell, esq. Recorder of Newcastle.

Nov. 5. At Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 65, Helenora, widow of Claud Alexander, esq. of Ballochmyle, N. B., dau. of the late Sir Wm. Maxwell, Bart. of Spingkell.

Nov. 6. Mary, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Perceval. She was the only daughter of the Rev. Primatt Knapp, was married April 21, 1829, and had issue a daughter, born in 1831.

Nov. 7. At Southampton-row, aged 65, Isaac Tooke, esq.

In Cadogan-pl. aged 70, B. Freeland, esq.

Nov. 9. In Charlotte-st. Portland-pl. aged 72, Lieut.-Col. Robert Broughton, of E. I. C.'s Service.

Nov. 16. In Lamb's Conduit-st. Mr. E. Woodfall, late of the War Office.

Nov. 17. In Upper Bedford-pl. aged 21, Eliza-Frances, eldest dau. of late Wm. Potts Gregg, esq. barrister.

Nov. 19. In Lambeth Workhouse, aged 40, Mrs. E. Beverley, an actress of some celebrity at Covent-garden and Drury-lane Theatres. Some years since her husband was proprietor or lessee of the Bath and Bristol theatres. She had subsisted by writing pamphlets of doggrel verses, which she sold for a shilling each.

Nov. 22. At Kensington, aged 88, Robert Barlow Pratt, esq.

At Stamford-hill, aged 72, James Collins, esq.

BERKS.—*Oct.* 9. At Windsor Castle, Milicent-Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of William Monsell, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Oct.* 24. Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Mortlock, esq. of Meldreth.

CORNWALL.—*Oct.* 1. At Sancret, Mr. Richard Saundry, aged 75; he was the champion of Cornwall for 30 years, and threw Parkins and all the wrestlers in the county for many years.

DERBY.—*Nov.* 12. At Backwell, Mary-Ann-Caroline, third dau. of Norman Uniacke, esq.

DEVON.—*Oct.* 13. At Devonport, aged 54, P. Campbell, esq. Captain in the 22d foot.

Oct. 15. Aged 83, M. Dyer, esq. late of Alphington, and formerly of the island of Tortola.

Mary, wife of Charles Gordon, esq. of Wiscombe Park.

DEVON.—*Oct.* 18. At Honiton, aged 47, the widow of J. Torring, esq. of Kingsbridge.

Oct. 19. At Budley Salterton, Anne, 2d dau. of the Rev. R. Jarratt, Vicar of Wellington, Somerset.

Nov. 8. At Torquay, Anne, wife of the Rev. Edw. Peacock, Vicar of Fifehead Magdalen, Dorset. and 2nd dau. of Dr. Mansel, late Lord Bishop of Bristol.

DORSET.—*Oct* 21. Aged 16, Laura-Sabina, dau. of the Rev. J. W. Dugdell, Rector of Kington Magna.

Oct. 22. At Lyme, aged 80, John Chambers, esq. a member of the Corporation, and recently superannuated from the Customs, having been Collector at Lyme many years.

DURHAM.—*Nov.* 3. At Cockerton, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of John Robinson, esq.

ESSEX.—*Sept.* 29. At Whitehall, near Colchester, aged 68, Samuel Bowtree, esq.

Oct. 30. At Dedham, aged 69, Jenney, eldest dau. of John Thompson, formerly of Southwold, esq. and relict of Capt. James Welsh, R.N.

GLOUCESTER.—*Sept.* 24. At Bristol, aged 48, Anne, wife of the Rev. Chas. P. Bullock, Minister of St. Paul's.

Sept. 25. At Cheltenham, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Overbury, esq. late of Mecklenburg-sq.

Sept. 27. At the Hotwells, Catherine-Louisa, youngest dau. of late Rev. Chas. Henry Parry, Vicar of Speen, Berks.

Sept. 29. At Bristol, Lt. Wybrants, 67th Foot.

Lately. At Eastbach, aged 89, James Machen, esq.

Oct. 2. At Newland, Mary-Ann, wife of the Rev. G. Ridout, LL.B.

Oct. 15. In her 84th year, Mrs. Sarah Estlin, only surviving sister of the late Rev. Dr. Estlin, of Bristol.

Oct. 29. At Cheltenham, aged 42, Mr. Charles Crisp, one of the managers of that theatre; and on the same day, at Lakenheath, Suffolk, aged 20, his 2nd son, Mr. John Crisp.

Nov. 7. At Clifton, aged 72, Mary, relict of Edward Thomas, esq. of Eglwysnewyd, Glamorganshire, youngest brother of the Rev. Wm. Thomas, A.M. many years Rector of Tortworth, Glouc. nd Chancellor of Llandaff.

HANTS.—*Sept.* 20. At Portsmouth, aged 18, Henrietta-Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of Capt. Rainier, C.B. of the Britannia.

Sept. 28. At Wallop, aged 67, James Blunt, esq.

Oct. 15. At Chilton Candover, aged 6, Augusta-Sarah, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Berry, of Tarrant Hinton, Dorset.

Oct. 22. At West Cowes, aged 31, Carew Bonham Hopkins, esq. of Alresford, and of Wilmington, Kent.

Nov. 10. At Andover, aged 74, Geo Barnes, esq.

Nov. 11. At Winchester, aged 44, Thomas Archer Davis, esq. of the Commissariat Department.

At Andover, in his 70th year, Ralph Etwall, esq.

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HEREFORD.—*Nov.* 17. At Wigmore, R. Oakley, esq. of Pen Park, near Bristol.

HERTS.—*Oct.* 20. At Felden, J. Gosnell, esq.

Oct. 22. At Misley Hall, near Hertford, the seat of his uncle George Firmin, esq. by the accidental explosion of his gun, aged 18, Robert, only son of Robert Willson, of Bedford.

Nov. 3. At East Barnet, aged 85, Thos. Lambert, esq. many years resident at Oporto.

KENT.—*Oct.* 11. At Maidstone, aged 57, William Scudamore, esq.

Oct. 26. At Milton, near Gravesend, Sarah, third dau. of late N. Warren, esq. M.P. of Nielstown House, near Dublin.

Nov. 16. At Oak Bank, near Sevenoaks, aged 61, the Right Hon. Catherine-Anne, Countess of Aboyne. She was the younger dau. of Sir Chas. Cope, the 2d Bart. of Brewern in Oxfordshire, by Catherine youngest dau. of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, afterwards Countess of Liverpool. Her elder sister was Arabella-Diana, Duchess of Dorset and Countess Whitworth. She was married to the Earl of Aboyne April 4, 1791, and has left six sons and two daughters.

Nov. 18. At Boughton Hares, near Faversham, aged 73, John Hebday Lade, esq. a magistrate for the county, and formerly Ensign in the 39th regt. He was the eldest son of John Lade, esq. (descended from an ancient Kentish family) by Hester, daughter of Hills Hebday, of Feversham, esq.

Nov. 26. At Beckenham, Catherine, wife of Captain Godby, R.N.

LANCASHIRE.—*Sept.* 22. Aged 43, Lydia, wife of Mr. Jas. Booth, Preston, niece of Thos. Brayshaw, esq. of Lancaster.

Sept. 24. At the house of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Radford, Manchester, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Thos. Harvey, solicitor, Cambridge, and sister to late Col. J. C. Mitchell, E.I.C.

Oct. 10. Aged 40, Mr. John Hampson, of the firm of Hampson and Hadfield, printers, Manchester. He was well skilled in botany and entomology. His funeral was attended by nearly fifty printers.

LEICESTERSH.—*Oct.* 14. At Catthorp, H. Blackmore, esq. late of Lovel's-court, London.

Lately. In his 100th year, Mr. T. Waite, grazier, Scalford.

Nov. 6. At Prestwold-hall, Miss Emma Dugdale, sister to Richard Stratford Dugdale, esq. of Merevale Hall, co. Warw. and to Wm. Packe, esq. of Prestwold. She was the 4th and youngest dau. of Richard Geast, esq. of Blithe Hall, co. Warw. by Penelope-Bate, eldest dau. of Francis Stratford, esq. of Merevale.

NORFOLK.—*Oct.* 22. Aged 22, Louisa Anne, youngest dau. of John Smetham, esq. of Lynn.

NORTHUMBERLAND. — *Sept.* 8. At South Shields, of cholera, the Rev. Wm. Henry Angas, son of the late Caleb Angas, esq. of Newcastle. For many years past he had devoted his time, his talents, and his fortune, to the interests of benevolence and religion. It was by him that the baptist churches in this country were brought into close acquaintance with the followers of the celebrated Menno Simons, a pious and retiring denomination of Protestants stretching from the mountains of Switzerland to the Frozen Ocean. Mr. Angas visited most of their churches, brought before them the principles and object of the baptist missions to the East and West Indies, and secured their cordial co-operation in diffusing the blessings of Christianity to the very ends of the earth. It is to Mr. Angas's pen that the English Christian is indebted for the only authentic account of the present state of that sect.

Sept. 27. At Newcastle, aged 30, Walter Skerret Morson, esq. M.D.

Sept. 28. At Tynemouth, aged 64, Wm. Wood, esq. the inventor of patent felt for the sheathing of ships.

Nov. 4. At the house of his brother, in Newcastle, aged 51, Mr. John Potter, 2nd son of Wm. Potter, esq. of Walbottle. Though somewhat eccentric in his manners, and distinguished by habits of a very frugal and almost self-denying order, he was a man of considerable literary attainments, imbued with strong religious feeling, and had assisted his knowledge, both of men and things, by foreign travel. He walked over the celebrated field of Waterloo only a very few days subsequent to the grand contest. He has left considerable property; and, among other benevolent bequests, has left 200*l.* to the Newcastle Infirmary.

Nov. 9. At Blenkinsopp, Hannah, relict of the Rev. E. Dawkins, of Portman-square.

NOTTS.—*Nov.* 24. At Norton, near Worksop, aged 82, Edward-Ephraim Pote, esq., many years resident at Patna, in Bengal, and formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to which he was removed from the Foundation at Eton in 1768. Mr. E. E. Pote was the youngest and sole surviving son of Mr. Joseph Pote, formerly bookseller at Eton, who died in 1787.

SOMERSET.—*Oct.* 2. Near Taunton, Henry-Saville Shepherd, esq. of Ilfracombe, 2nd son of Saville W. Shepherd, esq. late of Coxside, near Plymouth.

Oct. 4. At Keynsham, aged 84, Sa-

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muel-Surtees Swinburn, esq. formerly of Midhurst, Sussex.

Oct. 5. At Bath, aged 44, John Maule, esq. son of the late Rev. John Maule, many years Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, and Rector of Horseheath, Camb.

Oct. 7. At Bath, aged 70, Owen Ellis, esq. Eyton, Denbighshire.

Oct. 18. At Bath, Eliz.-Ann-Sargent, youngest dau. of late Judge Crookshank, of Newton Park, Ireland.

At Wells, Elizabeth-Treebee, widow of Wm.-Augustus Dobbin, esq. chief in council of Masulipatam in India.

Oct. 24. At Bath, aged 82, Joseph Sigmond, esq.

At Bristol, aged 64, James Dew, M. D.

Oct. 28. At Bath, Sarah, relict of Col. Harltain.

SUFFOLK.—*Sept.* 13. In the house of her grandfather, the Rev. Henry Upthoff, Huntingfield, aged 13, Frances, 3rd dau. of Thos. Tindal, esq. of Aylesbury.

SURREY.—*Sept.* 29. At Weybridge, Anne, widow of Keene Z. Stables, esq. of Abingdon-st.

Oct. 18. At Fetcham, H. C., widow of T. Bevan, esq.

Oct. 22. At Leeds Farm, near Windlesham, S. P. Triquet, esq. of the East Middlesex militia.

Oct. 24. Aged 72, Charles Harwood, esq. of Morden.

Nov. 14. At Thames Ditton, aged 76, Bartholomew Gibson, esq.

Nov. 15. At Epsom, aged 76, G. Evans, esq. late of Southwark.

SUSSEX.—*Oct.* 15. At Brighton, aged 80, Charles Elliott, esq. of Westfield-lodge.

Oct. 17. At Brighton, aged 23, the widow of John Soame, esq. of Little Thorley, Suffolk.

At Hastings, Mary, eldest dau. of J. Lambert, esq. of Bedford-row.

Oct. 19. At Wood End, near Chichester, aged 70, the Right Hon. Lady Emily Charlotte, widow of Admiral the Hon. Sir George Berkeley, G. C. B. aunt to the Duke of Richmond, and sister to the Countess Bathurst. She was the second dau. of Lord George Henry Lennox, by Lady Louisa Kerr, eldest dau. of Wm.-Henry 4th Marquis of Lothian; was mar. Aug. 23, 1784, and raised to the rank of a Duke's daughter in 1807. She was left a widow Feb. 25, 1818, with two sons and three daughters: 1. Col. Sir George Berkeley, K. C. B.: 2. Anne, the wife of Rear-Adm. Sir T. M. Hardy, K. C. B.; 3. Georgiana, the wife of Capt. G. F. Seymour, R. N.; 4. Mary Countess of Euston; and 5. Charles L. G. Berkeley, esq. Her ladyship's remains were conveyed to Berkeley for interment.

Nov. 11. At Brighton, aged 47, Henry Arthur Broughton, esq. an eminent solicitor in Great Marlborough-street, London, and son of the late Rev. Thomas Broughton, M. A. rector of St. Peter's, Bristol.

WARWICK.—*Oct.* 27. At Edgbaston, in in his 65th year, Thos. Messenger, esq.

Oct. 30. At Leamington, aged 72, Dorothy-Hill, wife of Mr. Brown (proprietor of the Lunatic Asylum, Henley-in-Arden) and daughter of late Henry Shuttleworth, esq. of Great Bowden, Leic.

Nov. 6. At Edgbaston, aged 70, John Moreton Ledsam, esq.

Nov. 9. Laura, dau. of late Bayes Cotton, esq. of Kenilworth.

Nov. 19. At Birmingham, aged 19, Marian, youngest daughter of late Rev. Thos. Davis, of Newnham, Hants, and sister to Dr. Birt Davies, of Birmingham.

WILTS.—*Nov.* 12. At Mere, aged 77, Thos. Latimer, esq. for nearly fifty years a much esteemed surgeon of that town.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Malvern, in his 60th year, Robert Bellers, esq. late surgeon 60th foot.

Nov. 5. At Lark Hill, near Worcester, at an advanced age, Lucy, widow of Charles Browne, of Marchwiel hall, co. Denbigh, esq. daughter of George Lewis, esq. by Catherine, dau. of Joseph Whitmore, esq. of Thurstanston Hall, Cheshire, of which antient family she was the last descendant (see Ormerod's History of that county, ii. 278).

Nov. 8. At Kyne-house, in her 85th year, the widow of Jonathan Pytts, esq.

YORK.—*Oct.* 2. At Bowling Hall, Bradford, aged 68, Hamlet Bent, esq.

At Barnsley, James Daw, M. D.

Oct. 23. At Cleckheaton, aged 65, Joseph Williamson, esq. of Peckham, Surrey, and Botolph-lane, London.

Oct. 25. At York, aged 81, Thomas Napper, esq. late of Guisborough.

Oct. 28. At Doncaster, aged 31, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. Cuthbert, and eldest dau. of John Richards Lapenotiere, esq. Post Capt. R. N. Her death was occasioned by her dress accidentally taking fire on the preceding day. Mrs. Cuthbert's great-great-grandfather was the son of a French nobleman, but held the rank of Colonel in the English army, and married Bridget, dau. of the Hon. J. Fielding, D. D. fifth and youngest son of William third Earl of Denbigh, and Chaplain to King William the Third. Her grandfather was distantly related to the then Countess of Winchilsea, and her father was present at the battle of Trafalgar, and brought home Lord Collingwood's dispatches.

Oct. 30. At Harrogate, Hannah-Dove, sixth dau. of late Robert Hoadly Ashe, D. D. wife of Capt. Richard Warner.

Nov. 3. John Jaques, esq. M. D. many years an eminent physician in Harrogate.

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Nov. 16. At Bishopsthorpe Palace, York, aged 71, Lady Anne Vernon Harcourt, wife of his Grace the Archbishop of York: sister to the Duchess of Beaufort, Marquis of Stafford, Countess of Carlisle, and Countess of Harrowby. She was the third daughter of Granville first Marquis of Stafford, and his youngest child by his second marriage with Lady Louisa Egerton, sister and heiress to Francis 3d and last Duke of Bridgwater. She was married to the present Archbishop Feb. 5, 1784, and had issue eleven sons and four daughters.

Nov. 17. At York, Sophia, wife of Rear-Adm. D'Arcy Preston, of Askham Bryan.

Nov. 19. At Burton Agnes, aged 55, Sir Francis Boynton, the eighth Baronet. He was the second son of Sir Griffith the sixth Bart. by his second wife Mary, eldest dau. of Jas. Hebblethwayte, esq. He succeeded his brother Sir Griffith, July 10, 1801, and married in June 1815, Miss Bucktrout; but, having died without issue, is succeeded by his only surviving brother, now Sir Henry Boynton, who was born in 1778, and is unmarried.

WALES.—*Sept.* 28. At Aberlluney-house, Radnorsh. aged 64, Anna-Maria, widow of T. Howel, M.D. eldest dau. of late Rev. John Hughes, Prebendary of St. David's.

At Milford, aged 55, Patience, widow of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, of 64th regt. Their only surviving child is the wife of Capt. Henry Bourchier, R.N. superintendant of the quarantine establishment at Milford.

Oct. 20. Aged 67, C. B. T. Roper, esq. of Plasteg-park, Flintshire, and formerly of Lee, Kent.

Oct. 22. At Holywell, Alice, wife of Hugh Parry, esq. surgeon, 2d dau. of Thos. Eyton, esq. of Penypalment, Flint.

Lately. At Swansea, Henrietta, wife of Rev. R. Rice, Rector of Eaton Hastings, Berks.

After a short illness, brought on by a severe cold and over-anxiety at the Eisteddfod, Mr. John Williams, harper at the Cross Keys Inn, Oswestry, the successful candidate for the silver harp at the Beaumaris Eisteddfod, which was presented to him by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria. (See p. 256.)

SCOTLAND.—*Oct.* 5. At Edinburgh, Capt. Fergusson, of the Queen's Bays.

Oct. 16. At Portobello, the widow of Lt.-Col. Donald Robertson.

Oct. 19. In his 80th year, Mr. Wm. Linton, preacher of the gospel and rector of the grammar school at Brechin, in which he taught for 55 years. He was a profound classical scholar.

Lately. At Woodhall, Argyllshire, Lady Eleanor, wife of Walter-Frederick Campbell, esq. M. P. for co. Argyll. She was the eldest dau. of the Earl of Wemyss and March, by Margaret, dau. of Walter Campbell, esq. of Shawfield; and was married Jan. 14, 1820, to W. F. Campbell, esq. son of Col. John Campbell of Shawfield, by Lady Charlotte Campbell (now Bury), sister to the Duke of Argyll. Lady Eleanor has left one son.

At Gordon Castle, the dau. of the late Lady Susan Douglas, and niece to the Earl of Dunmore.

Nov. 2. At Elderslie House, N.B., A. Speirs, esq. of Elderslie. He was dressing to attend a public dinner, which was to be given in his honour at Johnstoun.

IRELAND.—*Aug.* 26. At Drogheda, of cholera, aged 92, the Most Rev. Dr. Curtis, Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland.

Sept. 13. At Fermoy, aged 26, Capt. Irving, 28th regt. eldest son of Lt.-Col. I., and nephew to the late Major Macham of Galway.

Sept. 19. At Lurgan, Lieut. George Boscawen, R. Eng. son of the late Col. W. A. S. Boscawen, and a great-grandson of the first Viscount Falmouth.

Oct. 9 At Wexford, Lieut. Kirwan, 70th foot.

Oct. 21. At Mayne-house, co. Louth, Anne, wife of Berkeley Buckingham Stafford, 3d dau. of Lt.-Col. Tytler, of Edinburgh.

Oct. 27. At Daltrey, near Dublin, Mary, widow of Mr. James Kealy, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Ashe, formerly of Bristol.

Oct. 30. At Cork, James Ludlow Stawell, esq. Mr Stawell was one of the persons selected by the Government for prosecution, in consequence of the part he had taken at some anti-tithe meetings. He had lately inherited great wealth from his uncle, was nearly connected with the families of Bandon and Riversdale, and a candidate for the representation of Kinsale.

Oct. 31. Captain Skinner, of the Escape. He left Howth with the mail for Holyhead, and in the storm of the night was washed overboard. The mate perished in an effort to save him. He had been in the service between Holyhead and Dublin for the last thirty years, and conveyed his late Majesty George IV. to that country, in the year 1821, on board the Lightning, which packet he then commanded. He was a Lieutenant in the Navy, and lost his arm in one of the engagements under the immortal Nelson.

Lately. At Dublin, Lieut. Aldred, commanding the Shamrock revenue vessel.

At Clanmorris, co. Mayo, Lieut. John Donalan, h. p. 66th regt.

At Cork, Major Watkins, 9th foot.

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At Waterford, Sir Simon Newport.

Nov. 4. In Killarney, at the patriarchal age of 90 years, Thomas Hilgrove, esq. formerly of the city of Cork, one of the oldest freemen of that city, but a resident of Killarney for upwards of half a century. In the year 1798, although before used to much exercise, he resolved to sequester himself, and so religiously did he adhere to his strange resolve, that he never since *but twice o'erstepped his threshold.* He enjoyed an uninterrupted course of good health, and all his faculties were unimpaired.

East Indies.—*March* 24. At Barrackpore, Lieut. J. Hale, 7th Inf., eldest son of the Rev. J. Hale.

April 28. At Arnee, Madras, Capt. Perham, 45th foot.

May 18. On board the Triumph, on his way to England, aged 29, Capt. John A. Macdonald, 3rd Light Cav., Madras, second son of late Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, F.R.S. of Exeter, some memoirs of whom were published in the first part of our present volume, pp. 85, 650.

June 15. At Cuddapah, Charles Edward Macdonald, esq. Additional Sub-Collector; brother to the above. This unhappy occurrence owed its rise to the circumstance of a dead pig having been thrown into the mosque; in consequence of which profanation a mob of infuriated Mussulmen assembled. Mr. Macdonald hastened to the spot to endeavour to pacify them, and was there brutally massacred. Of a Naigue and four Sepoys, who voluntarily went to his assistance, the former (a Mussulman) and two Sepoys were also killed, and the other two wounded. Melancholy to relate, his widow (Maria-Agnes) has since followed him to the tomb, after giving birth to a daughter, and leaving three infant orphans.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 24 to Nov. 20, 1832.

Christened.		Buried.							
Males 996	2047	Males 860	1686	Between	2 and 5	187	50 and 60	158
Females 1051		Females 826			5 and 10	104	60 and 70	160
					10 and 20	63	70 and 80	104
					20 and 30	132	80 and 90	54
					30 and 40	146	90 and 100	6
					40 and 50	158	100, 1 ;—103	2

Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....412

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Nov. 28,

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
52 5	29 11	18 8	33 0	34 10	38 5

PRICE OF HOPS, per ewt. Nov. 19,

Kent Bags	7*l.* 0*s.* to 10*l.* 0*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	9*l.* 0*s.* to 11*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*	Kent Pockets	8*l.* 8*s.* to 12*l.* 0*s.*
Essex	6*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 0*s.*	Sussex	6*l.* 6*s.* to 7*l.* 5*s.*
Farnham (fine)	11*l.* 0*s.* to 13*l.* 0*s.*	Essex	6*l.* 6*s.* to 11*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 27,

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*	Lamb	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 26:	
Veal	3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts	2,939 Calves 120
Pork	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Sheep & Lambs	17,460 Pigs 170

COAL MARKET, Nov. 26,

Walls Ends, from 20*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 45*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 62*s.* Mottled, 70*s.* Curd, 72*s.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, *Nov.* 19, 1832.

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 238½.——Ellesmere and Chester, 74.——Grand Junction, 230½.——Kennet and Avon, 26½.——Leeds and Liverpool, 455.——Regent's, 16¾.——Rochdale, 88.——London Dock Stock, 60¾.——St. Katharine's, 74.——West India, 115.——Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 180——Grand Junction Water Works, 59.——West Middlesex, 72¾.——Globe Insurance, 140.——Guardian, 25¾. Hope, 6——Chartered Gas Light, 52.——Imperial Gas, 48.——Phœnix, 5¼ pm.——Independent, 41.——General United, 36.——Canada Land Company, 43.——Reversionary Interest, 121.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26 to November 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	44	52	45	30, 36	foggy	11	47	52	47	29, 57	fair & ain
27	41	50	49	, 34	do. & rain	12	40	45	42	, 67	foggy & do
28	44	56	55	, 20	cloudy & do.	13	37	42	40	, 74	cldy. & do.
29	52	57	47	29, 91	rain	14	47	53	51	, 70	do. & do.
30	43	55	54	30, 10	cloudy	15	47	50	49	, 87	do.
31	48	55	54	, 08	do. & rain	16	41	51	47	30, 21	do.
N.1	53	64	52	29, 60	do.	17	41	47	46	, 33	do. and fair
2	50	59	58	, 70	do. & do.	18	39	43	47	, 10	do.
3	52	56	50	, 74	fair	19	41	47	49	29, 87	do.
4	46	51	39	, 76	do. & cldy.	20	44	52	49	, 70	fair
5	39	44	39	, 73	do.	21	47	50	46	, 51	do.and cldy.
6	46	51	39	30, 20	do.	22	44	51	44	, 78	do. & do.
7	41	47	42	, 33	do.	23	46	55	49	, 90	do.
8	39	44	39	29, 90	cldy. & rain	24	50	56	54	30, 00	cloudy
9	36	42	39	, 87	foggy	25	47	51	47	29, 86	rain & fair
10	42	49	48	, 60	rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Oct. 29, to Nov. 27, 1832, both inclusive.

Oct. and Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	189½	83⅛	84	90⅜	90⅛	92	100¼	16⅛	202	19 21 pm.	——	27 31 pm.
30	189	83	83⅞	90½	90⅛	91⅞	——	16⅛	202	20 21 pm.	81¼	32 30 pm.
31	189¼	83⅛	84	——	90⅛	92	101	16⅛	201½	20 21 pm.	81¼	30 31 pm.
1	——	83⅛	84	——	90¼	92⅛	——	16⅛	202½	20 21 pm.	——	30 31 pm.
2	189½	83¼	84¼	90¼	90⅛	92⅛	100⅛	16⅛	202	20 21 pm.	——	30 31 pm.
3	188¾	83¼	84	90¼	90⅛	92	101	16⅛	——	20 21 pm.	——	30 31 pm.
5	189½	83	84⅛	——	90¼	92⅛	——	16⅛	——	20 21 pm.	——	30 31 pm.
6	189	83	83⅞	90¼	90⅛	92	100⅛	16⅛	202	20 21 pm.	——	30 31 pm.
7	188	83	83⅝	——	90¼	92⅛	100⅛	16⅛	203	20 22 pm.	——	31 30 pm.
8	187½	83	83⅞	——	90¼	91⅞	100⅛	16⅛	——	21 15 pm.	——	30 23 pm.
9	——	82¾	83⅝	90⅛	90⅛	91⅞	——	16⅛	——	14 pm.	——	26 23 pm.
10	187½	82	83⅛	——	90⅛	91⅛	100⅛	16⅛	202	15 14 pm.	——	24 25 pm.
12	187	82⅞	83⅛	——	90¼	91⅞	100⅛	16⅛	——	14 pm.	——	24 25 pm.
13	187	82⅞	83⅛	——	90¼	91⅞	100⅛	16⅛	201½	——	81	24 22 pm.
14	187	82⅞	83⅛	——	90	91⅛	100⅛	16⅛	——	12 9 pm.	——	20 22 pm.
15	——	83¼	83⅛	——	90¼	91⅛	100⅛	16⅛	202½	10 12 pm.	——	21 25 pm.
16	186½	82⅞	83⅛	——	90	91⅛	100⅛	16⅛	——	——	——	24 27 pm.
17	186½	82⅞	83⅛	——	90¼	91⅛	——	16⅛	202½	14 16 pm.	——	26 28 pm.
19	186	82⅞	83⅛	——	89¼	91⅛	99⅞	16⅛	——	16 14 pm.	——	25 24 pm.
20	186	82⅛	83	——	89⅛	91 90⅛	99⅛	16⅛	——	16 15 pm.	——	23 24 pm.
21	——	82⅛	83⅛	——	89⅛	91	99⅛	16⅛	——	15 16 pm.	——	23 24 pm.
22	——	82⅛	83⅛	89⅛	90⅛	91⅛	99⅛	16⅛	201½	——	——	24 26 pm.
23	185½	82	83	89⅛	89⅛	91	99⅛	16⅛	——	16 17 pm.	——	25 26 pm.
24	186	82⅛	83⅛	——	89⅛	91⅛	——	16⅛	202	17 18 pm.	——	26 28 pm.
26	——	82	83⅛	——	89⅛	91	99⅛	16⅛	202	17 pm.	——	27 28 pm.
27	186	82⅛	83⅛	——	89⅛	91	99⅛	16⅛	201½	16 12 pm.	——	26 23 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, Nov. 13, 82.—15, 82¼, 81¼.—17, 82¼.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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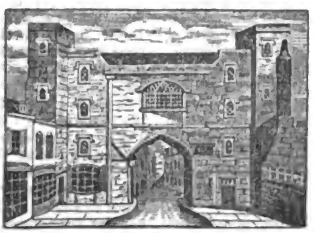

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Urban,—A very interesting paper was lately read [see p. 561] before the Society of Antiquaries, in regard to Dracontian Druidical Remains. These places of worship appear to owe their origin to the Ophitic ones of the Egyptians. One of the largest of these temples, though, up to within these few years, least known, was that of *Carnac* in Britanny. May I be allowed to hazard an opinion as to the probable derivation of that word? Druid is well known to be derived from the Keltic δρυς, an oak, and possibly Stanton Dru or Drew in Dorsetshire has the same origin. The Keltic word δρυς, however, is one and the same as the Teutonic Ac, an oak, —hence Achen, or "the oaks" in Prussia, the present Aix la Chapelle. May not Carnac, therefore, be compounded of "Carn" for Cairn, a rock or large stone, and "Ac" an oak; i. e. "The stone of the Oak" as connected with Druidical worship? H. B.

A Correspondent writes, "In the last number, p. 421, J. G. N. gives an inscription in Little Bradley chancel, which states Anne, widow of Richard Lehunte, to be daughter of *Thomas* Knighton. W. H. LL. has a pedigree of the Soames in which she is said to be daughter of *Francis* Knighton; and, as monumental inscriptions are sometimes erroneous, and he wishes to know more of the Knighton family, he will be much obliged to be referred to a pedigree of that family. The Reviewer in the same number says, that Mr. Carlos is incorrect in spelling the name of Nicholas Ffylio with 2 F's, for the doubled character ff, in ancient writings, expresses nothing more than the capital letter. He is probably not aware that the Welch, from whom this custom must have been adopted, make this difference in the single and double F. The first is sounded like the English V, the second like F,—and it is surely the best plan in spelling names, always to adopt that spelling which the owner of the name usually adopted, otherwise there would be no end to the fancifulness of change.—In the memoir of the Rev. John Lettice, D.D., in the same number, p. 479, it is stated that he married the widow of Dr. Hinckley. For 'the widow' read 'one of the daughters.'

The gold coin lately found at Tarring in Sussex, of which a drawing has been communicated by F. D., is probably, as he says, a specimen of very early British art, previous to those belonging to Cunobeline. Its very rude representations of a head and a horse, are apparently different from those engraved in Ruding; yet, as several of similar designs are there given, we think it is scarcely worth while to delineate its almost unintelligible devices.

In answer to the inquiry of M. H. in June last, *Clericus* states, that Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible was first translated into English, from the large edition of 1730, by Mr. John Colson and the Rev. Samuel D'Oyley, and published in London in three folio volumes, in 1732; ten years after its original appearance at Paris. There does not appear to be any version, as yet, in the Spanish language. To the 4to Edition published by the late Mr. Charles Taylor in 1797, and several times reprinted, the Fragments are added; but the Bibliotheca Sacra of vol. iii. is omitted.

The opinion of our Reviewer (p. 48) is confirmed by the following passage from Sir S. R. Meyrick: "Froissart also speaks of a kind of chapelle de fer, which he calls *chapelet de Montauban*. Thus, describing the page of Charles VI. King of France, when riding with his master, he tells us that he wore 'un chapelet de Montauban, fin, cler, et net, tout d'acier,' —a Montauban hat, fine, clear, and shining, *all of steel*." Inquiry into Antient Armour, vol. ii. p. 100.—We cannot resist appending the remark, that, if this valuable work had contained an Index, in which no such work should be deficient, the above paragragh would not have been left to be noticed by accident.

N. N. R. remarks, that the *Basil* of the Jacobins, alluded to by Mirabeau, (in the letter printed in our vol. C. ii. 389) is no personage "of the Lower Empire," but *Basile*, the silly confidant in Beaumarchais' play of the *Barber of Seville*, who was in a great secret which every body knew.

An inhabitant of the parish of St. Luke's states that "the Dr. Rice, who officiated as minister at Hardy's funeral, see p. 481, is not 'Rector of St. Luke's,' but simply 'Curate;' the former more responsible office being filled by the Rev. Trefusis Lovell, A.M.; who, to his honour, never embroils himself in party politics. As to the phrase which you have quoted, with inverted commas just after, it might, perhaps, have been spared with a due regard to truth. The Rev. Dr. Rice has been curate of the parish many years; but it has only been since the Reform excitement, that he has made himself a political character."

S. will feel obliged by being informed who George Lilly, who is mentioned in Holinshed's Chronicle as the author of a work on Heraldry, was, and whether any of his works are now in existence?

Cuts of the coins communicated by C. and Richmondiensis in our next.

The essay by C. J. S. is declined.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1832.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

OLD CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS AND POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Scopwick Vicarage, Dec. 25.*

IN certain districts of the county of Lincoln, many of the old Christmas customs still prevail. At this season the poor and indigent solicit the charitable aid of their more wealthy neighbours, towards furnishing a few necessary comforts to cheer their hearts at this holy but inclement season. Some present them with coals, others with candles, or corn or bread, or money. It is a benevolent custom, and merits encouragement, although sometimes abused; and may be traced to a very high antiquity in this island; for the Druids, at the same season of the year, sent people round with a branch of the consecrated misletoe, to proclaim in each dwelling a happy new year; in return for which they expected a small gratuity.

In the day-time our ears are saluted with the dissonant screaming of Christmas Carols, which the miserable creatures sing who travel from house to house with the *vessel cup*. This is a name given to a small chest, which incloses an image, intended to represent the sacred person of our Saviour Jesus Christ. Some of these vessels contain two figures of different dimensions, to pourtray the Virgin and the infant Saviour. In either case an apple is introduced covered with gold leaf. It is reputed unlucky to dismiss the singer without a present. The custom is rapidly falling into disuse.

But Christmas Eve is the time of gaiety and good cheer.* The *yule-clog* blazes on the fire; the *yule-candle* burns brightly on the hospitable board, which is amply replenished with an abundance of *yule-cake* cut in slices, toasted and soaked in spicy ale, and mince-pies, decorated with stripes of paste disposed crossways over the upper surface, to represent the rack of the stable in which Christ was born; and the evening usually concludes with some innocent and inspiring game. A portion of the yule-cake must necessarily be reserved for Christmas Day; otherwise, says the superstition, the succeeding year will be unlucky. A similar fatality hangs over the plum-cake provided for this occasion, unless a portion of it be kept till New Year's day. The origin of many of these customs and superstitions may be deduced from similar practices used by the northern nations of Europe in ages far remote. In ancient Scandinavia a most magnificent festival in honour of Thor, commenced at the winter solstice. It was commemorative of the Creation; for, being the longest night in the year, they assigned to it the formation of the world from primeval darkness, and called it *Mother-Night*. The festival was denominated Yule or Yeol. When Christianity superseded the rites of pagan worship, the people expressed the greatest reluctance to relinquish this annual rejoicing. To insure success to their preaching, therefore, the missionaries applied the festival to the nativity of Christ, which hence acquired the name of Yule-feast. The celebration of this idolatrous festival was most sumptuous and splendid; for it was believed that the succeeding season would be fruitful or unproductive, according to the profusion or parsimony which was observed on this occasion. On the eve of the first day, or Mother-night, fires of wood blazed throughout the whole extent of northern Europe;—hence the origin of our Yule-clog. The peace-offerings dedicated to Thor were cakes of fine flour sweetened with honey;—hence our Yule-cake.

* The shepherds to whom Jesus was announced, were told that his advent was *glad tidings of great joy* to all people.

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The ring* used in the solemnization of matrimony is considered the bond of union between the parties; and is directed to be placed by the bridegroom† on the fourth finger of the bride's left hand, because it was a received opinion amongst the ancient anatomists that there existed a direct communication between that finger and the heart. It was a primitive custom with the early Christians, for the father, at the conclusion of the ceremony, to salute the bride with the kiss of peace,—a practice which I have frequently witnessed; and indeed it was indispensable at one period in this country, being positively enjoined, both in the York Missal and the Sarum Manual. The bride cake‡ is composed of many rich and aromatic ingredients, and crowned with an icing made of white sugar and bitter almonds, emblematical of the fluctuations of pleasure and pain which are incidental to the marriage state. On this day the important ceremony of passing small portions of bride-cake through the wedding-ring is ritually performed. The just execution of this idolatrous ceremony is attended to with the most scrupulous exactness. The bride holds the ring between the fore-finger and thumb of her right hand, through which the groom passes each portion of the cake nine times, previously cut by other individuals of the party, into disposable pieces for the purpose. These he delivers in succession to the bride-maids, who seal them up carefully, each in an envelope of fair writing-paper. As amulets of inestimable value, they are distributed amongst the friends of the bride, who seldom neglect to make trial of their virtues. Various are the methods of augury to which they are applied, one only of which shall be mentioned here. If the fair idolatress deposit one of these amulets in the foot of her *left* stocking, when she goes to bed, and place it under her pillow, she will dream of the person who is destined by *fate* to be her partner for life. The first month after marriage is termed the *honey moon;* a phrase derived from a custom practised by the northern nations of Europe, who used to indulge themselves in drinking a liquor made from *honey* for thirty days successively, at the marriage of their chief men.

At the birth of a child, the father receives the congratulations of his friends, and the phrase 'I wish you joy,' is the first salutation he hears after the event takes place. A similar custom was used by the Jews, though linked with many other superstitious observations. It is vulgarly believed that if a child be born with its hands *open*, it is an indication of liberality and benevolence; but if its hands be *closed*, the future individual will assuredly prove a churl. When it is first taken to a neighbour's house, it is presented with *eggs*, the emblem of abundance, and *salt*, the symbol of friendship. The christening is a season of rejoicing; but in some instances which have come under my observation, it is accompanied by a custom which I hope is not exhibited

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* Mr. Brand, in his Popular Antiquities, vol. II. p. 33, has given a citation from Swinbourne's Treatise on Spousals, which carries the use of the ring at weddings back to a very remote period. "The first inventor of rings," says this writer, "was one Prometheus. The workman which made it was Tubal-Cain; and Tubal Cain, by the counsel of our first parent Adam, gave it unto his son, to this end, that therewith he should espouse a wife, like as Abraham delivered unto his servant bracelets and ear-rings of gold."

† "The name of Brydgroom," says Verstegan, "was given to the new-married man, in regard that on the marriage day hee waighteth at the table, and serveth the bryde, and so is the groom of the bryde for that tyme."

‡ Faber, Mys. Cab. vol. II. p. 400, speaking of the Irish goddess Brid, or Bridget, adds a note on the origin of Bride Cake. "Brid," says he, "is the prototype of St. Bride, to whom so many Welsh churches are dedicated; and the deity, from whose name our English word *bride*, a new-married woman, is derived. Brid being the goddess of the covenant which ratified the allegorical marriage of Noah and the Ark, was thence esteemed the tutelary genius of marriage in general. Accordingly, we are informed by Col. Vallancey, that the sacrifice on the confirmation of marriage was by the ancient Irish denominated *Cacu-Brideoige*, or the *Cake of Brid*. It is evident that our modern custom of having a bride-cake, as it is termed, upon the marriage day, originated from this idolatrous rite."

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in any other part of the kingdom. It is the belief of some very simple people that, unless the child cry during the ceremony, it will not live. This silly superstition occasions some poor infants to suffer considerable torture; for their barbarous nurses do not hesitate to pinch their tender flesh, or prick them with pins, to excite the wished-for evidence of their longevity.

The systems of divination, and the tokens of good and evil fortune,* which are still observed, are numerous and curious. If the tail of the first lamb you see in the spring be *towards* you, it denotes misfortune; if otherwise, good luck may be expected throughout the year. The first cuckoo you hear carries with it a similar fatality. Should you have money in your pocket, it is an indication of plenty; but woe to the unhappy wretch who hears this ill-omened bird for the first time with an empty purse! The same thing is observed of the New Moon. The Celts and Goths equally considered the *new* moon a fortunate aspect for commencing any business of importance, whilst the waning of the moon was esteemed unpropitious. It was a custom with the ancient Germans to abide by the decision of their matrons, determined by means of lots and prophecies, as to the most fortunate period for attacking their enemies; subject, however, to that unalterable maxim, that success could not reasonably be anticipated, if they engaged during the waning of the moon.

The species of divination called Rhabdomancy, or setting up a stick to determine which of two paths you shall pursue, I have often witnessed. It was used by the Israelites, and is termed by the prophet Hosea an abomination. We are informed by Ezekiel that Nebuchadnezzar, when consulting the gods about the invasion of Judea, used this species of divination.†

A silver ring made of money which has been offered at the altar is reputed to be a cure for fits; and it is well known that the kings of England were formerly in the habit of consecrating rings with solemn ceremonies on Good Friday for this especial purpose. I have seen many young ladies, and some old ones, turn their chairs three times round, or sit cross-legged, as a charm to ensure good luck at cards; and the advantage of having the choice of chairs at whist is a universally received opinion.

Many are the ceremonies observed by young people who are desirous of prying into futurity to find their destined mates, or to know their future success in the connubial state; and thus they frequently lay a foundation for misery which they carry to the grave. To obtain a sight of her future husband, when a young girl sleeps in a strange bed, she observes the ceremony of tying her garter round the bed-post in nine distinct knots, carefully repeating some potent incantation. Divination by cards or teagrounds is merely used for amusement; but the following process of preparing a magical amulet called "the Dumb Cake," which equals any diabolical incantation of ancient times, is still practised by many an anxious female with strong assurances of success. Three unmarried girls are necessary for the due performance of this rite, who must be pure unspotted virgins; because *three* is a number sacred in such ceremonies.

Terque senem flamma, ter aqua, ter sulphure lustrat—

and the charm was expected to fail if any levity was displayed during the process. This trio search for a virgin egg, and having found one, they take flour, salt, water, and all other ingredients to form a cake; which they unitedly mix with the same spoon, unitedly place in the oven, and when baked unitedly take it thence. It is then divided into three equal portions, and each taking one, they proceed in solemn silence to occupy the same bed; and placing each part under their

* A seaman belonging to one of the Grimsby Greenland whalers, applied to my servant the night before the vessel sailed on her destination, for a small branch of *wicken-tree*, several of which grew in my garden, as a preservative against witchcraft. It being dark, the boy gave him by mistake a bough of sycamore; and the trees being not yet in leaf, the error remained undetected, and the poor fellow bore away his magic branch in triumph, and in full confidence of its virtues. It so happened that the voyage was more than commonly successful, which was attributed solely to some supernatural influence inherent in the wicken bough.

† Hos. iv. 12. Ezek. xxi. 19, 20.

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respective pillows, they disrobe themselves and walk backwards into bed. Should either of the parties laugh, or utter a single syllable during the whole process, the charm is broken. This cake is intended to produce pleasant dreams, in which the future husband of each damsel will manifest himself to her enraptured view, arrayed in all the manly charms of a youthful bridegroom.

The dread of apparitions is a prolific source of distress and misery to which our nature is subject *; but it is now happily, together with the reputed power of witches to injure and torment the human species, almost exploded. The most superstitious of the people are, at this enlightened period, little affected by those fears which in the seventeenth century agitated all ranks and descriptions of men. I must not omit to mention, however, that a most terrific source of alarm still retains its influence over the superstitious in some parts of this county, in the visionary Death-Cart. Before the demise of any individual, this tremendous machine is heard to rattle along the streets like a whirlwind. Every heart beats with dismal apprehension at the ominous sound. The father of a family feels an involuntary shudder pervade his frame; children hide their faces in the mother's lap, who herself exhibits too many evident symptoms of alarm to afford any comfort to her terrified offspring; while the more experienced, with a significant shake of the head, exclaim, "Ah poor ——! he 'll die before morning!" referring to some person whose indisposition is known; and each endeavours to avert the omen from himself by fixing the application on his neighbour; although he secretly fears, at the same time, that the affliction will assuredly fall on some devoted member of his own family.

To neutralize the evil influence of witchcraft, we still find seamen, stable boys, and others, using the efficacious horse-shoe; and when good housewives put their cream into the churn, they sometimes cast a handful of salt into the fire for the same purpose. Some people, after eating boiled eggs, will break the shells to prevent the witches from converting them into boats, because an ancient superstition gave to these unhappy beings the power of crossing the sea in egg-shells. Hac pertinet ovorum, ut exsorbuerit quisque calices protinus frangi, aut eosdem cochlearibus perforari. (Pliny.) Why the preference was given to egg-shells is rather equivocal, when an oyster or a muscle shell would have been at hand to constitute a much more plausible and imperishable vehicle.

Such and so various are the superstions with which a short and precarious life is embittered; and by such empty practices do timid mortals amuse and terrify themselves. They serve, however, to remind us of the imperfection of our nature, unable by its own unassisted exertions to disentangle itself from the grovelling weaknesses of matter,—to avert the evils of a probationary state, or to govern or control effectually the passions and affections of the mind.

Yours, &c. GEO. OLIVER.

CHARACTER OF AN ANTIQUARY.

AN Antiquary is one that is always in a minority, because he values most

* I recollect being told, while collecting materials for my History of Beverley, that it is not many years since the inhabitants of that ancient town hesitated to pass down Gallows Lane after a certain hour in the evening, under a dread of meeting the *bogles* (Brit. *bwgwly*, to terrify), or ghosts of criminals who had been executed in that place; and old people remember when the whole town was thrown into confusion and alarm by the apparition of a venerable looking man which appeared nightly in a house called Courtney's house; and was reputed to have been murdered, and his bones laid in unconsecrated ground. The house remained long unoccupied, and might have continued so to the present day for aught I know, had not the ghost been laid in the Red Sea. The house in Vicar Lane, now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Gilby, is said to have been formerly haunted by a groom who came to an untimely end, by what means I know not; but his skull being found in the dunghill, all attempts to remove it were unavailing: in what place soever it was deposited, the next morning it was seen amidst the manure. It was once taken away in a cart, but the vehicle was overturned, and the skull replaced, nobody knew how. This was a source of great trouble and vexation to the town; but the legend does not say how this tenacious cranium was finally disposed of, or by what process the unearthly visitant was at length expelled from his usual haunts.

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what the world at large despises.* In new things he sees only antiquity deteriorated; but in old things he finds constant novelties. He chooses his books as others do their wines, the older the better, and practises the maxim of 'age before honesty,' with perfect consistency. He is, however, a great imposer on elderly ladies, for while they think he is partial to their conversation, he only seeks it for the sake of gaining some particulars about the last generation. He chooses his wife as one would choose a prize-fighter, for her *arms;* and let her relations beware of him, for sooner or later they are sure to be impaled or quartered. The coat he sets most store by, is not the one he wears, but the one he bears. If he be sometimes sorrowful, at least he is never crest-fallen; he would barter his very hat for a cap of maintenance, and esteems the staunchest friends to be supporters. He has but one moral precept to direct his conduct, and that is his family motto. He dwells so much among *piscinæ* and stalls, that naturalists are at a loss whether to class him among fishes or horses; and, moreover, he is so assiduous at sales, that he would make a good mariner, especially as he can make the most of old canvas. In literature he reverses the idea of perfectibility of mind, which others look forward to, but he looks backward for; thus he esteems Homer the founder of poetry, and Pope its confounder. In his opinion all our lyrical writers are flat men, when contrasted with Flatman; even the beau monde has no charms for him compared with Beaumont; and when he was told what a strange part Alexander Fletcher had acted, he said that was not the name of the dramatist. He reads no modern production but the Pleasures of Memory, and that only for the sake of its title. When some one remarked that Johnson had laid the foundation of a durable fame, he immediately replied that old Ben was brought up a bricklayer. He once declined viewing a beautiful prospect, because it obliged him to look forwards. Hope he never indulges in, for the same reason; except in expectation of meeting with an *editio princeps*. As for his diet, old bones are meat and drink to him. So many of his books are worm-eaten, that he ought to have a constant presentiment of his own end. He demurs to the maxim of *whatever is, is right;* for nothing is right with him but what has been, so that he is the true *laudator temporis acti*. He thinks nothing truly British but what is derived from the ancient Britons; the cloth his coat is made of is genuine Saxon; and his favourite walk is along the streets of St. Clement Danes. In politics he differs entirely from the Reformers, for he knows of no repair but repairing to the auction room; and as for the Conservatives, he considers them a great deal too new, and mere supplanters of the wisdom of our ancestors. He never would sit for his portrait, because none of the old masters could be got to do it. He wears a Tompion repeater, the wheels of which want filing up sadly, but he will not have it touched, so that it is always too fast or too slow, and thus he arrives at the Bank before the doors are open, and does not come to dinner till the cloth is removed, by which tardiness, however, he just contrives to get his dessert.

When he goes a-travelling, it is either among the Bas-Bretons or the Highlanders, because they retain their primitive customs. As a specimen of his housekeeping, his library is better furnished with plates than his kitchen. His charities partake of his ruling passion, for he only relieves elderly beggars, and tells the young ones that their turn will come twenty years hence. It must not be forgotten that he is an advocate for annual parliaments, not on the ground of their being the best, but because they prevailed in former times. He always sends his parcels by the waggon, because it is the oldest conveyance, so that they generally arrive late; and whenever the wheels of a coach happen to take fire, he remarks that the packhorse's shoes never did so. He looks out the names of places in Saxton's Atlas, and his ideas of the situation of Europe are founded on the treaty of Westphalia. He is a sworn enemy to novels, for their name's sake, but tolerates the Waverley ones, because they carry the reader back to the olden time. He wishes, however,

* This jeu d'esprit will probably amuse our readers, as they are able to enter into it. No personality whatever is intended; the author is himself one of the number.—Edit.

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to substitute the Mort d'Arthur, Don Belianis, Valentine and Orson, Tristan, and the Paladins, in their stead. But with all these predilections for age, he cannot feel reconciled to growing old himself, nor was he so consistent as to marry an old wife. Although he idolizes Time, yet Time is ungrateful, and treats him with as little respect as he shows to such as profess to kill him. His great hope is, to have a niche in the House of Praise (as Davenant calls it), for Pope's Temple of Fame is much too modern for him. Therefore, let him contract with the tomb-sculptor, and the biographical dictionary maker, and so render assurance doubly sure. As we wish him well, we will propose *vivit post funera virtus* for his escutcheon, and as for his volumes, our kindest wish shall be, *ut levis sit pulvis*, which we will do our best to fulfil. CYDWELI.

A Comparative View of the Representation of the House of Commons, and the Number of Members returned for the several Counties in England and Wales, BEFORE *and* SINCE *the Reform Act, 2 Wm. IV. c. 45, as divided into the several Circuits.*

	BEFORE.		SINCE.		
	Counties.	Cities & Boroughs.	Counties.	Old Cities & Boro's.	New Boroughs.
I. WESTERN.					
Hants	2	18	4	12	0
Isle of Wight	0	6	1	2	0
Wilts.	2	32	4	14	0
Dorset	2	18	3	11	0
Devon.	2	24	4	16	2
Cornwall.	2	40	4	10	0
Somerset.....	2	16	4	10	1
	166		102		
II. NORTHERN.					
York..	4	28	6	20	11
Durham.	2	2	4	2	4
Northumb. ...	2	6	4	5	1
Cumberland .	2	4	4	4	1
Westmorland	2	2	2	0	1
Lancashire ..	2	12	4	9	13
	68		95		
III. OXFORD.					
Berks	2	7	3	6	0
Oxford	2	7	3	6	0
Hereford.	2	6	3	4	0
Salop.	2	10	4	8	0
Gloucester ...	2	6	4	6	3
Monmouth ...	2	1	2	1	0
Stafford.	2	8	4	8	5
Worcester. ...	2	7	4	6	2
	68		82		

	BEFORE.		SINCE.		
IV. HOME.					
Hertford.....	2	4	3	4	0
Essex	2	6	4	6	0
Kent	2	8	4	6	3
Sussex	2	18	4	9	2
Surrey.	2	12	4	5	2
	58		56		
V. NORFOLK.					
Bucks	2	12	3	8	0
Bedford.	2	2	2	2	0
Huntingdon. .	2	2	2	2	0
Cambridge ...	2	4	3	4	0
Norfolk.	2	10	4	8	0
Suffolk	2	14	4	7	0
	56		49		
VI. MIDLAND.					
Northampton.	2	7	4	4	0
Rutland.....	2	0	2	0	0
Lincoln.	2	10	4	9	0
Nottingham. .	2	6	4	6	0
Derby	2	2	4	2	0
Leicester.....	2	2	4	2	0
Warwick.	2	4	4	4	2
	45		55		
Middlesex. ...	2	6	2	6	6
Chester.	2	2	4	2	4
	12		24		
CINQUE PORTS.					
Dover		2	...	2	0
Hastings		2	...	2	0
Sandwich		2	...	2	0
Hythe		2	...	1	0
Romney		2	...	0	0
Rye		2	...	1	0
Winchelsea		2	...	0	0
Seaford.		2	...	0	0
	16		8		
WALES.					
Anglesea. ...	1	1	1	1	0
Brecknock ...	1	1	1	1	0
Cardigan	1	1	1	1	0
Carmarthen. .	1	1	2	1	0
Carnarvon. ...	1	1	1	1	0
Denbigh	1	1	2	1	0
Flint	1	1	1	1	0
Glamorgan ...	1	1	2	1	2
Merioneth. ...	1	0	1	0	2
Montgomery.	1	1	1	1	0
Pembroke. . .	1	2	1	2	0
Radnor	1	1	1	1	0
	24		29		

Recapitulation.

England and Wales.....	513	500
Scotland.....	45	53
Ireland.....	100	105
Total	658	658

Dorchester. E. B.

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NUNNERY IN THE ISLAND OF IONA.

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Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

THE very laudable spirit which at present animates our antiquaries and admirers of architectural antiquities, cannot be too highly applauded. The fine remains of former splendour, now in rapid decay, are not interesting from their age and beauty only, but are venerable from their association with the most important events in British history, and have become as it were national property. None, therefore, but the most unthinking and tasteless Goths can be indifferent to the propriety of taking all means for the preservation of the (miscalled) *Gothic* structures, reared by our pious, warlike, and hospitable ancestors;—structures, more from the shameless ravages of man, than the slow effects of time, almost daily becoming reduced in number, or materially dilapidated.

When I see what is doing in England, I cannot but regret the totally neglected state in which the remaining buildings of one of the most celebrated religious establishments of Europe are now left; where, if the design is less grand and imposing than in many other similar edifices, there are yet many curious architectural details and monumental peculiarities. I allude to the ruins in the famous island of Iona, now a fashionable resort of thousands who annually visit the Highlands and adjacent unparalleled isle of Staffa.

A steam-boat twice a week during summer conveys tourists from all quarters, to view these interesting islands, and they are shown over the ruins by the old schoolmaster, in the usual manner of such ciceroni.

But in what state are these venerable remains? The Cathedral and Nunnery, with their surrounding chapels and dwelling-houses, are left exposed to all sorts of pollution, without a sufficient fence, to prevent even the cattle from wandering through the burial-ground, or lodging in the aisles and other recesses. The enthusiastic exclamation of Dr. Johnson when he visited this celebrated place, shows how strongly he felt on beholding the ruins of Columkil, and they cannot fail to make a similar impression on all reflecting minds. How much is it then to be lamented, that such shameful spoliation should be committed on the impressive memorials of former ages!

The large marble altar has long since disappeared, and only as much of the monument of the Abbat Mackinnon which stood near it remains, as will serve to show its former elegance. The four beautifully sculptured lions on which the figure rested, were successively stolen, but fortunately the party were discovered in the act of carrying off the last one. The vile thieves were deprived of their booty, and the schoolmaster has since very prudently concealed the relic under his own bed, along with the remaining two Clachan brath, or stones of destiny, which so long attracted the attention of devotees.

The propensity to carry off fragments of antiquity is deplorable; and true and honest antiquaries must have often been grieved to view collections of stained glass, carved wood, sculptured stone, and similar relics, which had been shamelessly and sacrilegiously torn from churches and sepulchral monuments.

I could perceive the marks of recent fracture in several parts of the ruins at Iona, and having had the beautifully sculptured cross of Mackinnon, now prostrate, turned over, a large piece was found to have been lately detached! It is lamentable to witness this worse than Gothic, barbarous, and wanton destruction of a hallowed fane, without an effort to prevent any further desecration.

The Barons of Exchequer in Scotland have with much propriety been permitted to repair some of the principal structures which escaped destruction from the misdirected zeal of the reformers, as Holyrood and Dunfermline abbey churches, Elgin cathedral, &c. If it is becoming to preserve such edifices, because within their walls some of the royal line have been interred, we should think national honour was somewhat concerned in keeping, at least in decency, a place where no less than 48 Scotish kings were buried, besides many French, Norwegian, and Irish monarchs! But, alas! so little respect is now paid to this regal cemetery, that last year I found there had been an interment in the very spot, where the body of a poor cottager was laid to moulder and mix with the dust of a long and glorious line of kings! Principal Baird,

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who lately visited the island, felt much concerned when he beheld the fallen grandeur of Iona, and expressed a strong desire to have something done to remove this national reproach; and I have been informed that the Duke of Argyle, to whom the island belongs, is intending to take measures for the future preservation of the ruins. I trust they will not be long delayed.

It is to be regretted that when one of the auxiliary churches was lately ordered to be built here by Government, the chapel of St. Oran, a building in the Saxon or Norman style, and the oldest in the island, the walls of which are still (as indeed is the case with most of the others) sound and entire, was not selected as the place of worship.

The nunnery is going rapidly to decay. I send you a view looking eastward of the chapel. Part of the vaulted roof fell in some time ago, and the excavations and discoveries which the public were led to believe had been made by Mr. Rae Wilson, consisted in nothing more than the removal of the rubbish, and re-exposure of the monumental slab-stones. That this gentleman was here, however, we are led to know by seeing one of the chancel columns disfigured by his name in large letters, scraped out with a nail! I myself discovered what has hitherto, I believe, escaped the research of antiquaries. I found a causeway, and traced it to a remarkable collection of stones, which I am convinced are the remains of the celebrated place of Druidical worship. Near them stands what is ignorantly called St. Columba's first burial place; but it has been really a trilithon, the impost of which measures 8 feet by 2. Columba, it would appear, did not expel the Druids entirely. It is known he had a great respect for the order, and even became their intercessor at the Irish council of Drumceat, where their proscription was meditated. Claodh nau Druinish, "the Druids' burial place," is still to be seen in Iona, and the pretty green spot was ever held inviolable, until of late when the adjoining tenant actually dug the pits for preserving his potatoes in it; removing the fragments of bodies which came in his way! Exploring here, I dug out part of a human skull, which may be looked on as a genuine Druidical relic.

Should any reparation be attempted in this remote "isle of the waves," it is to be hoped it will be done with a better feeling than at Elgin, where the stairs of the tower were renewed with the fine monumental slab-stones, on some of which I read the mutilated fragments of black-letter inscriptions!

Yours, &c. JAMES LOGAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 6.*

A WALK in a burial-ground, where the dust of generations who once filled this busy world like ourselves, who were equally agitated by passions,—equally interested in passing events, and struggled as arduously for the things of this world as present living mortals,—is undistinguishably mixed with its parent earth, affords abundant matter for serious reflection. Few can visit the place in which are deposited the remains of those beings who in their time performed that part in creation which we are now fulfilling, without finding his vanity reproved; and the impressive monuments which are raised by survivors to perpetuate the memory of the departed, can seldom fail to awaken feelings melancholy, and well calculated to check the pride of human nature.

The rude cairn or barrow of the Celt was as sincere a tribute to departed worth, as the most elaborate shrine of succeeding ages,—nay, there may be motives for erecting the sumptuous monument, which did not affect the early inhabitant of the land, who perhaps had not the feeling which dictates the ill-deserved eulogium and mendacious epitaph. There is, however, a natural wish to rear some memorial of a departed friend or dear relation,—it is, except the cherished feelings of respect or veneration, the last tribute which can be paid, and it transmits to posterity both the virtues of the dead and the piety of the living.

There is, moreover, amusement as well as instruction, in looking over a churchyard, and observing the various styles in which the inscriptions are composed. They are, to be sure, generally in accordance with the prevailing taste of the period in which they are composed; but there is a variety which shows the different feelings which affected the parties by whom the epitaphs were composed or

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selected; for we have heard of persons who were professional preparers of inscriptions for tombstones. Some contain grave Christian reflections, and appropriate scriptural quotations: others contain the worldly and unintellectual commendations, and extravagant eulogiums of carnal minds. Some have only inscribed a modest record of the life and death of the dweller of the narrow house, and others are profuse in fulsome praise.

I believe there have been several collections of epitaphs, and certainly they form an amusing repertory of sepulchral information. If you think a leaf of your Magazine may be devoted to so unimportant a purpose as the preservation of a few, chiefly remarkable for their quaintness, from my note-book, they are very much at your service.

In the churchyard of Glasgow Cathedral is a monument, erected against the wall, where two columns, of rather a non-descript order, support a cornice and entablature, ornamented, as well as the basement, with thistles, quatrefoils, &c. and on a central tablet is the following inscription:

1612,
M. P. L.
Stay, passenger, and vu ye stone,
For under it lyes such a one;
Who cured many while he lived,
So gracious, he no man grieved;
Yea, when his physick's force oft failed,
His pleasant purpose then prevailed.
For of his God he got the grace
To live in mirth, and die in peace.
Heaven has his soul, his corps this stone,
Sigh passenger, and so begone.

In the churchyard of Echt, a parish in Aberdeenshire, is a small slab, on which we read that William Westland in Balblairs died in 1779, aged 68; and

What he possess'd he did honestly acquire,
To have this stone was part of his desire,
The which his widow, Margaret Riddel, grants,
And hopes that he is number'd with the saints.

In the burial-ground at Turriff we find the following lines:

Under this stone I lye, who never
In life disturb'd my friend or brother.
My dust unmolested shall here rest in quiet,
Or no rest to those who presume to gainsay it.

On a slab in the old ruined church of Kearn is the following singular inscription in relief:

Afor . yis . lyis . Elspet . Dauye . spous . to . Georg . Fasyid . quha . departit . yis . lyf . ye . zeir . of . God . 1 . 6 . 0 . 5 . vith . James . and . Robert . thair . sonis . and . Jane . lefis . as . pleisis . God . yar . dochter . and . thinkis . heir . to . ly . meself . be . ye . grace . of . God . and . Elspet . Forbes . nov . me . present . spous . dochter . to . Duncan . Forbes . in . Blairfoul.

This other I have seen at Dunottar:

Our life is but a winter day:
Some only breakfast and away,
While others do to dinner stay.
Large is his debt who lingers out the day;
Those who go soonest have the least to pay.

Yours, &c. JAMES LOGAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Richmond, Yorkshire.*

THERE has lately come into my hands the original "Liber Quotidianus," or Daily Wardrobe Account of the 14th year of King Edward the Second, A.D. 1320-21. Every part of its contents is highly interesting to the inquirer into the habits and manners of our forefathers, and the state of society at that period: but it also contains numerous entries, which are still more generally important in a historical point of view. A few of these will be the subject of my present communication.

And first, as to the Monarch's accomplished but unprincipled favourite, GAVASTON. We read in Mackintosh's History that, having fallen into the hands of the associate nobles, his head was struck off on the 19th June, 1312; and Turner further relates, that "some friars coming from *Oxford*, removed the body to be buried in that city." The latter statement, however, seems to be contradicted, or at least overruled, by two items in the account, which at the same time strongly pourtray Edward's affection for the memory of his early companion: the one records, that on the 14th August, 1320, mass was said "in the King's presence in the chapel of *Langley* for the soul of Sir P. de Gavaston;" and the other, that on the same day two pieces of Lucca cloth were spread "on the tomb of Sir P. de Gavaston in the Church of the Preaching Friars of *Langley*."

In Sir Walter Scott's History of

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Scotland, the year 1324 is fixed as the date of EDWARD BALIOL's first appearance at the English court. A friendly connexion must, however, have existed for some years previously, as on the 20th January, 1321, he receives a sum of fourscore marks (iiij^{xx}. mr.) "on account of arrears of his pension granted to him by the King in aid of his maintenance." The circumstance gives but a mean idea of the finances of both parties.

About the middle of June 1320, the King, accompanied by his court, set out on an excursion into France. On the 8th July he appears to have held a magnificent feast at Amiens, where he enjoyed his favourite amusement of boating on the river Somme. Thence he returns by Abbeville to Whitsand, where he seems to have taken shipping to cross the Channel about the 24th July.

On the 14th Dec. Guido Almavini, a Serjeant at Arms, is sent with others of the royal household to take seizin in the King's name of the *lands of Gower* in Wales, which was followed by the rising of the Barons, and the temporary expulsion of the Despensers. He remains in possession until the 13th May, 1321, when he is taken prisoner by the insurgent nobles.

There are numerous entries relating to *Sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere*, the Lord of Leedes Castle, who appears to have stood very high in Edward's confidence. He was not only appointed Constable of Dover Castle, but also sent with the Bishop of St. David's and Robert Baldock, on the 11th Feb. 1321, to treat with the Scots at Bambrough Castle. There are also descriptive entries of the splendid pieces of plate presented to him, to the Earl of Richmond, the younger Despenser, &c. as new year's gifts from the King.

Under the head of "Nuncii Garderobæ," we find a full list of the persons to whom WRITS OF SUMMONS were sent on the 18th May, 1321, to attend at the ensuing Parliament:—they are classed in ten districts (besides London), to each of which a separate messenger is sent, who is also the bearer of the *writs for elections* to the Sheriffs of the counties comprised in his district.

There are likewise the expenses and other memoranda relating to embassies and messengers sent to the courts of the Pope and the Kings of France and Scotland; and the costs of repairing, victualling, and manning the King's castles at Carlisle, Bambrough, Knaresbrough, &c.

Among the miscellaneous payments may be noticed a present of 20*s.* to John Albon, a painter (pictori) at Windsor;—rewards given on various occasions to the minstrels of different noblemen for performing their minstrelsy in the King's chamber;—and several suspicious looking presents to females, and to divers persons for guiding his Majesty home on his nocturnal rambles ("in itin'ibus suis noctanter,") which almost seem to confirm Froissart's insinuations. We must not, however, omit to notice a payment of 79 pennies to as many diseased poor persons, who received the King's blessing at various times during the year; which is perhaps one of the earliest notices of the King of England *touching for the evil* subsequently to the Norman conquest.

The King's falconry and hunting establishment occupy several pages, and are recorded with a minuteness of detail. The Catalogue of the royal plate and jewels is very long and splendid, and enumerates many singular articles.

This curious record retains its original binding of calf-skin dressed with the hair on; it is quite perfect; and from the variation of ink, &c. in the successive entries, and other points, there can be no doubt of its authentic originality. J. G.

Mr. URBAN,

SOME time ago I communicated to you certain observations concerning the line of *Offa's Dyke*, between Tiddenham or Beachley passage, near Chepstow, and its remaining progress, until it reaches Old Radnor, on the other side of the Wye, whence its line to the Dee is satisfactorily ascertained. A piece of it has been always traditionally understood to be extant at St. Briavel's, and there I accordingly commenced my research.

The line of the Dyke from its commencement to its termination, is stated, according to the compass directions in Nicholson's map, to have proceeded from south to north, through Knighton, Montgomery, Pool (thence crossing the Severn), by Llangollen and Mold, to Holywell, that is [illegible],

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to their vicinities. Of course, the only desideratum is, its progress from Tiddenham, co. Gloucester, to Old Radnor, and to part of this desideratum my explorations apply.

I began, according to local directions, at a part of the *new* road, which leads from St. Briavel's to Monmouth, because such new road bisects the Dyke, between a coppice wood called Margaret's Grove on the south-east, and Littlewood, another cover, part of a long one skirting the Wye, north-west, on the opposite side.

I made my first investigation in a south-east direction. On that side, the causeway of the Dyke, partly levelled by art, at the outset, forms the boundary between Margaret's Grove, above mentioned, and a piece of arable land on the western (or Welch side), called *Cumbers* (Qy ? Cambers) land. One half of it lengthways was, I was told, levelled about forty years ago, and the earth scattered about the field. Within the wood, it appears (as described by Mr. Gough, in North Wales) an elevated causeway, in places from ten to twelve feet high, and thirty or forty feet broad. I followed his portion to its termination in a bog, but could not discover any further traces. Taking, however, the strait line south-east, (the direction of Tiddenham), it apparently went from Margaret's Grove across Drypiece, and fields belonging to Lyndhurst-farm, to a place in St. Briavel's, called *Cold Harbour*, a denomination of most remote ancientry, and indicative of archæological locality. Thither I proceeded, and found it a bleak place, which I could only *infer* might have been a British settlement, but without barrows, or any other *indicia* (which, as the spot was inclosed common, may be nothing) than roads running in all directions. I followed that which went south-east; and saw about two miles off, in a straight line, a farm-house, called Maget, pronounced Majet. Here there is a Roman camp, and from thence to the passage where the Dyke begins, may be, as I was told, five or six miles.

My second exploration was in the opposite direction, viz. the north-east, through Littlewood or the Fence. I there found it in high perfection; an elevated ridge or causeway, with a ditch on each side. The coppice wood was so thick, and the probable aspect that which might bring me through the whole skirt of cover, that leads to Redbrook in Newland, four or five miles off; so that, afraid of blows on my eyes, from the boughs, and the fatigue of jumping over some of them, and pushing others aside, I was obliged, through gouty feebleness, to relinquish my chase in about a quarter of a mile. If I had had my horse brought down to the road, whence I started, I would have gone to the woodward of George Rooke, esq. who owns the estate, and acquired such information as I could have gained from him, relative to its further progress; but I was so knocked up as to be barely able to regain the village.

At my son's (the Curate of St. Briavel's) I found a work in four volumes, 4to, entitled "Lewis's Topographical Dictionary." It is there said, under the article Colford, that "vestiges of King Offa's dyke may be distinctly traced in some parts of the town." But, according to the maps, Coleford lies too far eastward. I applied the compass upon first mounting the Dyke, and found its line to be N.N.W. and upon further advance N.W. According to Sir Robert Atkins's map, its progress is directly north, as it is in that of Nicholson, upon the other side of the Wye.

There is no trace of its known Welch accompaniment, Watt's Dyke, the ground between being neutral; but it is skirted at unequal distances by the old road from St. Briavel's to Monmouth, now stopped up. Both the dyke and road are elevated beyond inundation from the Wye.

The Chroniclers who mention Offa's Dyke, describe it as merely a boundary between the dominion of the Welch and the kingdom of Mercia; but either there was *another Offa's Dyke*, or this before us had the following origin. Matthew Paris has written the Life of Offa, and he says that Offa had defeated the three kings of the Northumbrian, Southern, and Western Saxons at Benson, so severely, that they and their remaining men were obliged to take refuge in a "certain municipium" [presumably Wallingford]. There Offa blockaded them, with the intention of starving them into surrender; but it appears that he did not relieve his guards, for on the third night following (a very dark one) the wearied besiegers went to

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rest, and the prisoners escaped. They did not stop until they had reached the confines of Wales. Soliciting the aid of Marmodius, king of that country, they persuaded him to think that Offa, like Polyphemus, only intended to eat him last, and he received the fugitives, because he thought that their troops augmented his own forces. Offa sent messengers to demand his prisoners, but they represented to Marmodius, that he (Offa) was "only a wolf in sheep's clothing." A supercilious answer was accordingly returned. Offa thereupon seized and garrisoned all the forts and towns of the fugitives; soon afterwards a day and place were appointed for a pitched battle between them. Night put an end to it without victory on either side. The time was the end of Advent, just before Christmas; and Marmodius, deceiving Offa with flattery and appeals to his religious feelings, solicited an armistice. Offa, wishing his horses and servants to be refreshed, and his wounded to be cured, assented. But, neither army being willing to separate far from each other, Offa, with the assent of both armies, drew between them a long and deep ditch, with a very high rampart towards the Welch, lest he should be anticipated by sudden irruptions of his deceitful enemies; and that he might perform the offices due to the Christmas solemnity, he built on the spot "a small church," both which *dyke* and *church* occupied the time of only twelve days. To perpetuate the memory of this event, says Matthew Paris, "fossa illa *Offa* dicitur, et ecclesia *Offekirk* usque in hodiernum diem appellatur," i. e. that ditch is called *Offa's*, and the church *Offekirk*, to this very day.* [Now the only *Offchurch* known, at present, lies in Warwickshire; and at a palace there of Offa's, Fremund his son was born.† It will soon be seen, that the *Dyke* and *Offekirk* alluded to by Matthew Paris, lay in the confines of Wales. But to proceed.]

Marmodius took advantage of the armistice, and collected all the forces possible. On Christmas-day Offa's army indulged in the festivities of the season, and became careless and incautious. On the following night (St. Stephen's day, Dec. 26), a dark one, Marmodius and his allies, by the aid of the neighbouring rustics, silently filled up the ditch, and levelled the rampart to the length of a bow-shot. At break of day, they rushed on at this breach, and taking Offa by surprise, completely routed his army. Bad weather and a heavy snow following, and the country being marshy, the Welch did not pursue, and Offa returned to his own country. He did not suffer them to get head by long delays, but again led a very strong army, equipped fully, and abundantly provisioned, *into the confines of Wales*, and there cooped up his enemies in a defile (in arcto), and they, thinking the place where they had triumphantly passed the Dyke, would be fortunate, fought a great battle, and by retreating to their lurking places, and frequent desultory attacks, often repulsed him. Offa, at length enraged, headed his troops, formed them into a wedge, as Matthew Paris calls "cornu militare in modum pyramidis," and completely defeated them. The result which followed was the massacre of all the Welch males, not sparing infants. On the morrow of this victory (which was gained in the year 675), Offa ordered the bodies of the noble and higher ranks to be honourably buried, and those of them and the common people which were so mutilated that they could not be distinguished, to be interred in that very breach of the dike which they had made, and the rampart to be again thrown up—to prevent desecration by wild beasts, and contagion of the atmosphere. This is all that Matthew says of an *Offa's Dyke*, and adds, that he was the first of our Kings who made his progresses, preceded by trumpeters, to show his power and excite fear.‡ That Matthew's Offa's Dyke, "a mere boundary between two armies," could not be the lengthy one now known, is plain; yet it appears from other authors, that they assume the present dyke to have been the one through which Marmodius and his allies made the breach, and that the last grand battle was fought near Rhyddlan Marsh§ in Denbighshire, the bathing-place of Abergeley standing upon the edge of it. But if Offa

* M. Paris, 974, 975.

† Gough.

‡ P. 987.

§ Nicholson's Cambrian Traveller, p. 455.

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discontinued his dyke near Treuddyn in Flintshire, Rhyddlan lies, according to the map, ten miles to the westward.

I now proceed to the Castle of St. Briavel's.

In Mr. Duffus Hardy's extracts from the Records, relative to the migratory progresses of King John, it will be seen that he often came to St. Briavel's. No inhabitants of that village ever saw the Archæologia; but the keeper of the castle informed me, from tradition, that *John's wife* resided there. Whether we are to understand by this, Isabel daughter to Robert Earl of Gloucester, his divorced wife, or Isabel of Angoulême, his second wife, I know not. The most remarkable feature about the castle, is a large room, which in many parts resembles the old House of Lords* at Westminster, especially the lowest view, where the site of the throne is denoted at the upper end by a recess in the wall, still to be seen at St. Briavel's, with the remains of an oriel window on one side. Before this part of the castle could be entered, there were not only two flanking towers to be carried; but a large one beyond, now dilapidated, and built on to them, besides which there was a keep, that fell down some years ago, and was entered by its own postern gate [of these hereafter]. A funnel chimney-piece, surmounted by an octagon shaft, emitting the smoke through side apertures, and crowned by a conical top, crested with the warder's horn, still remain. The passages and stair-cases worked in the walls of the entrance towers, and leading to the several rooms, are intricate and curious.

The circumference of the castle, nearly of horse-shoe fashion, is very small, and the exterior of the outer wall does not appear to have ever had demi-bastions or towers, as in castles of the 14th century; but to have had a small area, crammed with buildings. Thus it resembled in principle many Cyclopean fortresses, which were small, that they might be defended without the necessity of a large garrison. There was no straight piece of road upon military principles which led to the draw-bridge, no more than in many other Norman castles, because the houses and high mounds around it could be advantageously occupied, and impede caption of the castle by suddenly surrounding it. The windowy parts have, as is usual, a projecting terrace of earth, and face a steep ascent; on the other sides, where the ground is level, there is only dead wall and a wet moat. The great power of resistance appears here, as at Abergavenny, and other similar castles, to have been placed in the gate-house. There were, as before observed, not only two powerful semicircular towers flanking the entrance, but these towers had a large adjoining building in the form of an oblong square tower behind them. Thus it appears to have been intended that fewer men should have been necessary to protect it, and more be spared to man the exterior wall. The moat is very deep, constantly fed by a spring *in the moat itself*;—of course, not to be diverted without previously subduing the garrison; and action on the wall, through either the ram, sapping, or scaling, must have been (from the steep bank and rocky foundation) a work implying great waste of life in the attempt; although battering in breach in the modern days would be an easy task, because it is commanded on the south, without the possibility of annoyance by the garrison. The postern entrance was in its turn commanded and protected by the keep tower, now fallen down; and, from the smallness of the whole area, assailants, who had obtained entrance through the half-demolished wall, would have been cooped up in small yards or compartments, lying between the several interior buildings, and be out-flanked at least on two sides. This huddle of towers in a small area, and within a wall, not bastioned, according to the ancient rules, that the fewer effectives taken from field duty, must be the best tactics, is conspicuous in the illuminations to be seen in the Roman d'Alexandre; and, although the town-wall fashion and compass of the castles of Edward I. at Caernarvon and Conway have been understood to have set a new fashion, it is very probable that, as a large garrison was indispensable to control the country, the deviation grew out of that necessity. This I infer, because in small castles, of which the exterior wall was subsequently improved by the addition of corner towers, the ancient keeps were not destroyed. There

* See your vol. xciii. p. ii. p. 489.

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are no indications of a passage within and around the outer wall; although there might have been a ledge, as in town walls; but the singular contrivance and difficult intelligibility of the passages, a knowledge to be acquired only by inmates, verifies the story of Rosamond's bower at Woodstock.

I am not able to refer to the Sanctilogium of John of Tinmouth, Capgrave, or other historians of Welch saints. I only know that Fabian calls the *Brocinail* of Higden,* the leader of fifty Bangor monks, who escaped from slaughter by the Saxons, *Brucival;*† and that the Forest of Dean was a resort of the British saints, before and after his æra, from persecution.‡ This *Brucival* is the nearest appellation to *Briavel*, which I have ever seen; and it may be an incorrect reading by Fabian. The Saxon Chronicle calls him *Broc-mail*, and there is a *Brock-weir* (though probably the A. S. *broc* (brook) gave origin to that name,) near St. Briavel's. The event of the monk's flight took place in the year 607, more than a century before the time of Offa. I shall lay no stress upon the supposition concerning the identity of *Brucival* and *Briavel*. If I have been strangely arraigned for not believing monstrous absurdities, viz. that the old British highway, the Watling-street, was the *via prætoria* of the Roman station of London; and that *Conygaer*, a rabbit-warren in the Records, was a King's palace; I only say, that I should be glad to know who was the *real* St. Briavel, provided there does exist ancient *authority* for ascertaining it. There are unread antiquaries who substitute hypothesis for research; this is not a question for *them* to settle.

Yours, &c. T. D. F.

Mr. URBAN,

IN Ware's Irish Bishops, edited by Walter Harris, esq. and printed in 1739, the account of the Prelates of those sees is brought down to 1721; since which time I am not aware that any biographical list of those who presided over the sees of Down and Connor has been published. As some of your readers may be curious of information on this head, I forward for your insertion a correct List of the Bishops of the above Sees, from the period where Harris leaves off.

1720. Francis Hutchison; died at Portglenone, June 1739, aged 80.

1739. Carew Reynell, Chancellor of Bristol, consecrated Bishop on the death of Francis Hutchison, at which period these sees were supposed worth 2,300*l.* per annum. In 1744 he was translated to the see of Derry.

1744. John Ryder, translated from Killaloe. January 11, 1752, he was translated to Ardagh, and on the 19th of March, same year, to Meath.

1752. John Whitcombe. On the 21st March, he was translated from Clonfert and Kilmacduogh, to those sees, and on the 1st September, same year, he was translated to that of Cashel.

1752. Robert Downes; Oct. 13th, he was translated from Leighlin and Ferns; and in 1765 he was translated to Rapho.

1765. Arthur Smith; same year he was translated to the see of Dublin.

1765. James Trail. He was consecrated in St. Michan's Church, Dublin; he died suddenly in Abbey-street, Dublin, December 1783; in which year the sees were supposed worth 3000*l.* per annum.

1783. William Dickson; he died in London September 10th, 1804.

1804. Nathaniel Alexander; translated from Killaloe and Kilfonora; in 1823 he was translated to the see of Meath.

1823. Richard Mant; translated from Killaloe and Kilfonora; in which year the sees of Down and Connor were supposed to be worth at least 4,200*l.* yearly. This prelate has been remarkable for his attention to the arduous duties to which he has been appointed; particularly to the residence of the Clergy, and the building and repairing of Churches.

The revenues of those Bishopricks arises, chiefly, from the fines and rents of such lands as belong to the Church. In the See of Connor, these lands amount to about 18,000 Irish acres; and in that of Down to at least 20,000 Irish acres. S. M'I.

[A list of the Roman Catholic, or titular, Bishops of Down and Connor, furnished by the same Correspondent, was published in our number for May last, p. 404.]

* Gale, XV. Scriptores, 227.
† Fab. Chron. 98.
‡ Usser. Eccles. Antiq. 277.

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BRIDGE AND CHAPEL OF MORPETH, CO. NORTHUMBERLAND.

With an Engraving.

THE Bridge and Chapel of Morpeth were consolidated concerns, of unknown origin, and managed by a chaplain whose style was *Keeper*. The bridge has two arches, both of which seem to have been rebuilt since the pier between them was erected, as one of them has no string under its battlements, and the other one is different from that in the pier. For the present rapid mode of travelling it is inconvenient and dangerous—the Mail and Wonder coaches having each, within the last three years, once carried away the south end of its west battlements, and been thrown with their passengers and horses into the river—fortunately without loss of life. As the Act of Parliament for building the new bridge, erected from designs by Mr. Telford, immediately below the old one in 1831, makes it lawful for the corporation of the bailiffs and burgesses of Morpeth, if they shall think proper, to pull down the present bridge, and sell the materials belonging to it, we have inserted the accompanying east view of it, and its twin sister the *Chapel* of Morpeth, to perpetuate in some measure its form and style of architecture; and Mr. Peter Nicholson, architect in Morpeth, has very obligingly and with considerable trouble furnished us with the following dimensions of the bridge. The north arch spans 51 feet 6 inches, and from the chord to the summit rises 11 feet 6 inches. The south arch spans 51 feet 8 inches. The breadth of the intrados is 9 feet 2 inches, the archivolt of this arch differing greatly both in projection and figure from those on the north arch. The thickness of the pier is 14 feet 8 inches, and it projects 9 feet from the face of the bridge, forming a salient angle. The parapets are each 9½ inches thick, and consequently the breadth within the interior faces is 11 feet 5 inches, which includes both roadway and footpath. Prior to the Dissolution, the burden of repairing this bridge lay upon its keeper, probably under certain regulations and understandings with the corporation; but, after that period, Edward the Sixth, in consideration of revenues granted to them for that purpose, imposed the burden, not only of maintaining two masters in the school he founded here, but of "the maintenance and annual repair of a certain stone bridge, commonly called Morpeth-brigge," upon the bailiffs and burgesses of that town. The Act for building the new bridge, however, releases them from this charge till the sums of money lent for building it shall have been repaid; but, after the toll upon it for that purpose ceases, enacts that it and its approaches shall thenceforth be maintained in repair by, and at the expenses of, the said bailiffs and burgesses.

Chapels, in former ages, were very commonly built at the ends of bridges, for the maintenance of chaplains to say divine services in, and to receive the alms of pilgrims and travellers, by way of pontage for the repairs of the bridge. They were also commonly endowed with lands or rents from houses; and there were frequently separate endowments for chantries, oratories, and altars within them; and such was the chapel dedicated to *All Saints* in Morpeth, which, besides the chantry originally founded in it, had one dedicated to the Virgin Mary, endowed by master Richard of Morpeth, rector of Greystock in Cumberland; besides, as it would seem, one in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, and some annual offerings for the maintenance of lights before crosses in it, and the images of our Saviour and our lady the Virgin Mary. The west end of the *old chapel* is occupied as the Grammar School-house; and its chancel forms part of the *present chapel*, which is an oblong building, measuring 64 feet from east to west, and 42½ from north to south. The ground floor has two ailes, and four rows of sittings, and over it two spacious galleries—one on the north, the other on the west. It is not parochial, and has no distinct revenue—divine service being voluntarily done here on the Sunday afternoons, and in bad weather in the mornings, by the Rector or his Curate; at other times in the Church; but never at both on the same day. All the sittings in it are private. It has now no burial ground

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attached to it, nor any monuments in it; but, formerly, persons had been interred in and around it, as the discovery of human skulls, and other bones, has frequently proved.

The Chantry of All Saints, and the bridge of Morpeth, were probably built about the same time; but at what period, we have met with no account. They certainly both existed before the year 1300, as appears by John de Greystock's license to Richard de Morpeth, to found a chantry "in the chapel built in honour of All Saints, near the bridge of Morpeth." It was in the patronage of the burgesses and commonalty of Morpeth, as is proved by their gift of it to Adam, called the Rose of Morpeth, on May 17, 1310, for the term of his life; and on the condition of his doing divine services in it, for the good of their predecessors, and of the benefactors of the bridge and chapel, and of all the faithful departed out of this life. The incumbent of this joint institution was usually called "Keeper of the bridge and chapel of Morpeth;" sometimes the description is "Chaplain of the chantry of All Saints;" at others, Chaplain and Master "of the same."

The other chantry in this chapel, founded by Richard de Morpeth, who was rector of Greystock in Cumberland in 1303, was dedicated to "Our Lady;" and the revenues of it and of the Chantry of All Saints, were settled by charter from the crown, dated March 12, 1552, on "*the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth,*" in Morpeth, and for the support of the bridge there. This School-house occupies part of the old Chapel, as before described. Its principal room is 41 feet by 18. Its bell is that which belonged to the chantry of Our Lady, and is inscribed in very old capital letters: AVE MARIA, GRATIA PLENA, DOMINVS TECVM.

Just at the dawn of literature in England, two stars of pre-eminent lustre appeared in Morpeth—*William Turner* and *Thomas Gibson*, both justly celebrated as divines, physicians, and naturalists; and after the unction of royal bounty was shed upon its school, it was frequently resorted to as a favourite place of classical learning—especially in the latter end of the seventeenth century, when Charles the third Earl of Carlisle, and William the fourth Lord Widdrington, were upon the roll of its scholars—noblemen who in the rebellion of 1715 were on different sides; but who had here contracted a friendship which was highly influential in saving Lord Widdrington from the scaffold.*

COCKLE PARK TOWER, NORTHUMBERLAND.

With an Engraving.

THE annexed view† of Cockle Park Tower, is taken nearly from the same point as that given by Grose, and shows the north and east fronts. The outside dimensions of the south front are about 54 feet, of the east 78. The oldest part of it is the Tower, which projects about 9 feet from the other apartments, and has round corbelled turrets at the north-east and north-west corners: the corbels are also continued between the turrets, where they have supported a machicolated parapet. The south-east corner of this tower contains a circular stone staircase; and on the east front is a large stone tablet, bearing the arms of Ogle quartering Bertram,‡

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* Hodgson's History of Northumberland, Part ii. vol. ii.

† From a drawing by Edward Swinburne, esq. a celebrated amateur artist, whose landscapes highly embellish the walls of many of the splendid mansions of Northumberland; and whose "generous and graphic hand," as Mr. Hodgson observes in the preface to his History of Northumberland, "still continues to transfer to my work views of the scenery of the county, and of the residences of its ancient barons and gentry, with that happy simplicity and brilliance, which so pre-eminently characterise the productions of his pencil."

‡ Mr. Hodgson, in his pedigree of the Bertrams of Bothal, in which barony Cockle-park is situated, has departed from the beaten path of common traditionary lore in deriving them from Menebell, daughter of Reynold Gisulph, Lord of Bothal at the time of the Conquest. He advances authorities favourable to his supposition, that

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with the usual crest and supporters of the Lords Ogle, which show that no part of the present building is older than 1461, in which year Sir Robert Ogle, Knight, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of the realm. The upright tracery in the head of the great window in the north, is also in the style of the fifteenth century. The meaning of the devices cut upon three stones in a course just above the armorial tablet is doubtful: those at each corner are in relief, but much decayed; the middle one is two trefoils in intaglio. They are probably heraldic; and, if they had been perfect, might have given some clue to the date of the building. Prior to the erection of the present building, there may have been a manor-house of some description on the spot. "William of Cookperce" was one of the twelve English Knights, appointed in 1241, to sit with twelve Scottish Knights, to make laws for the regulation of the Marches between the two kingdoms; and the Lawson copy of the aid granted to Henry the Third, to knight his eldest son, makes "Cockeloke" one of the manors of the Bothal barony. But the catalogue of fortresses in Northumberland, made in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Sixth, notices no tower, or fortalice, as existing here at that time. In my visit here in 1810 (says Mr. Hodgson), I was told that Mr. Brown, agent to the Duke of Portland, and brother to the celebrated Capability Brown, had heard an account that the southern part of the building had, some 500 years ago, been destroyed by fire. Such an event may have occurred; but tradition is a great amplifier of time. Traces of arches of windows are certainly observable above the entrance, where some considerable repairs or enlargement of the building have been made. I was also at the same time assured by the farmer of the place, who resided in the Tower, and was an intelligent and observant person, that the building had formerly extended further to the south, as strong underground foundations still testify; but a stone which he showed us, bearing the arms of Ogle quartering Bertram, and said to have been found in the site of these demolished parts, proved that the building in which it had been placed could not be older than the time of the marriage of Sir Robert de Ogle and Helen Bertram, the heiress of Bothal, about the year 1360, though it might be much more recent. The windows (one above another for three stories on the east side), as given by Grose, were square headed, and divided into four lights, with mullions, and having transoms of stone, in the same way that the windows of six lights, now walled up, are on the west front. They are of the style of the sixteenth century, in the 43d year of which, Sir Robert Ogle, Lord Ogle, among other possessions by will, settled "Cockell Park and Tower" upon his wife "Jeyne," with remainder after her death to his son Cuthbert for life. Prior to that time they had been in the occupancy of the lady Anne Ogle, mother of this Sir Robert, who was slain in the battle of Ancrum Moor a few days after making his will. The present windows of the south and east sides were put in about forty years since; and the uppermost mullioned window on the north, since the annexed drawing was made, has been used in the repairs made in Bothal Castle in 1831. A projection on the west side of the tower, which had small windows in it, fell in 1828, when the opening occasioned by the fall was filled up in a line with the rest of the wall; and the mantle-piece of one of the two curious old chimnies formerly in the Tower, and cleverly decorated with dentils and mouldings, was inserted high up in the gap, on

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they, as well as the Bertrams of Mitford Castle, were descended from Guy de Balliol, who came to the Conquest of Northumberland with William Rufus, and was rewarded with the great Barony of Bernard Castle, as well as the Barony of Bywell, and other extensive possessions in Northumberland, which were erected into baronies by Henry the First, and given to William Bertram, second son of Guy de Balliol, baron of Mitford, and to Richard Bertram, William's fourth son, and baron of Bothal. Mr. H. also shows that the arms of Balliol and Bertram were the same; namely, an orle or escutcheon, those of the latter being distinguished from the former only by a border of cross croslets; and notices that "Branches of great families who became ennobled, bore the arms of their common progenitor distinguished in antient times only by colour or a bordure, and more modernly by the ordinary differences."

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the outside, by way of curiosity and ornament. Regular occupancy as a farm-house has preserved this edifice from the fate that has befallen many of its kind—from falling into ruin.

Its situation is very exposed; but the prospect from it is great, especially over the sea. Wallis does not seem to have visited it. Grose first brought it into notice: his drawing of it was taken in 1774.*

Mr. URBAN, *Maize Hill, Oct.* 18.

I SEND the conclusion of an account inserted in your Magazine for January last, respecting a family which supplied William the Conqueror with some of his Tenants in Capite. The notices are of those only who have been connected with England; and the greater part of the particulars are extracted from foreign sources.

OTHOLINO GRIMALDI, son of Guido II. Prince of Monaco, was Captain of the Archers of Henry I. King of England, in the wars between Pope Alexander III. and the Emperor Frederick I. He married Louisa of Loraine.

OBERT GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, nephew of Otholino, Major Domus of the Emperor Frederick I.; was Ambassador in 1188 from him to the Kings, Philip of France and Richard of England, to arrange the plan for a war in Jerusalem. He was also in 1197 Ambassador from Genoa to England.

WILLIAM CRISPIN (otherwise GRIMALDI), Baron of Bec, son of William Baron of Bec, mentioned in your Magazine for Jan. 1832, was a very celebrated hero of his age, especially for his fidelity to Robert Duke of Normandy, against Henry I. King of England, whom he struck in a battle in 1119, twice on the head.

JOSCELIN, BARON OF BEC, son of the preceding William, flourished 31 Hen. II. 1185, and had the guardianship of Emma Languetot, and her lands, in Huntingdonshire.

GILBERT, LORD OF TELLIERES, grandson of the Gilbert noticed in your Magazine for January as fighting at the battle of Hastings, had a grant of lands from King Henry III. at Coniton in Berks. He had a son named Gilbert, whose daughter and heiress married Thomas Malemeines, and flourished in the reigns of Edward II. and III. as appears by the Testa de Nevill.

CHARLES GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, is mentioned by Hume as commanding the Genoese Archers, and commencing the attack at the battle of Crecy in 1346. It appears by foreign documents that in 1338 he armed twenty galleys (three-oared) to assist Philip King of France against Edward III. of England. Afterwards (in 1346) being Admiral of France, he joined Philip with thirty of his own three-oared galleys of Monaco, and 10,000 legionaries, against the King of England; but, his galleys being defeated, he fought strenuously at the battle of Crecy, where he was grievously wounded. His shield of arms (lozengy Argent and Gules) is introduced by Mr. West in his historical picture of this battle.

PHILIP GRIMALDI, a noble Genoese (and ancestor of the branch after mentioned to have settled in England), was in 1361 and 1365 one of the Council of Edward III. King of England (Fœdera). He was cousin of the last-named Prince of Monaco.

RAYNER GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, son of Charles Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, Commander both by sea and land of the forces of the Kings Louis and John of Naples, Chamberlain, Counsellor, and Pensioner of the King of France, his Admiral of the Mediterranean sea, and Ambassador, with full powers of peace and war, to the King of England. He also obtained great favour with the Pope for sending back to Rome the rod of Moses, which had been taken away. In the Fœdera are letters patent from King Edward III. dated 1375, authorizing the purchase from Ralf Basset of Drayton, for 12,000 franks of gold, his prisoner Rayner Grimaldi, a Genoese taken in the war in the last voyage, which the King's dear son, the King of Castile and Duke of Lancaster, made in his service. It is probable the King was induced to make this purchase (and of course grant this pardon) on the application of Philip Grimaldi, the cousin of Rayner, who, as already mentioned, was one of Edward's Counsellors. Rayner's seal, representing him seated on horseback, in chain armour, is engraved in Venasques' "Genealogica et Historica

* Hodgson's History of Northumberland, Part ii. vol. ii.

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Grimaldæ Gentis Arbor," Paris, 1647; round it is the legend S : RAINERII : DE : GRIMALDIS : MIL : ADMIRALLI : GENERAL : FRANC :

It may be observed that the seal of Charles Grimaldi, the father of Rayner, represents him in similar armour to the above, excepting that, instead of the *fleur-de-lis* for a crest on the helmet and horse's head, is a dragon.

MATTHEW GRIMALDI and FRANCHUS GRIMALDI, two royal merchants of Genoa, were in England about the year 1400 (Cottonian MSS. Vesp. F. I. 93).

Upon the subject of the union in Genoa, of the characters of Merchant and Prince, a digression may not be unacceptable. Eminent as are our English merchants, and companions as they occasionally are of our Kings and Princes, allied also as they are in many instances to our Nobles, yet, we have not allowed them to rank as the *Pares* of the Peers; and the few instances existing of Nobles engaged in commerce, arising as those instances do rather from accidental circumstances than system, will not interfere with the implied understanding that a British Nobleman should not be engaged in commerce. At Genoa, however, it is, and always has been otherwise; the barren soil of that country never has been capable of supporting its population, still less of enabling its owners to have erected a city of palaces—to have advanced money to all the Sovereigns of Europe—or have taken any part in European politics.

In the comedy of the Merchant of Venice, the Duke, speaking of the merchant's losses, says they were

" Enough to press a royal Merchant down."

And Warburton, in his notes on that line says,

" We are not to imagine the word ROYAL to be only a ranting sounding epithet. When the French and Venetians, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, had won Constantinople, the French, under the Emperor, endeavoured to extend their conquests into the provinces of the Grecian empire on the *terra firma*; while the Venetians, who were masters of the sea, gave liberty to any subjects of the republic, who would fit out vessels, to make themselves masters of the isles of the Archipelago, and other maritime places, and to enjoy their conquests in sovereignty, only doing homage to the republic for their principalities. By virtue of this license, the Sanudos, the Justiniani, the Grimaldi, the Summaripos, and others, all Venetian (*rather Genoese*) families, erected principalities in several places of the Archipelago, which their descendants enjoyed for many generations, and thereby became truly and properly ROYAL MERCHANTS, which indeed was the title generally given them all over Europe."

So little was the commerce of the Genoese considered derogatory to Nobility, that, though the Knights of Malta were required to prove their Nobility for four descents, paternally and maternally; and the Chapter, previously to the admission of a Knight, ascertained if the parents had derogated from their nobility by trading, merchandize, or banking; yet there was an exception from this statute in favour of the Nobles of the cities of Genoa, Florence, Sienna, and Lucca, who were not considered to act ignobly by carrying on merchandize in wholesale.

It is difficult for those who have not visited Genoa, or given attention to its domestic history, to conceive the wealth and grandeur which were possessed by these Royal Merchants; the King of Sardinia's present palace at Genoa, was built by a private citizen of the Balbi family, for his own use; there is nevertheless no residence in London to compare with it, either in beauty or size: the nearest approach to it in taste and grandeur of architecture, is the Banqueting-room at Whitehall. To conclude this digression, it may be remarked that they were no less eminent for their civilization than their wealth, testimony to which is borne by a writer in the Edinburgh Review of this quarter, who says:

" In the age of the Crusades, who would be most like a gentleman, an accomplished citizen of Genoa and Pisa, or the Kings of France and England, and the power of their feudal Barons?"

In 1441, King Henry VI. by his letters patent, gave protection to RALPH GRIMALDI, a merchant, to come from Genoa to England with his merchandize.

Also in 1441, JOHN GRIMALDI, Lord of Bueil, obtained by a decree of the Parliament of Paris, the fief of the Countship of Sancerre for his valour against the English; but I do not find

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it stated on what occasion his chivalry was shown.

In 1483, King Richard III. by his writ directed to all custumers, &c. gave licence unto his well-beloved LOYE DE GRIMALDIS, merchant, of the parts of Genoa, that he, by himself or his factors, might at his pleasure cause to be brought into this kingdom a diamond and other gems and precious stones, to present them to the King; that, if he pleased, he (the King) might have the 'sale' thereof before all other; and that, if the same should not be sold, the said Loye and his said factors should depart therewith, without any payment of custom. The station and importance of the royal merchants of Genoa may be well estimated from a perusal of this licence to Loye de Grimaldis, and an inspection of his pedigree. He was the descendant of noblemen for countless generations. His uncle Lucian Grimaldi had been ambassador to the Kings of France, Arragon, and Naples, and had settled the treaty of peace between the republics of Genoa, Venice, and Florence; he left most ample legacies in the Bank of St. George, for such of the Grimaldis as might at any future period come to adverse fortune; and he had a marble statue erected to him in the hall of St. George.

In 1484 King Richard III. granted a passport to JOHN GRIMALDI of Genoa, merchant, to pass with two persons and three horses to the city of Genoa; and in 1485 he obtained letters patent from the same King, making him a denizen. This is in all probability the John Baptist Grimaldi who was in connexion with Empson and Dudley, the usurers of Henry VII., and who, when the latter were beheaded in 1509, took refuge in the sanctuary of Westminster, and escaped.—(Herbert's Life of Hen. VIII.)

In 1536, ANTHONY GRIMALDI of Genoa, son of the Cardinal * Jerome Grimaldi of Genoa, was in correspondence with the Vicar-general Cromwell, as minister of Henry VIII.; and an original letter of his, dated Genoa 1536, is in the Cottonian MSS, giving an account of the motions of the Imperialists, and of the French army.

In 1583 NICHOLAS GRIMALDI "turned out of Latine into English Marcus Tullius Ciceroes three bookes of duties to Marcus his son, whereunto the Latine is adjoined." This author also paraphrased Virgil's Georgics, published in 1591. He was likewise a poet. There is a letter of his in the Lansdowne MSS. dated Christchurch, Oxford, 1549, addressed to Sir William Cecil; upon the latter desiring to know how the students of Christ Church and others were disposed as to the reformed religion, he relates that a great part of them were idle, and another part were such as had livings abroad, and lived at their ease. There is also in the Lansdowne MSS. 981, a short biography of him, in addition to that which is in Wood's Athenæ, stating that he was chaplain to Bishop Ridley, who makes frequent mention of him in his letters to Cranmer and Latimer, and that he was adjudged to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, though he afterwards (possibly on Mary's decease) obtained his release. I am unable to connect this individual with the family, of which all the other described parties are members.

In 1615, PETER FRANCIS GRIMALDI of Genoa visited England. He was Lord of Beaufort, and the great-grandson of Cardinal Jerome Grimaldi already mentioned. The following letter from Sir John Throckmorton to Viscount Lisle, dated 24 October, 1615, is too curious to be abbreviated (Sydney Papers, vol. II. p. 338):

"There cometh over into England with this passage an Italian gentleman called Signor Petro Grimaldy, a Genevious (Genovese), as he sayeth. He braggeth infinitely of his Majesty's our dear master's favour unto him, and produceth a letter which he sayeth his Majesty wrote lately unto him; he sayeth he is cosen unto the Marquis Spinola. I have had speach with him here; I protest I feare he is some counterfeyte, and hath litell good meaning in him. He is a very tall young man, letell beard, full fased, and the colour of his hayre somewhat whitish, he is apparelled in perfumed leather doublet and hoose, a sadd collored rydyng coote, lyned with a purple coloured wrought velvett. I think it fytt to give your Lordship knowledge of him, to the end that by you their may be no-

* Another Cardinal Jerome Grimaldi of Genoa, flourished in 1650. His portrait is at Badminton, the Duke of Beaufort's. Bishop Burnet said that "Cardinal Grimaldi might serve to dignify an age as well as a nation."

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tice given unto his Majesty, that there is such a personage arrived in this kingdom.
Yours, &c. J. THROCKMORTON."

The party thus minutely described was, however, no counterfeit; but a nobleman of immense wealth,—"divitiis immensis affluens," says the Family Genealogy. He was Governor of Savoy, and a cousin of the Marquis Spinola, his mother being Luigia Spinola: his descendant John Baptist Grimaldi was Doge of Genoa in 1752, and his son Francis, having died possessed of property in England, his will was proved at Doctors' Commons in 1800. It is remarkable that the *longest* will on record there is that of the Duke Paul Jerome Grimaldi of Genoa, proved in 1792, on account of there being property in England.

ALEXANDER [MARIA*] GRIMALDI, a Genoese nobleman, baptised at St. Luke's, Genoa, 1 June, 1659, was the fourteenth in descent from Philip Grimaldi, already named as counsellor of Edward III. and sixth in descent from Cardinal Jerome Grimaldi, as under:

Jerome Grimaldi, Cardinal, 1527; died 1547. = Francisca, only child of Thomas Cattaneo, a Genoese noble.

Luke Grimaldi, Lord of Beaufort, Ambassador to Spain from Genoa, d. 1580. = Petrineta Spinola, Lady of Beaufort, dau. and heiress of Baptist Spinola, Doge of Genoa in 1531. Her grandmother was Jacobina, heiress of Paolo Doria.

Jerome Grimaldi, Lord of Beaufort, a Genoese noble. = Pelina, dau. of John Baptist Imperiali, died 1639.

Ansaldo Grimaldi, co-Lord of Beaufort, a Genoese senator 1622, died 1643. = Baptina, dau. of Ambrose Lomellini, married 1594, died 1644.

Alexander Grimaldi, a Genoese noble, born 1597-8. = Francisca de Clerque, a Spanish lady.

Joseph Maria Grimaldi, a Genoese noble, born 1631, died 1683. = Maria Sulpizia.

Alexander Grimaldi, born 1659, died 1732.

In the wars between Spain and France, he was a Commander of Genoese and Spanish forces against Louis XIV.; and on the destruction of Genoa in 1684 by Louis, he quitted his native country, probably from the defeat which the Spanish party had experienced, as well as from the ruin of his country; his family alone having had three palaces overturned. I subjoin a short and perhaps unknown account of one of the most terrible bombardments which ever took place.

The Genoese having assisted Spain with succours against France, had their city bombarded in 1684 by a French fleet; in less than two hours the city was on fire in several places, the bombardment continued all night, and the horror and danger were increased by the darkness, the inhabitants being liable to be buried in the ruins, or burnt in the flames. The Doge and chief citizens were obliged to quit their houses, and the city suffered severely from disorder and pillage, shops and palaces being indiscriminately broken open; it was with great difficulty the regular forces subdued the plunderers. The bombardment continued from the 17th to the 22d of May, and, after a few days suspension, was renewed. A great part of the city was reduced to ashes, including the finest edifices, the Doge's palace, many churches and monasteries, the Custom-house, Exchange, Arsenal, the Doria, Brignole, Spinola, Lercaro, and Palavicini palaces, as well as those of the Grimaldis of St. Luke, the Grimaldis of St. Francis, and that of the Commander Grimaldi. When the bombardiers saw the city on fire in any one place, they threw additional bombs there to increase the confusion; all the families of distinction, women, priests, monks, and nuns, fled into the country with their most valuable effects, and lived in tents. No less than 200 bombs were falling at *one* time, and from the 17th to the morning of the 28th, 13,300

* The children were constantly baptised *Maria*, though the name seems to have been disregarded as they grew up.

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were thrown upon Genoa. On the next day, the French fleet set sail, and shortly afterwards a treaty of peace was signed, one condition of which was that all the Spanish troops in the States' service should be discharged, and many of the Spanish faction were murdered by the populace. Notwithstanding the reparations which had been made up to June 1688, there were then above 500 houses in one quarter of the city in ruins, and most of the individuals to whom they belonged, had, in losing their houses, lost all they possessed, so that, instead of being able to rebuild them, they were unable to bear the expence of clearing the ruins.

To return to Alexander Grimaldi. He married not long prior to October 1705, Dorcas, granddaughter and coheiress of Sir Francis Anderson, knt. of Bradley Hall, Durham, M.P. for Newcastle, by whom he had issue, 1st. Elizabeth, born 10 December, 1706; 2. Arabella, born 25 August, 1709, baptised at St. Paul's, Covent-garden; 3. Alexander, born 2 Nov. 1714; 4. Charles, born 15 March, 1716. He was a man of many endowments; and after his settlement in England, being only 26 years of age, he prepared himself for and practised as a physician, and afterwards as an artist, and was the master of Worlidge, to whom one of his daughters was subsequently married. There is an unique impression of an engraving of him in the collection of the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, purchased at Mr. Gulston's sale. From his son Alexander there was issue, of one of whom, the late William Grimaldi, esq. a memoir appeared in your vol. C. pt. i. p. 566.

In 1697, the two Counts Grimaldi arrived in England with the embassy from Genoa, to congratulate William III. on his accession to the throne. They departed the same year.

In 1708 Marshal Grimaldi was opposed to Marlborough at the siege of Oudenarde.

In 1723 the Marquis Grimaldi of Genoa was ambassador from the Republic to England.

In 1767 the Duke of York, brother of King George III. died at the castle of Monaco, the residence of Honoratus Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco. There is an interesting account of the Duke's illness and decease at Monaco in your Magazine for 1767 (vol. xxxvii. p. 493). The Prince soon afterwards visited England, by invitation of the King. The Princess (his wife) married to her second husband the Prince of Condé, and died at Wimbledon, during the sojourn of the royal emigré there.

The French Revolution also compelled other members of this family to seek an asylum in England.

Louis Andre Grimaldi, Bishop of Noyon, Peer of France, for many years resided in Paddington-street and York-buildings, Mary-le-bone! He died in 1805. This was the Peer who summoned the nobles of France, on the marriage of Louis XVI. to acquaint the King that they could not allow the Queen's relation, the Princess of Lorraine, to take precedence of them.

The Count Charles Philip Augustus Grimaldi (nephew of the Bishop) was for some years resident with the Prince of Condé at Wimbledon. "There is no proof of my nobility, or of my ancestry (said the Count) remaining to me, but a printed book." Who, Mr. Urban, shall decry the debt due to the genealogical publisher?

The Count Grimaldi of Monaco, often called Prince Joseph Grimaldi, of Monaco, was brother to the reigning Prince of Monaco, and aide-de-camp to the Earl of Moira in his attack on France in 1795. He married the widow of Major-General Welbore Ellis Doyle of the 53d foot.

Yours, &c. S. G.

Mr. Urban, *Scopwick Vicarage, Oct.* 21.

IT affords me much pleasure to state that a disposition for preserving the monuments of bygone times, has been recently displayed in this neighbourhood, by Charles Chaplin, esq. our late county member, and the present proprietor of the estates formerly belonging to the preceptory of Temple Bruer.

Temple Bruer* is situated in a retired valley on Lincoln heath, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, not far distant from the Hermen-

* A view and short account of Temple Bruer (extracted from Creasey's History of Sleaford and its vicinity) will be found in our vol. xcvi. i. 305.

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street; and it was connected with that road by a private way winding through a ravine which communicated with the fortified entrance to the Temple, and was visible only from the warder's tower, which rose out of the centre of the buildings. The lower part of the tower was evidently used as a private chapel or chantry. We find inserted in the wall, on the east side of the south window, a pair of arches springing from cylinders with foliated capitals, and surmounted by a crocketed canopy, which contains a piscina. On the other side of the window are two stone stalls to correspond; and in the west wall is a beautiful arcade of five massive retiring arches, handsomely finished with a rich and tasteful display of the torus moulding, now much dilapidated, and supported on cylinders, having capitals ornamented with the trefoil leaf; under which arches are also stone seats.

Westward of the tower stood the church, which was of a circular form, 52 feet in diameter, and constructed on the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. It was accessible by cloistered passages connected with the principal buildings by which it was surrounded. We cannot trace the foundations to the south and east of the tower, as they have been obliterated by the erection of a farm-house and offices. The house occupies the site of the ancient cemetery, and human bones out of number were disturbed in digging the cellars. On the east of the tower were found cylindrical columns and capitals, which formed a part of the cloisters; and one massive stone was taken out that was originally a spandril in the tracery of a magnificent window, whose situation is now unknown: for it is splendidly carved; and when found exhibited the gilding and enrichments in a perfect state.

A few weeks ago Mr. Chaplin placed some workmen under my direction for the purpose of excavating the foundations which had been undisturbed on the north and west of the Tower; and we are now actively engaged in examining every portion of ground which the church and its appendages occupied. We have found several subterranean vaults and passages; but, as they have all been studiously filled in with earth and rubble, some of them cannot be traced with sufficient accuracy to ascertain their absolute destination, as they appear to have had communication with those buildings the very foundations of which have disappeared. The first excavation we made was at the Tower, as I confidently expected to find a vault in that situation, because the floor of the lower story is elevated five feet above the ancient surface of the ground. Whatever space might have formerly existed here, it had been filled in; but we came to a narrow subterranean passage, which appeared to take its rise in this vault, and issuing under the north door by a winding direction eastward, passed on to the buildings in that quarter. The walls of this passage are coated with plaister. I am told that another passage exists in its primitive state. It is described as being formed of brick; about four feet in diameter, and the same in height, and arched over; perfectly clean and dry, and of sufficient capacity to admit a person on his hands and knees. It runs in a north-westerly direction, and is said traditionally to reach as far as Wellingore, a distance of two miles; but this is scarcely probable; although about six and thirty years ago it was opened and explored; and one of the workmen proceeded in it with a candle to a considerable distance, until fear compelled him to return, after an expedition of upwards of an hour. We have attempted to find the entrance to this passage, from the recollection of those who saw it at the above period, but hitherto without success.

Our researches on the site of the Church have been more fortunate, and we have discovered the ancient circular plinth, and four feet of wall perfect; but buried under a vast accumulation of rough and squared stones, a large number of them handsomely carved and polished, Norman columns and capitals, zig-zag and other mouldings, earth and cement, and the tangled roots of large trees, which are growing amongst the foundations.

Heu, lapidum veneranda strues!

These beautiful details of the original building, consisting of most of the varieties of Norman enrichments, are scattered over the Temple yard in great

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profusion; and the spectator, if he possess any antiquarian feelings, will be unable to repress the train of reflection which naturally arises in his mind, on the primitive sanctity of the place, the peculiar order of men who were its inmates, and the utter desecration to which it was ultimately consigned.

On the floor of the east end of the Church was an encaustic pavement, and several glazed tiles have been thrown out, of diversified shapes and colours. Some are triangular, some square, and others oblong; and they were doubtless laid in such a manner as to compose some harmonious pattern. Within the circular wall on the north is a stone bench. Near this part of the building we took out some iron spikes seven inches long, and as thick as my finger, pointed at one end, and the other broken away, and very much oxydized. I am not able to describe their use; but several such spikes were found in the year 1731 in a stone quarry about a mile eastward of Lincoln Cathedral, which contained two ancient sepulchres, and quantities of wood and stone coffins, urns, and human bones; and these spikes were supposed to have been used for the purpose of cramping together the rude but strong coffins in which the bodies were deposited. I expected to have found an interment in this place, but was disappointed.

When the remains of the Temple were visited in the seventeenth century by that indefatigable antiquary Gervase Holles, it contained several armorial windows. He describes the shields of the noble families of Crumwell, Tateshall, Deincourt, Ufford, Beke, Willoughby, Mowbray, Beaumont, Bardolfe, Cantelupe, La Warre, Welles, Zouch, Grey, Savile, and others to which no names are attached; and he was only just in time to place them on record, before Oliver Cromwell planted his cannon on the neighbouring hills to the west, battered down a great part of the church, and pierced the tower with his balls, leaving an aperture as a memento of his presence, to which tradition still attaches his name. It appears that when this was done, the soldiers rushed forward to complete the scene of devastation, by destroying every vestige of ornament which might remain. They dug a hole within the consecrated wall on the north, and lighting a fire with the beams and rafters which had been dislodged from the roof, they tore out the windows, and, amidst shouts of savage triumph, as may be supposed, threw them into the fire, gloating over the work until they were all melted into a solid mass! Then filling in the hole with stones and rubbish, they left it in that state to perish in everlasting oblivion. But their expectations have not been completely fulfilled; for this day (Oct. 31) the mass of melted lead, with lumps of vitrified glass mixed with calcined stones, charred wood, and ashes, was discovered and taken out in my presence. About half a yard below the site of this horrid feat, we found an interment. The skeleton was perfect, and lay, as usual, with its feet pointing towards the east. The skull small and the teeth delicate, induce a belief that it was a female; and if so, it was probably the remains of Dorothy the wife of Roger Roleton, who died in the month of January 1529, and was buried in this church under a tomb, with arms quarterly and an impalement, as follows: 1 and 4, party per fess Gules and Argent, a lion passant in chief of the Second; in base a cinquefoil pierced Azure; 2 and 3, a chevron between ten martlets Sable. *Roleton*;—impaling, Argent, ten Torteauxes, a label of three points Azure. *Babington.*

If this conjecture be right, the atrocity of the conflagration is greatly increased, from the circumstance of its having been kindled in the grave of this lady, which the fanatics had probably broken open in search of treasure.

About six feet within the exterior circular wall of the church on the north, we have laid bare the remains of a massive column. The outer face of the plinth is the segment of a circle, and measures four feet six inches; while the inner face is only three feet and a half, and the circular impost at the base of the column is 3 feet 2½ inches in diameter. It is highly probable that a colonnade encircled the whole building; for several specimens of cylinders with the hatched capital of the Normans, and cornice and arch stones exhibiting the double zig-zag, separated by a torus moulding, the embattled fret, and other enrichments, sculptured in bold relief, have been

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brought to light by the spade and pickaxe.

From a minute inspection of the remains, I should not be inclined to praise the magnificence of the edifice as a whole, though it had its peculiar enrichments, as may be evidenced by the numerous carved stones which have been excavated. The outer wall of the Church was rude though massive. It is, however, venerable for its high antiquity; and in extent the Temple was stupendous; for foundations have been thrown up by the plough to the distance of ten chains on every side of the Tower.

Yours, &c. GEO. OLIVER.

P. S. Dec. 11.—I trouble you with a line to describe more particularly the dimensions of the circular Church. The foundations are now laid bare, together with the bases of the colonnade, consisting originally of eight cylindrical columns of equal magnitude with that already described. The diameter of the Church within the exterior walls is 52 feet; and within the colonnade 26 feet. An interment has been found between the two north-east columns, of a male skeleton *with legs crossed;* perhaps the founder, as this is the part of the building in which his remains were usually deposited. The principal door of entrance was in the west, and the ascent appears to have been by two stone steps. A Nuremberg token, a piece of stained glass, and a few other insignificant articles, have been found, but nothing of greater value than the carved stones mentioned above; although antiquarian literature has been essentially benefited by the public spirit of Mr. Chaplin in making these investigations, and in the anxiety he has displayed for preserving the old Tower, by the introduction of a new roof, and securing the fissures in the walls, which would else have speedily involved it in ruin. The entrance into the main subterranean passage has hitherto eluded our search; but when we recommence our operations in the spring, we entertain the most sanguine hopes of success.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 1.

I HAVE on more occasions than one, observed the partial discoveries which have been made upon the site of St. Margaret's Church, Southwark, previous to the recent excavation, noticed by SUTHRIENSIS in November Mag. p. 423.

In May 1823, on sinking a well in front of the Town Hall, several piles were taken up, possessing the appearance of considerable antiquity; the wood had become black, and the fibres lost their tenacity; I should, however, be inclined to think that they belonged to a building even anterior to the Church; at the same time a great quantity of human bones were thrown up. In the last month, in making the line of the new sewer, and on the removal of the house adjoining the Town Hall, formerly occupied as a banking house, still further remains of the ancient application of the site were discovered, sufficient to determine, in all probability, the exact site of the church and the church-yard.

The open space in the Borough, known as St. Margaret's-hill, is a triangular plot of ground, presenting an acute angle to the street, and bounded on the north by the Town Hall and the house recently removed.

The present building of the Hall stands in a direction north and south; it could not, therefore, occupy the same site as the church, and so far is the account of Stow corroborated. When the foundation of the adjacent house was disclosed, a number of human bones appeared in one place. Now, looking at the fact that the spot where these bones laid was eastward of the Town Hall, and very near the path of the late High-street; and, judging from the quantity lying in a confined space, there can be little doubt that they formerly occupied the chancel of this ancient church; the nave being the part which was appropriated to the purposes of the Town Hall and a prison.

The present Town Hall was built about the close of the seventeenth century; although the modern front gives it the appearance of a more recent building. At the period of rebuilding, the statue of King Charles II. which stood in front of the old Town Hall, which I have little doubt was the actual nave of the church, was set up in Three Crown-court, from whence it has been recently removed, no one knows whither.

The church-yard extended from the front of the Town Hall in a southern

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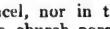
direction, to a spot almost opposite to Calvert's buildings, where lines drawn from the extremities of the former buildings, and running parallel with the houses on each side the area, would have here met in a point. At this spot the trunks of two old trees were dug up; and I do not think any trees were found in a more southward direction. The trees, therefore, were planted in all probability at the verge of the burying ground, as they still are in some of the church-yards of the metropolis.

I have thus, I think, been able to point out the exact site of St. Margaret's Church; and here I cannot help adverting to a letter of mine, which you inserted in your pages (vol. C. pt. i. page 14), on the subject of the desecration of the hallowed ground solemnly set apart for the reception of the dead, which I believe met with notice in the proper quarter. It is melancholy to see the resting-place of so many hundreds of our fellow men disturbed for the purposes of improvement and alteration; neither in the church, nor the chancel, nor in the church-yard, nor the church-porch, have the bones of the ancient worthy men who in their days were the burgesses of Southwark, found rest. Our church reformers of the sixteenth century ruthlessly cast them into the highway, which indeed was no more than might be expected from men, who in changing the Church into a Town Hall and a prison, literally made the house of God a den of thieves. The discovery of the bones in our days was purely accidental; but I should hope it would operate as a check upon the many idle desecrations of sacred ground, which are likely to take place, if the reckless spirit of alteration lately manifested proceeds as it has commenced.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.



Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 13.

I TAKE leave to offer you some remarks relative to the discoveries (real and supposed) made during the progress of the excavation for the great sewer on the City side of the New London Bridge. I need hardly say that the expectations of the antiquary have, with regard to the antiquities discovered on this spot, been greatly disappointed: few *perfect* relics were found; but the wished-for objects were supplied by the workmen, who daily sold more coins, and other objects of curiosity, than were discovered during the progress of the work from one end of the line of improvement to the other. The frauds practised upon scores of would-be antiquaries would, if detailed to your readers, make some of them burst with laughter. Every description of coin, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, English, down to the halfpence of George the Second, were sold on this spot to curious visitors; who left the place delighted with their purchases, never dreaming that their treasures had a few days before been released from some curiosity-shop in London, where they had been lying for months, the despised objects of the well-informed collector.

Before saying more, I will assure you that, notwithstanding my faith in the intelligence of the Conductor of Gentleman's Magazine, and that of its Correspondents, I have carefully examined every article that has appeared in it during the last six months; but I am delighted to find that in no single instance has it given insertion to hasty and unsupported statements.

I paid much attention to the excavations on this side of the water, and shall in a few words give you an account of my own observations; omitting of course the mention of those objects which have already been alluded to in the Gentleman's Magazine. I think I may state, without fear of contradiction, that no Roman coin, subsequent to the reign of Trajan, was discovered on the City side: a Vespasian and a Nero, both in second brass, were discovered near the south-east end of St. Michael's Church, but in such a corroded state, that the legends were scarcely to be decyphered. A Nerva in large brass, was found near the same spot, but this was also much corroded. On the site of the chemist's house in Eastcheap, two large brass coins were discovered, which, by the portraits, I could perceive were of Trajan, but not a letter of the legend on either side could be read. In fact, as I have before stated, but few coins were discovered on the City side, and these were in a very mutilated condition.

I shall conclude these observations

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with a few hints, which may prove of service to the inexperienced searchers after antiquities, and (I mention it with all possible deference) perhaps not altogether useless to the better informed. I feel assured that I shall be forgiven when I mention that the refuse of large parcels of Roman coins are very frequently purchased at sales in London by country dealers in curiosities, for what purpose no one can be at a loss to guess!

My remarks are these:—Coins (I speak more particularly of those in *brass*) found under water, are without rust or incrustation, but often have the appearance of a honey-comb.* Those which have laid in a gravelly soil present a similar appearance, but are of a darker colour. To give them this semblance the workmen put the coins which they have bought into the fire for a short time; but in this case an experienced eye will detect the oxide produced by the heat. Those which are discovered in black earth, are generally surrounded by a thick coat of copperas which discovers them to the workmen, who know that in most cases the nucleus of these green lumps is a coin; but they are, in almost every case, irremediably destroyed. Of those found in urns and vases it will be scarcely necessary to speak: when they have been deposited in dry places, the coins are preserved and are covered by that beautiful and inimitable natural varnish so much eulogized by antiquaries; but if damp has reached them, they are liable to the same injury as those that have been hidden without such covering. There is a metal vessel in the British Museum, containing a vast number of small Roman brass coins corroded together in one mass, from their having been deposited in a damp situation.

Yours, &c. J. Y. Akerman.

* I was informed, some time since, that during some excavations at Billingsgate, several Roman brass coins were found under water of so high a colour, that a Jew actually bought one of them of the workmen, under the impression that it was of gold. The weight of antique coins is well known, and in this instance it favoured the delusion. The purchaser soon discovered his mistake, and applied for the return of his money, but was greeted with shouts of laughter by the workmen.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 14.

THE collection of ancient stained glass at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, is worthy of the praise bestowed on it by "A Constant Reader and Lover of the Art," in November Magazine, page 400. I perfectly coincide with that gentleman and Mr. Curling the proprietor, in attributing the designs, at least of the majority of the subjects, to Albert Durer; and I shall not add a word to the arguments adduced by your "Constant Reader" in favour of their identity with the known works of that master. I have, however, now before me an etching of a stained glass window, of which I know no more than that it purports to be a representation of a window, from the design of Albert Durer, brought from Normandy in 1824, and which so exactly agrees in design as well as detail with the subjects now at the Egyptian Hall, as to leave no doubt of the whole having been the work of one hand. This window represents in compartments the circumstances attending the death of Bishop Blaize; and, though the subjects are wretchedly arranged, the stories are well told. Amongst the strongest points of identity are the figure of the executioner, which exactly agrees with that noticed by your Correspondent in the Egyptian Hall subjects, and the architecture of some buildings in one of the compartments. I know not on what evidence the window I allude to was ascribed to Albert Durer; but if there was sufficient authority for so doing, I feel convinced that the present designs are from the same pencil.

A brief notice of the windows now under consideration appeared in your July Mag. p. 63; and as they have been twice noticed in your pages, with very slight allusion to the designs, I will endeavour to give your readers some idea of them.

There are in all twenty-five subjects, eighteen of which appear to relate to events in the life of the celebrated monk St. Bernard. Under each subject is an inscription, in the black letter of the sixteenth century, except two, which have inscriptions in Roman capitals. These latter subjects do not appear to me to possess equal merit with the others; and, as the ornamental tracery is of a more modern character, I am inclined to attribute them to a period less remote; and I

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think it is highly probable they have been repainted after some accidental destruction of the originals. The other sixteen are exceedingly beautiful; the various figures, seraphic, pontifical, episcopal, monastic, regal, military, and civil, are designed with the boldness of a master's hand, and coloured with a degree of splendour which ancient glass alone possesses. I have not at present the legendary life of the saint before me, so that I cannot give a minute description of the different subjects, but one of them evidently relates to his preaching in favour of the second Crusade. I was not able to discover a date in any of these subjects, and I would observe that a portion of one of the inscriptions has been reversed.

Besides those which relate to St. Bernard, there is a crucifixion, and the circumcision of the Infant Jesus, with two other compartments, the subjects of which I cannot determine; all evidently by the same hand. The remaining subjects have formed the heads of lancet-shaped windows, and two of them appear to have suffered very greatly. They represent the Ascension, and second Advent of our Saviour; and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin; the first and last evidently were intended as companions. In the Assumption the figure of the Virgin is very fine, as are several of the small attendant angels; but the winged heads flying about, in the parish churchwarden taste, can only be attributed to some attempt at repair subsequent to the original construction of the windows, and which the arrangement of the better portions shows to have been ill conducted. The Ascension has suffered from a like cause to a greater extent; the face of the Saviour is destroyed, and that of another figure has been made to supply its place. The representation of the second Advent is in better preservation; and, although I think the figure of our Lord is not equal to the other subjects, there is great merit in many of the small groups in the lower part of the picture, representing the blessed and the damned. An angel bearing away a redeemed soul in the form of an infant, and a demon lashing a body of the condemned, are worthy of notice. The arch-fiend is represented in a form I never recollect to have before witnessed; he is here seen figured as a blue bear, having his hind-quarters of different hues, one leg being red, and the other green.

I shall close this letter with a few heraldic memoranda, taken from the compartments relating to St. Bernard.

On one subject, representing a side-chamber with a man lying on a bed in agony, an angel appears holding a shield, which bears a merchant's mark resembling an arrow-head rising from two conjoined xx.

On others are shields, with the following armorial bearings: 1st. Or, three files of 5, 4, and 3 points, in pale Argent; crest, on a chapeau a dog sejant, collared with a coronet.—2d. Barry pily of six Or and Azure.—3d. On a chief 3 escallops (outlined).

It is much to be regretted that the parsimony of the inhabitants of Hitchin should have been the means of depriving their parish church of the admirable embellishment which these subjects would have bestowed on it; and, it is to be hoped, for the honour of the country, that the windows will not be allowed to return to the Continent, but that some appropriate place will be found in the Metropolis for the preservation of relics of ancient art so truly valuable as these specimens.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 26.

AS the sexton of Hexham Church, Northumberland, was digging a large grave on the 15th inst. he came, at the depth of about seven feet, to a large thin vessel of brass of the pitcher form, nearly full of Saxon coins of the Northumberland kings, Eanred, Ethelred, and Redulf; and of the Archbishops of York, Eanbald, and Vigmund.

The grave was formed in that part of the churchyard called the *campy hill*, but for what cause I am unable to explain. It is, however, on the west side of the north transept of the church, and on or nearly on the site of the nave, which was burnt down by the Scotch in their devastating inroad from Jedburgh into England in 1296, and never after rebuilt. The vessel is of that kind of thin copper of which camp-kettles were formerly made. Its handle was loose, and is highly ornamented. Mr. Adamson, secretary to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, has examined both the

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coins and vessel, and thinks that the former must have been poured into the latter after it was fixed in the earth; for, from its extreme thinness, it could not have been lifted with the coins in it without bursting, or being much bilged. Sets of camp-kettles of six or seven each, exactly fitted into each other, have been found in the Northumberland peat-mosses; and one such set is preserved at Whitfield Hall, the seat of Wm. Ord, esq. M.P.

All the coins are Saxon, Northumberland, stycas of brass, of which the vessel when found could not have contained less than ten thousand. Quantities of them were soon afloat in the country, and many strange reports, some of which appeared in the newspapers, came out with them. One account said that a great quantity of them were gold, and a still greater quantity of silver; that some of them had dates of the sixth century; that they were found in a copper box, the hinges of which were perfect, and moved easily,—that there was with them a skull and a curious vizor or diadem of gold; and that the whole was contained in a stone coffin found eight feet below the surface, and containing also the remains of a person in a high state of preservation, and enwrapped with a sort of coarse tartan cloth. The greatest part of the coins, however, fell into the hands of the Rev. Wm. Airey, who, as incumbent of Hexham, has the only legal claim to them, and who, after they are properly examined and arranged, is intending to present a complete set of them, and the vessel in which they were found, to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle. Mr. Adamson has also drawn up an account of this interesting discovery, to be read before the Society of Antiquaries in London. I had three on the 17th, and twenty of them on the 18th of this month, put into my hands. They were to appearance in a highly oxidated state; but after being put into about two table-spoonfuls of sulphurous acid for a little less than a minute, all of them, except one, came out quite clean, and of the usual dull, brownish green, which brass that has been for some time in use usually assumes. One of them had a hard reddish blotch of rust nearly all over one side, which yielded very slowly to many repeated applications of acid. The metal of which they are made is certainly an alloy of copper; and, from its readily yielding to the knife, I think the alloy in them is zinc; but where I am writing, I have no means of subjecting one of them to chemical analysis. Eanred was the father of Ethelred King of Northumberland, who was succeeded by Redulf, whose successor Osbercht began to reign in 849. There were two Eanbalds, Archbishops of York, the first of whom died in 796, the second probably about 812; Vigmund came to the see in 831, and died in 854.* From these dates, and the collection, so far as it has hitherto been examined, containing none of the money of Osbercht, it is fair to infer that they were secreted before Osbercht began to reign. Of the 23 coins which I have seen, eight are of Eanred and only three alike, 14 of Ethelred all different, one of Redulf, and one of 'Figmurd;' and I am told, on good authority, that of the large collection now in the possession of Mr. Airey, the greatest number are of Eanred, Ethelred, and Vigmund. One of the most obvious inferences to be drawn from an inspection of the whole, is the great imperfection of the art of coining at the time they were made. They are from an incredible number of dies, and very few of them have the impression on each side made fairly on the centre of the blank. According to Richard of Hexham,† the bishopric of that ancient city ceased 54 years before the devastation of the province of Northumberland by Halden the Dane in 875, who then landed on the banks of the Tyne, and carried fire and sword through the whole adjacent country. The concealment of this treasure must, however, have been made before his time: but whether it belonged to the church of Hexham, or was the property of some private ecclesiastic there, it would now be vain to conjecture. This is certain, that it continued to remain quietly in its resting place during the rebuilding

* Sim. Dunhelm. Hist. Eccl. Dun. lib. ii. cap. 5; and Le Neve's Fasti, page 306; but the dates here given do not agree with other authorities. Pinkerton fixes Eanred in 810, Ethelred in 836, Redulf in 840, and Osbercht in 845. The latest Northumbrian coins in Ruding's Plates are those of Eric between A. D. 946 and 950.

† Lib. i. cap. xix.

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of the church after the Conquest, and might have continued to do so for a much longer period, if the size of the person for whom the grave in which it was found, had not required that his last habitation should be "both broad and deep." V. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 30.

IN a note to an article on Manningford Bruce, published in your Magazine for December 1831, you requested an account of "Mrs. Lane's" monument. I now send it you, with some particulars of her family, and that of her husband, together with some additional information with regard to Manningford. Exactly at the east end of the Church, over the altar, the monument is placed with this inscription:

"Underneath lyeth the body of Mary Nicholas, daughter of Thomas Lane, of Bentley, in the county of Stafford, Esq. a family as venerable for its antiquity, as renowned for its loyalty, of which ye wonderful preservation of King Charles ye Second, after ye defeat at Worcester, is an instance never to be forgotten: in which glorious action she herself bore a very considerable part; and that the memory of this extraordinary service might be continued to posterity, the family was dignified with the addition of this signal badge of honour, the arms of England in a canton. She was married to Edward Nicholas, ye son of Sr Oliver Nicholas, Cupbearer to King James ye First, and Carver to King Charles ye First, by whom she had only one son, who died before her, near to whose body she desired her own might be interred. She died Decemb^r^ 24th, anno 1686, aged 67 yeares."

On the sinister side of the escutcheon, at the top of the monument, are the arms of the Lanes of Bentley and Hyde, which are thus described by Edmondson: "Or, a chevron Gules, between three mullets pierced Azure." Besides this, there are the arms of England in a canton, as specified in the inscription. On the dexter side are the arms of Nicholas of Wiltshire: "Azure, a chevron engrailed between three owls Or." The crest, which is not represented on this monument, is "On a chapeau Azure, turned up with Ermine, an owl with wings expanded Or." With the coat of Nicholas are quartered three others; the first is that of the old Wiltshire family of Chamberlayn, "Gules, a chevron between three escallops Or." Their crest is "an ass's head couped Argent." The two other coats are, "Argent, three poissons naient Prop.;" and, "Gules, on a chevron between three birds close Argent, two lions passant guardant." I have some doubt with regard to the last two escutcheons, owing to the faintness of the colours on the marble; but none with regard to the others.

I will now give the account of King Charles's escape, which is alluded to in the tablet. After the defeat at Worcester, the King wandered in a wood for a long time, till at length he saw a man in an oak tree, whom he recognised as a Captain in his service, named Careless; he then ascended into the same tree, and staid there two days and two nights. While here, though unperceived himself, he saw many people who were seeking him, and heard them settling what to do to him if they caught him, and how to make use of the reward. He then, being compelled by hunger and want of rest, went to a cottage nine miles off, where he lay in a barn three days; thence, after cutting off his hair, and changing clothes with his host, he was conducted to another house, twelve miles off; and so on to others, but it is remarkable that all his entertainers were Roman Catholics. Being now in Staffordshire, he met with Lord Wilmot, also disguised, by whose means, with the help of a monk named Huddleston, he was introduced to Mr. Lane, who, though he was a staunch royalist, and though his son was a Colonel in the King's service, was so much respected as to have sustained no injury in the rebellion. The secret of his royalty was made known to none but Mr. Lane the Colonel, and Miss Lane; and between them it was agreed that Miss Lane should ride on a pillion behind the King, to visit a cousin who was married to a Mr. Norton, near Bristol. The resting places for each night were agreed on before hand, so that Lord Wilmot met them in the evenings, without being seen near them on the journey. The Colonel kept company at a distance with his hawk, as if for sport, till they arrived within a day's journey of Bristol, when he surrendered his hawk to Lord Wilmot, who continued the same exercise. They were obliged to ride through the town of Bristol,

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and when they reached Mr. Norton's, as there was a party there, Miss Lane feigned that *William*, as she called the King, was afflicted with an ague, so he was put to bed, and a servant sent up to him with refreshment, who recognised him, but was easily persuaded to secresy.

Here he left Miss Lane, and went to the house of Colonel Wyndham in Dorsetshire, but was disappointed in the hope of obtaining a vessel at Lyme, and obliged to proceed to Salisbury, riding with a lady of Colonel Wyndham's family behind him: in this manner he passed through a regiment of horse, but was recognised neither by the men nor their generals. At length he arrived at a house near Brighton, where he obtained a ship, and was landed in a small creek in Normandy. Such is the narration of Clarendon.*

The Mr. Lane who is mentioned in this story was father to Mary Lane, and the lady who rode behind the King was her sister Jane Lane; but the family received more substantial rewards than the heraldic one mentioned on the tablet, as appears from this entry in Clarendon's accompts:

"Arrears due to Lady-day, 1685.

1000*l.* Jane Lane, now Lady Fisher, by letters patent, during life, three-quarters of a year, 750*l.*

500*l.* Thos. Lane, esq. the like, five years and a half, 2750*l.*

Memorandum. The late Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, by their warrant dated July 22, 1684, signified his late Majesty's pleasure to pay the annuity of 1000*l.* per ann. to Mrs. Jane Lane, from Lady-day 1683, whose husband, Sir Clement Fisher, was buried the 15th of April, 1683, at which time there was an arrear on the said pension of 6,500*l.* for 6½ years ended at Lady-day, 1683." †

Hence it appears that on the Restoration the family were pensioned for their services. The daughters were married; Jane, to Sir Clement Fisher, but had no issue; Withy, to Mr. Peters, or Petre; Anne, to Edward Byrche, esq. of Leacroft, co. Stafford; and Mary to Edward Nicholas, esq.

The family of Nicholas is well known as firm Royalists. Sir Edward, or as he is generally called Mr. Secretary Nicholas, was one of the few men who clung to the Royal party during all its vicissitudes, as he had served it in its prosperity; but he was not immediately related to the family at Manningford, for his arms were different (see them engraved in Simon's Seals, pl. xxxi).

Sir Oliver Nicholas, the father of the husband of Mrs. Jane, was cupbearer to King James I. and carver to King Charles the First, and left his own principles of loyalty to his son Edward. The marriage of the latter with Miss Lane was blest with only one son, who died unmarried before both his parents, at the early age of twenty-two; but he was soon followed to the grave by his mother; and they lie side by side within the altar-rail. Near them is Mr. Nicholas himself; and another stone commemorating the death of some one who died in 1722, aged 63. As nothing but "Nicholas, esq." and the dates remain, it might be a brother or a second wife of Mr. Nicholas, though 20 years younger, as the former wife was 10 years older. His own monument is erected against the north wall of the chancel, with this inscription:

"Hic infra sitæ sunt reliquiæ viri memoria dignissimi, Edvardi Nicholas, armigeri, hujus pagi Toparchæ; qui, tam ecclesiæ quam Monarchiæ Anglicanæ, fidei inviolatæ, amicitiæ fabularum exemplis non secundæ, patientiæ nullis dolorum cruciatibus expugnabilis, et festivitatis ingenii quâ delicias omnium se reddidit. Frustra renitente podagrâ diuturnâ, exemplum posteris celebre reliquit: et tandem, irrequieto morbo fractus, et vitæ et morum hominum pertæsus, animam egit lubens, cal. Maii decimo tertio, anno salutis 1706, ætatis 77."

There is only one other monument, with this inscription on a shield:

"HEARE LAYES THE BODY OF ELIZ. HIND. BVRIED JU'Y 5, 1675."

The stone is situated among the graves of the Nicholas family, which makes me suppose she was a connexion of theirs.

There are three Manningfords adjoining each other: Manningford Bruce, which is the subject of the present article; Manningford Abbots, and Manningford Bohun. I find a

* The recent discovery of an unpublished narrative of Charles II.'s escape, is noticed in pp. 456, 555. EDIT.

† Singer's Diary of Clarendon, vol. i. p. 656.

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separate notice of each in Domesday Book.

F. 67. "The church of St. Peter at Winchester holds Maneforde. It was rated T.R.E. at 10 hides. Here are 10 ploughlands. Five hides and half a yardland are in demesne, where are 2 ploughlands and 5 servants. Eight villagers and 7 cottagers occupy 2 ploughlands and a half. The mill pays 12 shillings and 6 pence. Here are 10 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and a furlong broad. It was valued at 6 pounds, now at 8 pounds."

F. 736. "Amelric de Drewes holds of the King Manifford. Godric held it T.R.E. and it was assessed at 3 hides and a half. Here is a ploughland and a half. There are 4 borderers. The third part of a mill pays 50 pence. Here are 12 acres of meadow, and the pasture is half a mile long, and 1 furlong and a half broad. It was valued at 30 shillings, now at 60 shillings."

F. 74. "Grimbaldus the goldsmith holds Manifford. Edward held it T.R.E. and it was assessed at 6 hides and a half. Here are 4 ploughlands. Two ploughlands, with one villager, are in demesne. Ten cottagers and 2 borderers occupy one ploughland. Two shares of a mill pay 12 shillings and sixpence. Here are 20 acres of meadow, and the pasture is a mile and a half square. It was valued at a hundred shillings, now at 6 pounds."

In the foregoing extracts we see that on the Norman conquest, that only which belonged to the church was safe; but that the other two Manningfords were torn from the Saxons Edward and Godric, who held them in the time of Edward the Confessor. How different is the state of them now: there is no war, no rapine, no oppression: all is at least peace: and if a kind master and a good clergyman can make a village happy, the inhabitants of Manningford are truly blest. H.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Fragment of the Bacchæ of Euripides lately discovered.

MR. URBAN,—As you intend to print the portion of the Fragment of the Bacchæ of Euripides, which I lately forwarded to you, I beg to send you the remainder of the scene; but, as a part of my present communication has been already published from other sources, and the whole is of a less interesting character than the portion previously sent, I have not given myself the trouble to translate it. X. Y.

Aug. 21, 1832.

(This fragment follows immediately the one published in p. 196.)

σίγα· σὺ γὰρ παῖδ' οὐκέτ' ἀναστήσεις πάλιν,
ἄτην γε τρέψας, ἣν στένῃς ἀεὶ νεκρόν.
τὴν πρὶν δ' ἐρῶ σοι τῶν φρενῶν ἁμαρτίαν·
εἰς δέσμ' ὅτ' ἦλθον, ἐν λόγοις ἦν παῖγμά τι,
αὐτὸς δὲ πάντ' ἄρ' εὖ μάλ' ἐδίδαξεν χρόνος·
καὶ ταῦτα μὲν πέπονθεν οὗτος οὐχ ἑκών

* * * * * *

τοί γαρ τέθνηκεν, ὧν ἐχρῆν ἥκιστ' ὕπο·
πάλαι τάδε Ζεὺς οὐμὸς ἐπένευσεν πάτηρ·
ἃ μὲν αὐτὸς οἶσθα καὶ τὰ νῦν βλέπεις, ἐῶ·
ἃ δ' αὖ παθεῖν δεῖ, Κάδμε, σ', οὐ κρύψω κακά,
ὧν οὐδὲν ἥδειν ἐκ λόγων θεοπρόπων,
ὃς δ' ἐν θεοῖς ἦν μάντις ἀψευδέστατος,
Ζεὺς αὐτὸς εἶπεν Πυθίῳ, Φοῖβος δέ μοι.
καὶ ταῦτα νῦν μενεῖ σ', ἃ φήσ', Ἔσται, θεός.
λυγρὸν γὰρ ἀπὸ γῆρας ξύσας, τὴν νῦν φύσιν

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δράκων γενήσει μεταβαλὼν, δάμαρ τε σὴ
ἐκθηριωθεῖσ' ὅφιος ἀλλάξει τύπον,
πάχος βρότειον ἀποβαλοῦσα τῆς φθορᾶς.
ΚΑΔΜΟΣ. καὶ νῦν, κάκιστον πημάτων, τρύχει βάρος
γήρως ἐμ' Αἰτναῖόν τι καταπατουμένον·
πῶς δ' ἄν τίς ἀλλάξειε πημάτων με, φῄς;
χεὶρ οὐ φίλη θείη μ' ἂν ἡβάσκοντ' ἔτ' αὖ.
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ. ἀλλ', εὖ σὲ γὰρ καὶ μὴ θέλοντα κερδανῶ,
λέβητι χρυσεῷ Φοῖβος ἐψήσας δέμας
σοφῇ προμηθείᾳ σὸν ἀνά γε καινίσει,
τᾶλλ', ὧν σὺ μέλλεις πήμαθ' ἑκπλήσειν, φράσω.
λιπεῖν πόλιν τήνδ' ἀνοσίου μιάσματος
δίκας τίνοντα τῷδ', ὃν ἔκτανες, θέμις·
κεἰ μὴ σέ γ' ἴδιον ἔλαβεν ἐκ χερὸς μύσος,
χρῆν μηκέτ' ἐσιδεῖν πατρίδ' (οὐ γὰρ εὐσεβὲς
βαίνειν φονευτὰς ἐν ταφοῖς γαυρουμένους,)
ἄλλοις δὲ δώσεις ἀνάπαλιν τὸ γῆς κράτος,
σέ γ' εὐθὺς αὐτὸν ἐκ χθονὸς τῆσδ' ἐκβαλών·
ὄχον δὲ μόσχων, χρησμὸς ὡς λέγει Διός,
ἐλᾷς μετ' ἀλόχου, βαρβάροις ἡγούμενος,
πολλὰς δε πέρσεις ἀναρίθμῳ στρατεύματι
πύλεις· ὅταν δὲ Λοξίου χρηστήριον
διαπράσῃ τις, νόστον Ἐγχελέων ὅπλα
σχήσει· σὲ δ' Ἄρμονίαν τ' Ἄρης ἐκρύσεται,
μακάρων τ' ἐς αἶαν ἐγκαθιδρύσει βίον.
ταῦτ' οὐχὶ θνητοῦ πατρὸς ἐκγεγὼς λέγω
Διόνυσος, ἀλλ' ἐκ Ζηνός· εἰ δὲ σωφρονεῖν
ἔγνωθ', ὅτ' οὐκ ἐθέλετε, τὸν Διὸς γόνον
εὐδαιμονοῖτ' ἂν σύμμαχον κεκτημένοι.
ΚΑΔ. Διόνυσε, λισσόμεσθά σ', ἠδικήσαμεν.
ΔΙΟ. ὄψ' ἐμάθεθ'· ἡμᾶς δ', ὅτε γ' ἐχρῆν, οὐκ ἤδεσε.
ΚΑΔ. ἐγνώκαμεν ταῦτ'· ἀλλ' ἐπεξέρχει λίαν·
ΔΙΟ. καὶ κάρτα, θεὸς ὤν, οὐ λόγοις γ' ὑβριζόμην·
ΚΑΔ. ὀργὰς πρέπει θεοὺς οὐχ ὁμοιοῦσθαι βροτοῖς.
ΔΙΟ. εὔφημος ἴσθι· κ'εἴ τι σοι χρεία λέγειν,
λέγ', ὡς προσήκει, μὴ δ' ἀτιμάσῃς θεόν.
ΚΑΔ. ἀλλ' εἶπον, ἀνεθεὶς συμφορᾶς ἀθυμίᾳ,
σοῦ συμπαρόντος κἀδίνας λύοντος σύ.
ΔΙΟ. οἶσθ' εὖ τὰ Σεμέλης πάντα (τί δὲ χρὴ σοὶ λέγειν;)
ὡς ἐν πυραῖς μ' ἔτικτεν ὠδίνων ἄτερ·
ΚΑΔ. θεοῦ σε παῖδ' ὁ μάντις ἀγγείλας ἔφη,
καὶ πόλλ' ἔδρασας, οἷα χ'ὡ θεὸς μόνον.
ΔΙΟ. καὶ τῶνδ' ἑκατί γ' ἐν βροτοῖς πέφηνα νῦν,
κ'ἂν θεοῖς, ἀναστὰς αὖθις, ἐκφανήσομαι.
ΚΑΔ. ὃς λαμπρόπυρσον κοὐ φατὸν μίτραν φορῶν
στίλβει πρέπουσάν θ', ὡς χιὼν, αἰγλῇ νέφ,
χωρεῖ· σὺ δ', εἰ γνώσει τι τοὺς ἐμοὺς λόγους,
ὅσσοις ἔπεσθαι, καρδίας ὑπλισμένη,
πτοουμένη τε μηδέν, ὧν εἶπεν θεὸς,
φράσοι δὲ σύμπας κοίν' ἔπη, θεῷ χάρμα τι.

(Here follows a Chorus nearly obliterated.)

* * * * *

ΚΑΔ. ὦ τέκνον, ὡς εἰς δεῖν' ἄρ' ἤλθομεν κακὰ,
σύ θ' ἡ τάλαινα, συγγενεῖς τ' ἄρδην κόραι·

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ἐγὼ δ' ὁ τλήμων βαρβάρους ἀφίξομαι,
τῶνδ' ἐκ δόμων ἄτιμος ἐκβεβλημένος,
ὁ Κάδμου ὁ μέγας, ὅς γε σαρκήρη στάχυν
ἔσπειρα κἀξήμησα κάλλιστον θέρος·
γέρων μέτοικος δ', ἐστὶ γὰρ τὸ θέσφατον,
εἰς Ἑλλάδ' ἀγαγὼν μιγάδα βαρβάρων στρατὸν,
καὶ τὴν Ἄρεος παῖδ' Ἁρμονίαν, δάμαρ' ἐμὴν
δράκων δρακαίνης φύσιν ἔχουσαν ἀγρίαν,
ἧξω 'πὶ βωμοὺς καὶ τάφους Ἑλληνικοὺς,
ἡγούμενος λόγχαισιν, οὐδὲ παύσομαι
κακῶν ὁ τλήμων, οὐδὲ τὸν καταιβάτην
Ἀχέροντα πλεύσας, ἥσυχος γενήσομαι

* * * * * *

ΑΓΑ. εἰ καὶ δέδοκται, πρέσβυ, τλήμονες φυγαὶ,
ὦ πάτερ, ἐγὼ σοῦ γ' οὐ στερεῖσα, φεύξομαι,
ἢν μὴ γέροντά σ' ὄντα προφθάσῃ πότμος.
ΚΑΔ. οὐ θέμις· ἔδει σε πατρίδος ἐμμένειν πέδῳ·
συνῆκα γὰρ τὰ θέσφαθ', ὡς οὕτως ἔχει·
τί δ' ἀμφιβάλλεις χερσί μ', ὦ τάλαινα παῖ ;
ΑΓΑ. ὄρνις ὅπως ἀπτῆν γε πολιόχρων κύκνον·
ΚΑΔ. τί δῆ, τί μ' ἕλκεις ;
ΑΓΑ. πάτερ, ἀναγκαίως ἔχει·
ποῖ γὰρ τράπωμαι πατρίδος ἐκβεβλημένη ;
ΚΑΔ. οὐκ οἶδα, τέκνον· σμικρὸς ἐπίκουρος πατήρ.
τί δ' αὖ θέαμα καινὸν ὄμματα στρέφει ;
τίνας δέδορκα τάσδ' ἀλαστόρων κύνας ;
ΑΓΑ. αἳ τοῦδ' ἔτριψαν κρᾶτα πλευρὰ καὶ μέλη,
(πᾶσαι γὰρ ἠπείγοντο συμφώνως ἐμοὶ
ἐν θεοῦ κελευσμοῖς) αἵδε νῦν ἥκουσ', ὄχλος
ὀργὴν πέπειρος ἐξ ἄγρας, γνώμης τοπῆ·
πάσας δ' ἂν οἶμαι συνδραμεῖν πρὸς τὸν τάφον,
ἰδεῖν ποθοῦσας τέρμα τῶν παρ' ἐλπίδα.
ΚΑΔ. ἀλλ' ἐκκλινεῖσα βραχύ τι τῶν ἀϊστόρων,
ἐπισκότου τὸ δρᾶμα τόδε μιαιφόνων.
ΑΓΑ. ὦ καλλίνικοι χεῖρες, ὦ φίλοι χοροὶ,
εἰς καιρὸν ἥκετ' οὔ· τί γὰρ πεπράχατε ;
θέλουσα δ' εἰπεῖν οὐ καλῶς πεπραγμένα,
ἐῶ, δάκρυρροοῦσαν εἰσιδοῦσά σε.
στέν' οὖν, πυκνόν τε καὶ πικρὸν χεῦσον δάκρυ,
καὶ στέρνα τύψαι κἀν πάθους ἀγνωσίᾳ.
ΚΑΔ. ἀλλ' ἐξίωμεν, ὡς ὁ λευχείμων ἔφη,
δεῖ γὰρ με τὴν φονῶσαν ἐκλιπεῖν πόλιν,
σύ τ' ἔξιθ', ὡς ἄλγιστα καὶ θρηνοῦσα, παῖ,
(θεὸς γὰρ οἶδε πάντα κἄκρινεν σοφῶς)
ὦδ' ὑπὸ παρειαῖς ὑποβαλοῦσα τὰς χέρας·
ὑμεῖς θ' ἕπεσθε τῇδε, μητρί γ' οὖ, κόραι,
τύχαις, θολούσαις καρδίας, παχνούμεναι,
λεπτοῖς δὲ θρήνοις τόνδ' ἀνευφημήσατε,
ὀπισθόπῳ τε σῖγα βᾶθί τις ποδὶ,
εἷ δὲ τὰ πιχώρι' ἐν χοροῖς μέλη.
ΑΓΑ. χαῖρ', ὦ μέλαθρον· χαῖρ' ὦ πατρία
πόλις· ἐκλείπω δ' ὄπα δυστυχίᾳ.

* * * * * * *

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Mr. URBAN, *Mere.*

Allow me to say a few words in answer to A. Ω.'s last letter "on the Origin of the Greek Language," p. 426, and I will not write to you again on the subject. A. Ω. complains that inferences are drawn from his words they do not warrant, and assertions attributed to him which he never made; and that verbs are coined to disprove those he did make. To the last complaint I can only say that *I* have not coined Greek verbs; ΕΩ and ΟΩ, to which he objects, for instance, are found with the meanings I gave them in Valpy's Greek Grammar, under the title "Primitives of the Greek Language," which book, if it is wrong, should be corrected. If there is any ground for the former complaint, I think he has sought an atonement for any wrong I have done him through the "lex talionis."

My arguments, which A. Ω. calls *pseudo-logic*, and which he writes as a direct quotation after having put them into *correct logical form*, were directed (as would be seen by referring to them) against the position that the Greek language was invented by *one man*, whom A. Ω. called "the inventor of the Greek language." I used the singular pronoun *(he)* throughout; and yet A. Ω. says, after going through those arguments, "the inference would be, either that the Greek language would not have been invented, or if invented would not have been adopted." No such thing; the inference would be either that the Greek language would not have been invented *by one man*, or, if invented by *one man*, would not have been adopted by *others;* and, consequently, that it *was not* invented by *one man*, "the inventor of the Greek language" alluded to by A. Ω. The *reductio ad absurdum*, adopted by A. Ω. therefore, has not affected my arguments at all. What I contend for is, that the Greek, like other original languages, was formed by a whole tribe gradually, and irregularly, without any forechosen principle of antagonist forces, or any regular system of duads, triads, and metatheses. How then, A. Ω. will say, *were* languages formed? That is a question I am not prepared to answer. It is certainly lawful for a man to reject what he thinks a false hypothesis, without having another ready to put in its place. I think, as I said before, that a principle of imitation was much followed in the formation of tongues. We know there are scores of words derived from this principle in all languages. Such are the following in English: *to cackle, to mew, to whine, to snap, to crack, to croak, to yelp, pop, slap, dash, smack, hiss, to tinkle, &c.*

A. Ω. gives us the Egyptian symbol of the Deity, an equilateral triangle inscribed in a circle, with the letters A. Ω. N. at the angles. Did the Egyptians put those Greek letters, from which he says many names of God are formed? A. Ω. says *Tod* is *Tud*, the *clammy* or *cold state; T* being the German article, and *ud* the Latin word *UD-us*, moist. So we may infer then that Teutonic tribes had no word for *death* (though it must have been known to them almost from their first existence) till they borrowed a Latin adjective, and put it to their own article; and we had no word for *dust* till we borrowed the latin participle *ustus*, though *dust* is one of the most common things in nature. Die, Dö, *Tod*, are from the same stock; notwithstanding what A. Ω. says, *dö* in Danish is pronounced nearly *dä*, and *död ded*. If a *toad* is so called from *T'ud* the *cold, clammy*, I wonder *frogs* and *fish* are not called *toads* too.

I am glad A. Ω. thinks me so happy in my metathetical etymologies: I did not think them right myself, but I can give equally good ones of the same or any different words from other languages.

A. Ω. says it is only from ignorance that I ridicule the metathesis of *God* from *dog;* and that *God is* made from *dog*, because the dog *anubis* was worshipped by the Egyptians. I answer in his own quotation:

Σοὶ μὲν δοκείτω ταῦτ', ἐμοὶ δὲ τ'αντία.

The word *Got, Gott, Gud*, in Teutonic dialects is rather old. Was it made by metathesis from the English dog? *Hund* is a *dog* in German.

It seems I did not understand A. Ω.'s meaning about the oscillation of the pendulum. He says my answer does not affect his assertion that the laws of the *cycloidal curve* were known to the philosophers of Egypt and Greece; but where has he made such an assertion? His words are "the oscillation of the pendulum;" and does he by those words really mean the *cycloidal curve?*

The *curve of oscillation* is the arc of a circle, of which the pendulum is the

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radius; but the *cycloidal curve* is that described by a given point in the circumference of a circle, when it moves on a plane; as a coachwheel on the road. One may as well call a *rhombus* a *square*, as the *curve of oscillation* the *cycloidal curve*.* A. Ω. must not wonder that he is not well understood when he confounds terms.

He does not, however, insist on his position that modern mathematicians are but as babies to the ancient ones, so that I consider it as given up. He now says they could *hardly fail* to speculate on the oscillatory curve. True; and they could hardly fail to speculate on the power of steam from frequently seeing its action; but this does not prove they were superior to Watt in making a steam-engine. W. Barnes.

PROLOGUE AND EPILOGUE,

Spoken by the King's Scholars at Westminster School, on the performance of Terence's Adelphi, Dec. 1832.

PROLOGUS.

Mutantur omnia, interit tamen nihil.
Severiora studia vobis afferunt
Ætasque, tempusque, et novus rerum status:
Sed hic, vetusti moris atque regii
Memoria jussus vos lubentes excitat;
Huc vos, ut ante, convocans Terentius
Exemplar Attici ministrat ingeni.
Mutantur omnia, interit tamen nihil.
Dissentientes fabula inducet senes,
Fratrum duorum jurgia atque dispares
Mores Latina hic exhibet comœdia.
Vah! fida nimium scena! vah! coloribus
Tabella vivis picta! quam tristi omine
Imago Lusitaniæ vos commovet,
Et dimicantium fera arma Principum.
Fatis acerbis agimur—ut lugubria
Differre pueris in diem est fas crastinum,
Et feriarum potius ad spectacula
Mentem applicare levia, quam negotia
Ad vestra, curasque Angliæ gravissimas,
Ergo, relictis neniis, comœdiam
Paramus agere: jam puer fiet senex,
Matrona, vetula, servus, aut puerpera:
Et vos, Poetæ Nomini atque Manibus
Nostri faventes, fabulam spectabilis,
Partesque lenium hic agetis judicum.

EPILOGUS.

(Enter Demia and Micio from Micio's house; Hegio meets them.

M. Salve.—H. Et vos ambo.—M. Menses hos quatuor urbem
Non visis.—H. Mos est, ut nova nupta valet?
M. Optume—et, ut fama est, in portu est Sostrata.—H. Portu in
Portu! in partu vis scilicet—error erat.
Tam cito!—M. Rem dicam. Rixæ hic, scis ipse, quierunt
Nuper, et e binis constitit una domus.
Ergo et perpetua et nulli violanda maneret
Pax hæc (spondet nil Anglia tale suis).
Auctor erat frater quærendi fœdere juncto
Americam, Harmoniæ regna beata Novæ.
H. Americam!—M. Sic est—exploratrixque locorum
Sostrata præmissa est.—H. Tene maneute domi?
M. Prudens est mulier—jam, ut dixi.

(Enter Sostrata upon Syrus' arm.

Oh! Sostrata salve!
S. Et tu!—M. Quidnam agitur? num peragre ire jubes? [donent
Cesserunt bene res nostræ?—S. Oh! modo Lexica
Verbum aliquod magnum—sesquipedale velim—
Pro re tam grandi! Monstra acta vapore! canales!
Omnia Naturam præter in orbe novo!
Præstantes virtute viri—candore puellæ!
SY. Oh! Kentuckiæ apri! Virginiæ tabacum!
S. Quæ se terra parem huic præstet?—M. Quid dicis? S. Ita ipsi
Affirmant omnes—vos dubitare decet?
D. Concordesque adeo vivunt—respublica fratrum est.
SY. Et si Tariffam dempseris unanimes. [ipse
S. America Americano est optima—et optimus Civis.—SY. Adelphi sunt.—D. Et Philadelphiam habent. [tentes
SY. Fœda tyrannis abest—cohibet lex æqua potentes.—M. An dominis divitibusque locus?
Vix teneo.—S. Ah! tibi si tandem cognoscere cordi est,
Quale animal, quantæ sit rationis homo,
Ne cura Graios—has oblivicere Athenas,
Nam primas partes Americanus agit.
Is fastu et titulis caret, et sibi sufficit uni
Sincerus, simplex.—SY. Et genuinus homo.
S. Reges odit—amat seipsum—est sibi proximus ipse—
Unusquisque caret vir probitate.—H. Tace!
S. Porro, facundus si sit minus, omnium ab ore
Ceu de perpetuo fonte saliva fluit— [vult
Visit matronam, et sedet usque—et ponere non-
Pileolum—atque pedes erigit.—M. Oh faciuus!
S. Despiciunt artes et ludicra quælibet, ad rem
Attenti—Americis rem facere, id sapere est.
Præceptumque Syri, "neglecta pecunia lucro est"
Istis insulsum ridiculumque sonat.
D. Euge! illud laudi est, saltem hac in parte patrissas
America, et cogis me meminisse mei.
Quin proficiscamior?—M. Reputantem hæc Sostrata fecit
Me valde incertum. Quis mihi servus erit?
SY. Servus ain? num liber servat? Auxiliator
Hoc facite cures, Auxiliator homo est. [ilam,
M. Quis portet mihi fasciculos, adeatque macel-
Atque forum?—SY. Cur non tute magister eas?
Sæpe Senator olus pisces carnemque reportat.
M. Nolleiu. Me servis posse carere putas?
SY. Est animal uigrum, fugitivum, uescio quæ sit
Huic species; hominem sed tamen ore refert.
Nulla lege quidem, nisi lori lege, labores
Huic addit varios, increpat, urget herus,
Et servum appellat.
Micio *(turning to Sostrata.)*
Quid censes? ibimus an non?
Illic quæ maueant commoda quemque loquar.
Omnibus arrides, atque omnia, Micio, laudas,
Americis uemo gratior esse potest.
Æschinus erubuit—dediscet talia—discet
Ctesipho virtutes ipse referre suas.
Demea dure tibi, uullo culpante, licebit
Iras et verbum quidlibet evomere.
At tu virtute antiqua, tu moribus istis
Nil ibi proficies, Hegio—siste domi. [tem
I jam præ, non ipsa sequar.—M. Non gentis amantem credo istius.—S. Gens odiosa mihi est.
Tecum semper eo, ad cœnam siquando vocaris
Mi via, me miseret conjugis Americæ.
Sane haud æquales ibi mas et fœmina—tum me
Dixerunt, memet (namque fatebor) anum.
M. Barbara vox! absit!—S. Nec jam quæ sentio vobis

* To shew A. Ω. that there is a difference between the *cycloid* and the *curve of oscillation*, it may be observed that a plan to make the pendulum move in a cycloid (which, it was thought, would be better than the latter curve,) was formerly tried, and given up. W. B.

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Hæc statui solis credere.—SY. Nostra, cave!
Namque opus est tarito.—S. Nequaquam—profe-
ram.—SY. At illi.
Inficias ibunt.—S. Proferam id omne tamen;
Bibliopola urget—fiat—
M. *(coming forward).* Non omnia sane
Hæc sunt quæ dicit, nec nihil esse reor.
Sed nova cur senior moveam? has ego nactus
Athenas
Vivo. hic vivam, et si Dis placet hic moriar.
Demea *(coming forward).* Quod reliquum est co-
eant ambæ jam in fœdera gentes.
Consiliis ambæ sint animoque pares.
Nobile par fratrum Joannem Jona—que—thanum
Admoneat fas hoc Demea pacificus.

Antiquitatum Græcarum Descriptio Brevis, auctore Lamberto Bosio, *cum emendationibus Leimari et Zeunii.*

AMONGST the various scholars on the Continent, who have laboured most constantly for the benefit of young Greek students, the names of Bos and Zeunius occupy a prominent place; and we are, therefore, well pleased to see a reprint of Zeunius' edition of Bos' Greek Antiquities, in which, as the editor asserts, every care has been taken to verify all the references, at least so far as the libraries of the University and of Trinity College, Cambridge, enabled him to do; feeling, as he justly did, that such a work, if printed inaccurately, would be worse than useless, by misleading the very persons it was intended to instruct.

The utility of the publication, however, would have been increased considerably had it been also translated into English; for we are decidedly of opinion that all elementary works should be written in the vernacular tongue, reserving to publications of higher pretensions the more honourable distinction of adopting the common medium of the learned.

Although it is impossible to notice a tithe of the omissions necessarily found in manuals, like the present, we will just observe that to the titles of Jupiter may be added four first noticed by G. Burges on Æsch. Suppl. 1. *Ζεὺς ἀφίκτωρ*: who to confirm his emendation Ἀλλάντιε Ζεῦ, *σὸν τὸ νικητήριον* in Aristoph. Ἱππ. 1262, in the place of Ἐλλάνιε, (a word that Lobeck on Phrynich. p. 431, ought to have known Aristophanes could not have written, as being at variance both with language and sense,) has aptly quoted from Hesych. Παλλάντιος *Ζεὺς ἐν Τραπεζοῦντι*, and from Eustath. (ed. 1573) 275. *Ζεὺς συκάσιος*: and might have added from Suidas *Παγωνίτης Ζεύς*; evidently said by some comic poet in allusion to the *Jupiter Barbatus* worshipped in Egypt; while the *Ζεὺς συκάσιος* is a ridicule of *Ζεὺς ἱκέσιος*, and the *Ζεὺς ἀλλάντιος* of the *Ζεὺς Παλλάντιος*, mentioned above.

We will take this opportunity of confirming a statement made in our last No. p. 432, where, in opposition to Mr. Smith, we asserted that the first sacrifices amongst the Greeks consisted not in the burning of perfumes, but in the slaughter of living animals. We find, however, that Mr. Smith is borne out by a similar observation made by Bos, who refers to Porphyry Περὶ Ἀποχῆς II. 5, and Ovid Fast. I. 343. But the authority of Porphyry is nothing, when opposed to the testimony of Homer, and least of all in a question where his feelings in favour of the Pythagorean system could not fail to lead him to a pious fraud; nor ought a greater reliance to be placed on Ovid, who, as appears from the close of the Metamorphoses, was half a Pythagorean, and therefore anxious to throw round that system the credit arising from its supposed antiquity; unless he were deceived by Varro, who says that 'Sus Græce dicitur *ὗς*, olim *thysus* dictus, ab illo verbo, quod dicunt *θύειν, immolare*:' an assertion at direct variance with the fact; for the *sow* never was called in Greek *θύσος*, nor is there even such a word in that language.

Index Græcitatis Æschylæi. Studio atque opera B. W. Beatson, *Collegii Pembrochiani apud Cantabrigienses Socii.*

AS readers of Dramatic Greek, and critics by profession, to whom an 'Index Verborum' is always very acceptable, since it enables us to make an imposing show of accurate and extensive research at a little cost, we are happy to have Mr. Beatson's publication put into our hands; although we are sorry to find that any Fellow of a college in the University of Cambridge has been employed in the drudgery of a task, which *prima facie* places a man in the very humblest grade of philologists; for with the exception of Seberus, the compiler of the Homeric Index, whose notes on Julius Pollux are not discreditable to him, we cannot bring to our recollection a single index-maker who has produced any thing else but a collection of words.

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Of course we exempt from this sweeping denunciation all compilers of Glossaries; for there something more is required than the mere mechanical labour of the Index-maker; and the names of such men as Ernesti, Reiske, Schœfer, and Mitchell, to whom we are indebted for the glossaries of Cicero, the Greek orators, Livy, and Plato, are a sufficient guarantee that the makers of an Index and Glossary are men of very different calibre; as the latter must, while the former need not, use their heads as well as hands. And yet, after all, the index maker is a man not useless in his generation, as Peter Elmsley, were he still alive, would readily have acknowledged, who has more than once sung the praises of Heller's Index to Euripides, and lamented that Æschylus and Sophocles had never met with an Heller's counterpart; dissatisfied, as he doubtless was, with De-la-Roche's Index to Æschylus, published by Butler; and which, to say nothing of the omission of the fragments, is even less full than a MS. index made by some foreigner at Dr. Askew's cost, and still preserved in the Public Library at Cambridge.

As a profitable speculation, however, we are afraid that Mr. Beatson's index will suffer by a competition with Wellaver's similar and, in some respects, superior publication; which answers the double purpose of an Index and Lexicon united, and by duly noticing such words as are confessedly corrupt, prevents all mistakes likely to arise from confounding a genuine expression of Æschylus with one that is mere jargon, a plan partially adopted by Mr. Beatson also; who has prefixed an asterisk to such words as are obelized by Professor Scholefield, in his edition of Æschylus.

Lempriere's Classical Dictionary. Re-edited and Revised by E. H. Barker.

AT a time when attempts are making without end to cram the rising generation with the greatest possible quantity of minced meat, squeezed into the smallest possible space, it is pleasant to find a few scholars, like Mr. Barker, still anxious to present us with the more solid food of our forefathers, and regardless of the impertinent witticism, that a big book is fitted only for a thick head, ready to introduce, into established works, whatever information is likely to excite curiosity, on points not usually brought under the eye of the student, and which is to be obtained only in voluminous and expensive publications.

Although the present work purports to be a reprint of Anthon's improved edition of Lempriere, yet it almost deserves the character of an original work; as it contains upwards of 1000 articles either wholly or partially new. Of the additional matter some, we think, might have been dispensed with, as quite inapplicable to a work that professes to tell of persons and places mentioned by classical writers; the latest of whom we consider to be Claudian the poet, or at furthest Priscian the grammarian.

As we have neither time nor inclination to devote, as a brother-critic has done, more than 32 octavo pages to the review of the preceding edition of this work, we shall content ourselves with suggesting to Mr. Barker the necessity of remembering the old 'saw,'

"With thrifty hand, not the whole bushel sow."

Nor let him, as in the case of his article on Suidas, (written we confess for not the mere school-boy,) use 'a leash of languages,' but consider that if a Latin or French author's words are worth transcribing, they are worth translating also.

Another point, to which we think Mr. Barker has been very inattentive, is in his enumeration of the best editions of ancient authors. Thus, under Plato we find no mention made of Priestley's edition, the most complete of all that have yet appeared; nor is there any notice taken of Hermann's Sophocles; nor of Bekker's Aristophanes, published likewise by Priestley:

"*Cum multis aliis, quas nunc perscribere longum est.*

On looking over the volume we meet with such outlandish words as Creo, Deucalio, Solo, Xenopho, usually written with the final n. But as we have never heard a valid reason for such an innovation, we think Mr. Barker has done very unwisely in adopting one of the crotchets of the late Dr. Parr, who was anxious to produce, what the English language abhors, an uniformity in at least one rule of Orthography.

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REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Examen Critique des Travaux de feu M. Champollion sur les Hiéroglyphes. Par M. J. Klaproth. pp. 175. *Paris,* 1832.

M. KLAPROTH professes to take up his pen rather as an admirer of the zeal and talents of the ingenious and persevering Champollion, than as a harsh critic, upon some assumptions which he considers to have been erroneously deduced in his works. Every impartial man, he intimates, capable of judging of the question, will agree that it would be unjust to require of him who, after many years of study, has discovered the alphabetical part of a mode of writing fanciful and obsolete, that he should decipher the inscriptions in which it has been employed, with as much facility as we read a gazette or a play-bill; the difficulty being still further increased by such inscriptions being in a tongue some relics of which only are preserved in one of more modern date. Who, indeed, pursuing the comparison, may we ask, could comprehend the writings of Homer by acquiring a knowledge of the Romaïc, or construe a book of Tacitus by a familiar acquaintance with the language of Tasso? Suppose, therefore, that the clue to the Egyptian alphabet and arbitrary symbols were perfect, how many words must be found in them which would be in vain sought for in the Cophtic. For ten years past, says M. Klaproth, have we spoken with enthusiastic praise of the discovery of the phonetic alphabet by M. de Champollion, yet Dr. Young the Englishman was the author of that discovery. In the year 1818 he ascertained the alphabetical application of the greater part of the hieroglyphic signs which compose the names of Ptolemy and Berenice; among these he determined with precision the seven following (the forms of which, in the absence of hieroglyphic types, we express by description): B, a mark like a covered vessel, from the top of which issues a flame; F, an undulated line, terminated by an arrow head; I, two perpendicular figures resembling quills placed parallel to each other; M, two parallel horizontal lines, and a line connecting them terminating in an acute angle; N, a zig-zag, or, as the heralds term it, an indented line; P, a square cavity; T, a segment of a circle, springing from an horizontal base. On this discovery, which Dr. Young pursued no further, M. de Champollion founded what he styles his phonetic alphabet, or list of characters expressing *sounds* (*φωναι*). Thus was the long-entertained opinion abandoned, that the hieroglyphic writings were for the greater part arbitrary symbols, or, as the French express it in one of their fashionable Hellenisms, so frequently resorted to, to remedy the inflexibility of their own language, —*ideographic*. M. Champollion at first conceived that the two kinds of writing supposed to be employed by the Egyptians—*hieratic*, or mystical symbols of the priests; *demotic*, or characters for the use of the laity—were mere modifications of each other, and what he terms an hieroglyphic *tachygraphy*; a term which, if it allude to writing briefly (*ταχυγραφω*), seems not strictly applicable to the hieroglyphic mode, as the drawing of symbols with intelligible accuracy, would necessarily occupy considerable time.

At a period subsequent to the adoption of this hypothesis, a Greek and hieroglyphic inscription was discover- in the Island of Philæ, which M. Le Tronne pronounced to bear parallel meanings. A lithographic copy was communicated to Champollion. His system forthwith was changed; and he recognized in the hieroglyphics Phonetic characters, allowing that Greek and Roman proper names were expressed by them, but still adhering to the position that the rest were ideographic, or of arbitrary and peculiar application. Further consideration induced, it appears, M. de Champollion to relax this opinion, seeing as he did how much the reading of the hieroglyphics would be facilitated, if they

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could be taken as phonetic, or expressive of syllabic sounds.

His phonetic Alphabet is therefore made to consist of 134 characters, and he classes 730 more as symbolical signs. The Chinese have a phonetic manner of writing, and, like the Egyptians, surround their proper names by a square, lineally defined and rounded at the angles, termed by Egyptologists (*Egyptologues*), for such M. Klaproth styles the students in Egyptian lore, a *cartouche*. The ordinary system of writing with the Japanese, resembles more than any other the ancient Egyptian; they intermix their syllabic signs expressing sounds, with the arbitrary characters of the Chinese, exactly in the same way as the Egyptians, whose mode of writing was at once phonetic and symbolical.

Pages 26 to 149 are occupied with strictures on the phonetic Alphabet of Champollion, and in detecting by a critical knowledge of the Cophtic, the conjectural licences he has taken in deciphering Egyptian inscriptions. The hieroglyphic and Cophtic types which have been employed in this part of the pamphlet, present a new and curious feature in the art of printing. The whole essay tends to prove that the study of the Cophtic must precede any attempt to decipher the inscriptions of the Egyptians. Some portions of the Greek text of the Rosetta stone and of its Egyptian context, as given by M. de Champollion, are analysed. The following passage will convey an idea of the contents of that remarkable fragment now in our national Museum:

. . . . . *ἠγαπημένῳ ὑπὸ τοῦ Φθᾶ βασιλεῖ Πτολεμαίῳ θεῷ ἐπιφανεῖ εὐκαρίστῳ κατενιαυτὸν . . . . . χώραν ἀπὸ τῆς νουμηνίας τοῦ Θωὺθ ἐφ' ἡμέρας πέντε ἐν αἷς καὶ στεφανηφορήσουσιν συντελοῦντες θυσίας καὶ σπονδάς. κ. τ. λ.*

Which implies, a slight lacuna being filled up, that the feast of King Ptolemy, the illustrious and gracious divinity, beloved by Ptha, will take place throughout the country, on the new Moon of the month Thoyth, for five days, in which shall be made sacrifices and libations, &c. The above inscription is accounted the touchstone of hieroglyphic writing. The fact seems to be that a part of the proper names which the Egyptian context contains, may be *read*, some grammatical marks recognized, some of the characters resolved into words the meaning of which can be rendered, and the numerical ciphers, with some of the divinities (either designated by their symbolical figures, or phonetically written,) distinguished; yet after all, we shall be about as well qualified (we parody a comparison of M. Klaproth), to read the Egyptian hieroglyphics currently, as a person ignorant of Greek would be to construe the first book of Homer by the aid of Pope's translation. The uncertainty of reading correctly must be greatly increased by the letters composing proper names, circumscribed by cartouches, being placed in confused order, without regard to their natural arrangement.

The probable result of the whole appears to us to be, that the lives of many ingenious persons may be expended in the vain endeavour to arrive at any thing like a certain system of expounding these enigmatic signs. Far be it from us, at the same time, to depreciate the researches of abstruse science.

Who has viewed the gigantic sarcophagus in the British Museum, called Alexander's tomb, and has not longed to decipher the characters with which it is covered, engraved with such delicate precision? Defeated in the hope, we turn away consoling ourselves with the idea that these inscriptions contain little more perhaps than the mystifications of priestcraft and idolatry, and with the consideration that Providence has preserved for us in legible alphabetic writings all that is really useful and important for us to know.

The pamphlet is closed by some critical observations on the regal cartouches or squares containing names of Egyptian kings on the monument of Abydos. M. de Champollion's version is critically dissected, the copy of the inscription by Caillaud, which M. De Champollion followed, and that by Messrs. Bankes and Wilkinson, are shown considerably to differ in particulars. M. Klaproth conceives that M. de Champollion has mistaken the matter altogether; and, instead of reading the inscription *perpendicularly*, as he ought, has read it from *right to left!* Thus he affirms that the letters of Champollion to M. de Blacas, on the supposed names contained in this

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stone, have left the chronology of Egypt more confused than ever. There is something very amusing in a difference between two *savans*, in which no third can possibly be qualified to act as umpire.

Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque Publique de Rennes, publié sous l'administration de M. Lorgeril, *Maire de Rennes, &c. Rédigé par D. Maillet, ancien professeur au collége royal de Rennes, et bibliothécaire de cette ville.* 8vo. pp. xv. 1411. Rennes, 1823-1828.

Table Alphabetique du Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de Rennes. 8vo. pp. 263. Rennes, 1829.

Premier Supplement du Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque Publique de Rennes. 8vo, pp. 71. Rennes, 1830.

THIS valuable library has grown out of various contributions. Formerly the town had none; but a collection of about five thousand volumes belonging to the Faculty of Advocates, to which several handsome additions were made by individuals, among whom the Count de Miniac, and M. d'Estréans, Dean of the Parliament of Bretagne, are particularly memorable. At the Revolution it was thrown open to the public, and enlarged by quantities of books brought in from the dissolved monasteries. It suffered, however, considerable diminutions, as large portions were taken away from time to time for the ecclesiastical seminary, and the royal college of Rennes. The consequence was, that no order existed in the collection, no department was complete, although it abounded in duplicates, nor was there any catalogue. At length the municipal authorities took the state of the library into serious consideration. A commission of learned men, eminent for their bibliographical knowledge (among whom M. Miorcec de Kerdanet bears a prominent part), was formed, for the purpose of arranging and classifying the volumes. The exchange of duplicates helped to procure many *desiderata*, and the collection was further enriched by the gift of several splendid works from Louis XVIII. Nor was any expense spared by the Municipality, for the double purpose of making important acquisitions, and printing a general Catalogue.

Those only who have had similar offices to perform, can imagine the labour of compiling catalogues. The present one occupied no less a time than ten years, and was bequeathed from one librarian to another, till it was at length completed by M. Dominique Maillet, the present learned and estimable keeper of this collection. The department of arts and sciences was entrusted to that eminent antiquary, M. Miorcec de Kerdanet; that of theology to M. Maillet. The collection amounted, in 1828, to 30,000 volumes, and additions are continually being made.

The Library occupies a part of the Hotel de Ville. Strangers will indeed be disappointed, as they make their way through a dirty court, and up a tedious staircase. In this respect, how much does it suffer from a comparison with that of Caen! But a library must be estimated by books, and not by walls. The greatest attention (we can say from experience) is shown to foreigners, to whom it is always open, even on days when the public are excluded. The law books are deposited in a particular room for the convenience of students, who are very numerous. Indeed the *Annuaire* of Rennes asserts that as many as two hundred readers visit the library daily.

Among the various treasures of this collection are the Rouen Missal, written early in the 14th century (for it makes no mention of the feast of the Visitation of the Virgin, instituted in 1387,) and another, supposed to have been written about the same time, for the bishopric of St. Brieux or Dol.—An Irish MS. of the 12th century, containing some translations from St. Ambrose, and the genealogies of the Irish kings.—Several military memoirs in manuscript.—And what to a Breton must be very curious, manuscript copies of several of the Classics by the historian Lobineau. The classical department, though respectable, is not of first-rate importance, which may be partly accounted for, by the greater portion of this library being taken from monasteries.

Many literary curiosities are pointed out in the Catalogue, which in this respect contains much valuable information, and will well repay the trouble of a diligent inspection.

Our object in bringing forward the subject of the Library at Rennes, is to

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recommend it to such persons as are able and willing to make handsome presents to public institutions. In English books the library is not rich, but it is interesting to know that last year a quantity of duplicates was sold, for the purpose of buying English Voyages and Travels. If every intelligent Englishman who passes through Rennes, would make it a literary duty to give a volume to the Library, our literature would be more widely diffused, and our national character raised by such instances of liberality. On the Welsh this institution has a peculiar claim, for we need hardly remind them, that Britanny and Wales are sisters, and that they both call the English *ar Saozon* (i. e. Saxons). Every Welsh book that is printed ought to be sent here, nor can we mention a more appropriate gift for any munificent person to make, than a collection of such volumes. A liberal sum is indeed allowed for purchases by the Municipality of Rennes, but of course their own national literature has the first claim. We trust, therefore, that our representations will not fail of producing their proper effect; and we can assure such as are inclined to make literary presents (from our own knowledge), that such a mark of consideration from foreigners is most thankfully received.

A few errors of foreign nomenclature have crept into this Catalogue, but what work of this kind is without them? Excepting the theological department, which a Protestant editor would class rather differently, the Catalogue of Rennes offers a good model for future undertakings of the same kind.

A Descriptive Catalogue of Books, in the Library of John Holmes, F.S.A. with Notices of Authors and Printers. Vol. II. 1830. *Vol. III.* 1832. [*Not published.*]

THE first volume of this privately printed Catalogue is slightly noticed in vol. XCVIII. i. 250. It appears from Mr. Holmes's preface, that the Catalogue of his books was originally drawn up with ample biographical and bibliographical notices, which were, however, "after a hard struggle," struck out by the author, when the first volume was committed to the press. But as the friends to whom Mr. Holmes presented copies, expressed strongly their regret that his volume was so abridged, it being their opinion the biographical notes and anecdotes were the most instructive and amusing parts of the production, Mr. H. has since restored and preserved these notices in his second and third volumes. The first volume, therefore (published in 1828), contained a complete catalogue of a very valuable library, with slight notices of the authors and printers. The second volume (published 1830) contains an additional catalogue of books with fuller notices, on the plan originally laid down by Mr. Holmes, to which are added, "Additional Notes to the first volume." The third and concluding volume (just completed) consists of three portions: first, a description of all the books in Mr. Holmes's possession, not entered in the two former volumes, with ample biographical and bibliographical notices; second, a second series of additional notes to the first volume, comprising upwards of 200 annotations and descriptions; third, additional notes to the second volume.

We congratulate the fortunate possessors of this work, on the acquisition of so pleasing a proof of the industry and research of their septuagenarian friend. The whole is compiled with taste and judgment; and the notices of the authors, and the list of the plates in their works, may be referred to as useful sources of information. From the plan having been enlarged since the work was begun at the press, the three volumes require, and richly deserve, a biographical and bibliographical Index. This would open to the reader the many valuable notices of authors to be found in these volumes. Another desideratum is a portrait of Mr. Holmes. The work is dedicated to Seth Wm. Stevenson, esq. F.S.A. Mayor of Norwich, and has been benefited by having passed through his press. We cannot give a better specimen of the biographical notices than by extracting the account of Mr. Stevenson's father.

"My late deceased and valued friend Wm. Stevenson, esq. F.S.A.* did justice to Mr. Bentham's memory and character, by re-editing and adding his own

* See vol. XCI. i. 472.

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valuable Supplement to the original History [of Ely Cathedral]. He was a native of East Retford, and the eldest son of the Rev. Seth Ellis Stevenson, rector of Treswell, Notts. After a residence of nearly 40 years at Norwich, he died at his mansion called Surrey House, in that city, May 13, 1821, aged 71, to the sincere regret of his family and connexions, and of a large and respectable circle of friends and correspondents, by whom this good and amiable man was thoroughly beloved as he is still deeply lamented. His remains were interred in St. Stephen's Church, Norwich, where a mural monument, in statuary marble, the tribute of filial love and duty, has been placed to his honoured memory, inscribed with the following appropriate and characteristic epitaph, from the pen of Thomas Amyot, esq. F.S.A.:

'Cheerful, animated, and intelligent, his vigorous and discriminating mind not less eminently displayed itself, in his correct taste in the fine arts, than in his accurate and extensive knowledge of the antiquities of his native country. Yet ardently as he loved the occupations of literature, he ever held them subordinate to the just and active performance of his duties as a sincere and devout Christian, as a warm patron of modest worth and talent, as a son, a brother, a husband, a father, and a friend.'"

In the third volume (pp. 23—25), a well-deserved compliment is paid to the late Sir Thomas Gery Cullum; by which we perceive that the worthy Baronet about sixty years since had composed and printed 104 pages of a work, entitled "Flora Anglica;" which work he afterwards abandoned. Only three copies are supposed to exist; one in the library of Dawson Turner, esq.; the second in the Banksian library, and the third in Mr. Holmes's collection, which is thus noticed:

"My copy is particularly interesting and valuable to myself; because, previous to the worthy Baronet transmitting it to me, he caused my name, coupled with *his own*, to be stamped in gilt letters upon its back, and did himself inscribe the following very flattering expressions of regard upon one of the fly-leaves:

'The two elegant volumes of your catalogue raisonnée, and your affectionate address of them to me, demand at all times my acknowledgment of them; but the trifling attempt of my *juvenile* days to complete a little Flora Anglica, is too insignificant to appear on the shelves of your library. I have bound it up neatly, and the only satisfaction I have is, that by giving it a place in your library, it will show that *we entertained a mutual esteem for each other*.

THOMAS GERY CULLUM.
Born 30 Novbr. O.S. 1741.

"Dame Mary Cullum, uxor mea dilectissima, obiit 13th Septbr. 1830. Anno ætatis suæ 87. T.G.C."

The death of this amiable lady is noticed in our vol. C. ii. p. 381; and a memoir of Sir Thomas G. Cullum is given in vol. CI. ii. p. 270. We shall take this opportunity of adding the epitaph on this venerable and truly happy and united pair, about to be placed on the north wall of the chancel of Hawsted Church, Suffolk:

"Sacred to the memory of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S. seventh in succession of his family, and, during a long period of his life, Bath King of Arms. He was born in 1741, and having been, in early age, devoted to self-improvement, his mind was enriched with various and valuable information. His correspondence and communications were sought, and highly appreciated, not merely in the circle of his friends and acquaintance, but by persons of distinguished taste and literary talents throughout the kingdom. Temperate in habits—most exemplary in character—friendly in disposition, his lengthened, useful, and respectable life ended September 8th, 1831. He married in 1774, Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Hanson, esq. of Normanton, in Yorkshire, who died September 13, 1830. Their only surviving son erected this monument 1832."

We cannot close our account of Mr. Holmes's volumes, without expressing our thanks for the handsome notice he is pleased to take of the Gentleman's Magazine, and the copious extracts he has selected from our pages.

Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Grocers of the City of London. By John Benjamin Heath, *Esq.* 8vo. pp. 358. *Privately printed.*

DURING the year the author presided as Master of the Company, it became a part of his duty to inspect the journals, with the view of confirming the correctness of the list of those Lord Mayors of London who had been members of the Company, and whose coats of arms were destined to adorn the Court Room at Grocers' Hall, and to this accidental source may be traced the existence of the present very curious work.

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The Hall was founded in the year 1427: the Company's records contain the following account of the laying of the first stone:

"John de Wellys, Alderman and Governour; John Melbourne, John Olyve, Maistres.

"REMEMBRANCE—that in here [their] tyme, that is to wite the viij dai of Mai in the yeere of our Lord M.CCCC.XXVII. was the furste stoon leyd of the Groceres place in Conyhoope-lane in the Warde of Chepe, ther being present our worshipefull Aldermen Thomas Knolles, William Cambrigge, John de Wellys, Rogere Otely, and maney othir, and fro' the seide viij dai of May unto the dai of here accounte (that is to witen the v day of Iuyn next followyng), was maade the foundement of the west gabylende of the Halle, with the ground, which coste as followeth, the wich be here accounte to

	£.	s.	d.
For [before] iwritten sm. to.	77	8	7
Alsoe payd in the same yeere for the purchase of ye place	214	6	8
Sm. to.	£290	15	3

The structure was finished in the succeeding year, and a curious extract is given from the books, containing a specification of the works from time to time, as they were finished, and which we regret is too long to extract. The finishing of the Hall was celebrated by a dinner, thus entered under the date of the 5th Feb. 1428.

"For the fyrste dynner imade in the parlore to oure Aldermen, and othir many worthie men of the fellishipp, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*"

In the disastrous times which led to and succeeded the death of King Charles I. the Company appear to have been distinguished equally by their loyalty and their dislike to the Protector Cromwell; and on the restoration of the legitimate Sovereign to the throne, a splendid entertainment was given to General Monk and his Commanders, and it was subsequently determined to observe the restoration by a feast, which has since that period been regularly given on the 29th of May, under the name of "The Restoration Feast."

The Hall was damaged by the fire of London, but was sufficiently perfect to allow of divine service being performed in it for the parishioners of St. Mildred in the Poultry, for several months, in the year 1670. The Bank of England occupied the Hall at a subsequent period; and eventually, in the year 1798, the ancient structure was compelled to give way to a new one, which, as if designed to afford a contrast to the stability of ancient works, was found in 1827 to be in such a state of dilapidation, that it was "threatened with destruction within twenty-nine years after the first stone was laid" (p. 40), a warning to wealthy corporations to avoid becoming the dupes of jobbing architects.

The Company of Grocers, as well as others of the city incorporations, took its rise in a fraternity formed partly for business, and partly for religious purposes:

"The foundation of the Company took place in the year 1345, when twenty-two persons carrying on the business of Pepperers in Soper's-lane, Cheapside, agreed to meet together to a dinner at the town mansion of the Abbot of Bury, in St. Mary Axe, now Bevis Marks, on the 12th of June, 1345. They then elected two persons of the company so assembled, Roger Osekyn and Laurence de Halywelle, as their first governors or wardens, chusing at the same time, in conformity with the pious custom of the period, a priest or chaplain to celebrate divine offices for their souls' welfare. The details of this meeting, and the ordinances which emanated from it, both of which were subsequently transcribed into the first volume of the minutes of the Company, are set forth partly in Norman French, and partly in old English."

The fraternity kept their anniversary on St. Anthony's day, in the month of May, in the monastery of St. Anthony, in Threadneedle-street, the church of which has given place to a chapel belonging to an episcopal congregation of French Protestants. The Company's charter of incorporation was several times renewed, and at length confirmed by King Henry the Sixth, in the seventh year of his reign. The particulars of the fine, and the costs of obtaining the patent, are detailed in the books as follows:

"1429.—To ye Chauncellor for a fyne to ye King . . . .

	£.	s.	d.
	50	0	0
Alsoe for ye seale of owre greate patente	8	5	0
Alsoe for ye drawinge of ye saide patente and costys	0	12	0

Our author makes the following important correction of Maitland's History. The latter states the amount of the first compulsory loan levied on

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the City in 1553, to be 20,000*l*. Mr. Heath says,

"He is evidently wrong in this amount, as the Company's records state it to be 65,000*l*. and that their proportion of it was 7,055*l*. 11*s*. 6½*d*. which was raised by individual contributions among the members."—p. 63.

The unflinching loyalty of the Company is faithfully recorded by Mr. Heath. The spirit which animated the members in the time of Cromwell, slumbered not in the days of Wilkes and Liberty. The Grocers determined that their Livery should not be summoned to attend the common halls of that period, and the result was an attempt on the part of the City to disfranchise the members of this Company, as well as those of the Goldsmiths and Weavers, which had joined with the Grocers in this bold stand against disaffection. At a subsequent period, the Company offered a spirited opposition to the introduction of French revolutionary principles; and our author, in concluding this book, enthusiastically exclaims in reference to his history:

"It has enabled me to see that the conduct pursued by the Company, through all times and in all circumstances, good and evil, has been constant and highly honourable, loyalty and good faith having been, from their earliest institution, their main springs of action. Constituted as the Company now are, the same principles will, I am persuaded, continue to actuate them; and charity, attachment to the institutions of their country, civil and religious, and brotherly love among themselves, be, to the end of time, their distinguishing features. For my own part, partaking most cordially in their sentiments, I cannot breathe a better and more appropriate prayer for the prosperity of the Society, than by fervently reciting the grace which is, on all festive occasions, pronounced at the Hall—GOD PRESERVE THE CHURCH, THE KING, AND THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF GROCERS."

Mr. Heath has appended biographical notices of all the statesmen and other eminent characters whose names have adorned the lists of the Company. From these we have not room to make many extracts, but we cannot pass over Mr. Heath's masterly vindication of Sir John Cutler, whose memory has been "damned to everlasting fame" by Pope, in his Epistle on the *Use of Riches*; the lines conveying the severe satire on Sir John are so well known, as to render it unnecessary to repeat them here. Our author shows, on numerous authorities, that he was a man of acute observation; a liberal benefactor to the Company in his lifetime, by erecting buildings at the Hall after the fire of London, and the founder of a Lecture at Gresham College for the benefit of Hook the mathematician; besides which he repaired St. Margaret's Church at Westminster, and built a gallery for the sole use of the poor; upon these facts Mr. Heath adds, "Surely these are not the acts of the man who

'—— saw tenants break, and houses fall,
For very want he could not build a wall'."

And one part of the charge so forcibly put by the Satirist,

"His only daughter in a stranger's power,
For very want he could not pay a dow'r,"

sinks into a groundless slander, for Mr. Heath shows that he had two daughters, to one of whom he gave a marriage portion of 20,000*l*., and settled on the other, on her marriage with the Earl of Radnor, the magnificent mansion and estate called Wimpole Hall in Cambridgeshire, which he had purchased for that purpose.

The Appendix contains many curious matters which we have not space to extract. We shall conclude by a short notice of the Irish estates of the Company. In consequence of the insurrection of Tir-Owen and his associates, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, lands consisting of no less than six counties, viz. Armagh, Tyrone, Coleraine, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, in the province of Ulster, became forfeited to the Crown. A great portion of these lands was granted by James I. to the City of London for the purpose of forming a protestant colony. By charter of the 29th March, 1613, the Irish Society was first incorporated; but this charter having been declared void in the reign of Charles I. it was not until after the Restoration* that the Society obtained a confirmatory charter, under which it now continues to act. The whole sum subscribed by individuals in the City, for the purposes of the proposed colony, amounted to 20,000*l*. of which this Company paid by instalment their proportion of 1,748*l*. In the year 1617 an allotment of land

* On the 16th April, 1662.

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was in consequence made to the Company. We have not space to go further into the history of these lands, but it appears that it was formerly the custom to let them on lease, but on the expiration of the last lease (which fell in at the death of his Majesty George III.) the law agent of the Irish Society, Mr. David Babington, testified great anxiety that a new term should be granted to him, which the Company declined. Mr. Heath then goes on to say that,

"The system of underletting in Ireland having given rise to general and well founded complaints, the Court of Assistants resolved to do all in their power to ameliorate the condition of the occupiers of the soil, by enabling them, without reference to the more or less quantity of land they rented, to hold immediately from the Company. When the estate was surrendered up, they proceeded to carry their project into effect. Lands have since been enclosed; the town of Muff rebuilt, with every attention to the wants and comforts of the tenants; schools have been established; and all the public establishments in the vicinity, whether for the improvement of the mind or the relief of the body in sickness, have been munificently aided. Deputations have from time to time been appointed to inspect in person the progress of the works and the improved condition of the people; and an active and intelligent agent appointed to reside on the spot."—p. 358.*

Here then we reluctantly take our leave of Mr. Heath and his work, and we hope that each of the City Companies will find an historian amongst its members able to do equal justice to its history, with the author of the work now before us.

An engraving of St. Anthony, tutelar Saint of the Company, from an ancient carved figure preserved in Grocers' Hall, accompanied by his pig and bell, forms the frontispiece to the work; besides which, there is an engraving of the principal front of the old Hall, and vignettes of the arms of the Company and those of the author. If the Company's seal be of ancient workmanship, we regret any groundless scruples should have occasioned its omission.

* Similar improvements effected by the Drapers' Company, have already been noticed in our Magazine for January 1823, p. 53.

Some Account of Maidstone, in Kent; including the Parliamentary Report on the Boundary of the Borough; illustrative of a Fac-simile of an ancient Sketch of the Market-place there, as it existed in the year 1623, from an original Drawing formerly in the possession of Sir Henry Bosville, of Eynesford. To which are added, Genealogical Tables of the Bosville Family. By J. H. Baverstock, F.S.A. their Descendant. pp. 22.

MR. BAVERSTOCK claims no further originality for his little tract than as it affords more accurate tables of the family of Bosville than have hitherto been printed.

"The family of Bosville was originally from Yorkshire, where several distinct branches of it formerly flourished, and where some of them still remain. Sir Ralph, second son of John Bosville of Gunthwaite, seems to have been the first who settled in Kent. He was Clerk of the Court of Wards and Liveries. He seated himself at Bradborne in Sevenokes, and died in Aug. 1580, having married Ann daughter of Sir Richard Clement of the Moat in Igtham, whose wife was Ann, relict of John Grey, brother of Thomas 2d Marquis of Dorset, and grandson of Queen Elizabeth Widville.

"Sir Ralph's second son, Sir Robert, marrying Elizabeth, sole heir of John Sybell of Eynsford, settled there about 1586, and was the immediate progenitor of this branch of the family, which is now represented by a nobleman, whose connexion, both by property and residence, gives such importance to the town and parish of Maidstone.

The name has for some time been extinct in Kent; but the blood of Sir Hen. Bosville, through the noble house above alluded to, is diffused over the county, and is to be found in very many of its oldest and best families, as Bouverie, Finch, Hatton, Bridges, Cage, Calcraft, Diddes, Fielding, Hales, Knight, Moore, &c. &c."—See p. 11.

On Table X. we find the pedigree of Sir Henry Bosville deduced from Charlemagne, and Egbert the Anglo-Saxon monarch; in Table XI. from William the Conqueror, through his daughter Gundred, &c.

The little lithographic print after an old drawing, showing the Market Cross, St. George's Cross, or the Corn Cross, the Corn Market (over which was the upper Court-house), and the lower Court-house, Maidstone, is an interesting scrap for the illustrator of

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Kentish topography. These buildings were erected in the time of Edward VI., Elizabeth, and James I. They have all been swept away in the period between 1763 and 1825, when the last remnant of the Market-house was taken down. The drawing is one of 35 contained in a little book having leaves of *asses' skin.* They are, with the exception of the sketch of Maidstone market-place, portraits.—Mr. Baverstock possesses the relic, and he thinks it was a sketch-book of Cornelius Jansen the painter, who was at that time much connected with Kent, and employed by families of distinction in the county.

The Panorama of Torquay, a Descriptive and Historical Sketch of the District comprised between the Dart and Teign. By Octavian Blewitt. 2*d Edition. Embellished with a Map, Lithographic and Wood Engravings.* pp. 288.

WE regard every topographical book which describes with the minuteness of personal survey certain portions of our country, as a useful contribution to the general stock of information.

Few of our English counties are richer in matters of geology, remote antiquity, or in eminent public characters, than Devon. The district between two of its most romantic rivers, the Dart and the Teign, and comprehending that noble crescent-formed inlet of the ocean, Torbay, is that portion which Mr. Blewitt has chosen to illustrate.

Torquay is situated in a retired and capacious cove of Torbay, about two miles from the promontory whimsically styled Hope's Nose, which forms the northern horn of the crescent above mentioned. The Berry Head is the southern, distant six miles, the length of the bay. Its depth east and west is three miles and a half. Vessels may anchor in the bay in six, seven, eight, and nine fathoms. The bottom is a strong clay, (p. 2.) The greater part of the town of Torquay has a south-western aspect, and is remarkably protected from the biting north and east winds by a range of lofty hills, in which it is embosomed. Within a period of little more than half a century this place has risen from utter insignificance, and is now one of the most frequented watering-places in the south of England. The erection of a pier in 1803, tended materially to promote the welfare of the place. The climate is shown to be peculiarly mild by thermometrical tables of comparison with that of other places. The west and south-west winds so prevalent in this country, cross the immense extent of the Atlantic ocean, the temperature of Devonshire is thus rendered peculiarly mild and salubrious. Strong and refreshing breezes purify the air, and by imparting to it the temperature of the watery surface over which they pass, moderate the heats of summer and the colds of winter. Even in December a languid sort of spring is observable, and shrubs that will not live in the colder parts of the island, flourish here. For the consumptive patient the residence at Torquay is said to offer peculiar advantages, arising from the equal proportion of temperature which this place enjoys during that half of the year by which he is most affected. A deduction from these advantages will, however, be found in the admission, p. 51, that there are some parts of the town which, when exposed to the full influence of the noon-day sun in summer, are too hot even for those accustomed to the tropics.

The author gives a long description of an historical event dear to every Briton who cherishes the love of that liberty derived to us by Protestant ascendancy and Protestant succession—a principle, we will say, protecting us from the tyranny of superstition on the one hand, and the anarchy of infidelity on the other; and relaxed in these latter days, only perhaps in confidence how strongly grounded it remains in the mental constitution of the people. Not only are very minute particulars given of King William's landing at Torbay, but of the procession formed by his forces on their march to Exeter. The identical banner which was borne before him is preserved, and was displayed at the opening of the Exeter Canal a few years ago.

"On Sunday July 20, 1828, his present Majesty, then Duke of Clarence, landed at the new Quay at Brixham, under a salute from the batteries, and the

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stone on which the third William had at first set his foot, was brought from the old Quay to receive the same honour from his namesake and future successor. The inhabitants of Brixham evinced better taste and more scholarship than they are stated to have displayed in 1688. They presented his Royal Highness with an address in well-written prose, inclosed in a box of oak from the piles of the ancient bridge at Totness, and containing also a portion of the stone rendered thus remarkable. His Royal Highness returned a most appropriate reply, of which the concluding sentence was as follows: 'Recollecting as an Englishman the benefit conferred on this truly happy island by the landing of William the Third in this bay, I shall ever preserve as a precious relic the portion of the stone on which King William the Third placed his foot when his Majesty first landed in England.'"

Among the geological curiosities of the neighbourhood of Torbay, Kent's Cavern is eminently remarkable.

"It is situated in the transition limestone, distant about a mile from Torquay, and at the opening of the vale of Islam. There are two entrances to Kent's hole. The lower, now in use, fronts the S.S.E. The breadth 7¼ feet; the height 5½ ft. The upper fronts the E.; breadth 8 feet, and has but little elevation.

"The whole length of the cavern, including the windings, is 657 feet; the height varies from 2 feet 3 inches to 71 feet. There are several lateral dens. The floor is covered with stalagmitic incrustation, concealing mud and animal remains. At the further end of the cavern is a still sheet of water, in which, in October, when the temperature of the external air was 63, the thermometer stood at 51. The organic remains discovered in this complicated cavern, are principally those of the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, elephant, hyena, cavern bear, elk, tiger, ox, and perhaps buffalo, horse, wolf, dog, deer, sheep, rabbit, mouse, and some others. The teeth of the fossil bear are larger by one fourth than those of the living species, and the hyæna had evident advantages in point of power over the existing race."—(pp. 107, 120.)

The floor of the cave was first broken into by Thos. Northmore, esq. M.A. F.S.A. a gentleman of Exeter.

Two letters by Mr. Northmore on the subject of this curious cavern, occupy 21 pages of the Guide; they are written with all the spirit of a speculative, well-read antiquary, and a theoretical geologist. Mr. Northmore was led to explore the cavern in the first of these characters, in order to ascertain whether it were not a Mithratic temple for the Druid priesthood, who worshipped the solar god under a variety of names, Muidhr, Bel, Belinus, Beluerus, Belatucader, while the eastern titles of that deity were more generally those of Osiris, Orus, Thoth, Budha, Chreeshna, Mahadeva, or Seeva. Indelicate appellations, he says, exist for these solar temples, not so considered, however, he seems to think, by our "plain meaning, plain speaking British ancestors." Not being ourselves fully convinced of the Mithratic appropriation of these caves, and it evidently appearing that in many the wolves and bears had had for ages the precedence in occupation, we cannot but smile when we hear that the coarse appellation which is given to the Peak Cavern at Derbyshire, had its origin from being a scene of these unhallowed idolatrous rites. However, we are informed, without the authority being produced, that the cavern at Castleton is recorded in the most ancient and earliest writings of the Indian Brahmins! (p. 112.) Mr. Northmore feels surprised that no human bones were here found, as in caves on the continent, since human sacrifices were not unknown to the Druids, and Dartmoor with a portion of its vicinity was the very seat and centre of that priesthood. In that granite region are now existing the remains of a British town called Grimspound under Hamel Down. That now termed the Potatoe Market near Merivale Bridge, we have ourselves noticed, as described by Mr. Kempe in volume XXII. of the Archæologia. On the really Druidical origin of various of the Dartmoor relics, we fully concur with Mr. Northmore, although we may hesitate to follow him through all the appropriations of his learned imagination. The rock basins formed in many of the granite masses on Dartmoor, are no more the work of natural decomposition, as has been well observed in this volume, than the church fonts are. The present worthy vicar of Tavistock has made, we know, extensive researches on this subject on all parts of the Moor, and his accurate drawings of the forms of these basins would convince the most sceptical.

Mr. Northmore's grand hypothesis for the solution of geological appear-

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ances seems to be summed up in a few words, p. 124 :

"I trust I shall prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced geologist, that not only the last deluge, but that each preceding one was partial, not universal, and ought more justly to be called, not deluge (which leads the mind astray from one of the main facts and the great cause) but an igni-aqueous convulsion, which alone can account for all the various phenomena that have so long tormented geology."

This is a bold idea, and ought not to be lightly dismissed. "The fountains of the great deep" might indeed be broken up by volcanic agency, and the increase in the temperature would thus expand the bulk and raise the height of the waters.

We chance to have at hand a MS. note of a visit to Vixen Torr on Dartmoor, in June 1827, which, it appears to us, may be quoted in point:

"Vixen Torr is an insulated pile of granite rocks, rising perhaps to the height of 90 ft. perpendicular. The masses which compose it are of huge dimensions and bold forms. Some are fallen down at the base of the Torr, and impress the mind with grand ideas of the *wonderful force* that must have disjointed them. The fissures are horizontal and perpendicular. They must, we think, have been occasioned by the *cooling of the masses* of the rock; afterwards they seem to have been exposed to the action of the waters. Some artificial hollows or rock basins are on the top of these masses. These, with great appearance of probability, are thought to be the work of the Druids. The basins which have channels formed in connexion with them, remind one of the hollows in the sacrificial stone placed in the centre of the great Square in the city of Mexico, which were certainly made for the purpose of receiving the blood of human victims."

Mr. Northmore examined with Dr. Buckland another similar cave near Chudleigh, called the Pixies' Hole, from a very ancient British word,* signifying Fairies. The original is Celtic, Pwci (a goblin). Hence Shakspeare's *Puck*. Devonshire is indeed half Celtic. Dr. Buckland, in his investigation, discovered what appeared to Mr. N. from its round or rather oval saucer-like form, and from its contents, to be a British kitchen. Charcoal, pottery, flint knives, rewarded his search.

Mr. Northmore concludes that these bones were deposited during a series of ages in the caves, being the dens of wild beasts; that the climate of this country and of all Europe was suddenly changed by a great *igni-aqueous* catastrophe, commonly called the Deluge, which separated England from France; the retreat of the hot-blooded animals being cut off, and the temperature rendered unfit for their existence, they perished. "After the destruction of the beasts of prey, the mud (of these caves) became encrusted with stalactites, and the caves the abode of the Celtic tribes," &c. He thinks the bones could not have been the *reliquiæ* of some diluvial convulsion, because they are found near the *upper* surface of the mud; that it is improbable they could have been washed into these caves by the mechanical force of a great inundation. But are not these caves just the retreats which the affrighted beings of the animal creation would seek out—their ancient haunts and hiding-places? where they must be drowned on the rising of the waters, without the chance of escape, the torrent rushing in at the mouths of the caves with irresistible force, debarring all egress. Would not the diluvial mud, as the waters subsided, be naturally deposited first, and afterwards the bones, as the floating carcases or their fleshy parts, decayed?

Mr. Northmore indulges in various sceptical observations, apparently levelled against the Mosaic account of the universality of the Deluge. He asserts that "the simultaneously universal diluvian theory can stand its ground no longer," (p. 137.) He thinks the human mind so rapidly improving, that the delay of confuting these assertions is mere matter of prudential postponement and cautious procrastination. He tells us that "the schoolmaster is abroad;" that the causes of all this perversion of reason and obscuration of the human mind, are too obvious; but their end is at hand! Obscurely as these hints are worded, we should be loth to misinterpret their object; but if they mean that the discoveries of science are about to upset revealed religion, we cannot silently subscribe

* We have searched in vain for the term in Richards' Thesaurus Antiq. Ling. Britann.

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to an assertion so self-sufficiently absurd. The Mosaic account does not profess to be a *scientific* record. Certain important facts were recorded without reference to the minute construings of human philosophers. "In the beginning," the divine historian tells us, "God made heaven and earth;" he moulded with infinite wisdom into beautiful symmetry and order the chaotic mass. Of what consequence to us is it, whether the seven days occupied in this creation consisted of 24 hours, or each comprised a period of a thousand years? So also it is of little matter, whether the Deluge of Moses were universal or partial. One fact is asserted, that the human race were, with the exception of Noah and his family, for their sins destroyed; that he, with certain animals which he took with him into the ark, was preserved by the direct will and interposition of God's providence. The authority of Revelation will never be shaken with thinking minds, by arguments so weakly based as those drawn from natural philosophy.

Ash Hole is another natural cavern in the limestone rock near the Berry head, 30 yards in length, 7 in height and breadth. On sinking a perpendicular shaft through the floor of this cave, at 20 feet depth, the remains of several human skeletons were found; a quantity of broken urns, coarse and unglazed, scored on the outside in short parallel lines, of about an inch in length; some sling-stones, bits of brass and ivory, and pottery of rather a finer texture. These vestiges demonstrated that the neighbourhood of Brixham had been much frequented by the Romans.

Berry Pomeroy Castle, a magnificent ruin, of the Norman period, on which has been engrafted a structure of a much later date. Ralph de Pomerai, its founder, was a follower of the Conqueror, by whose bounty he became Lord of Tregony and Berry. The appellation Berry or Bury seems to be derived from the camps in the neighbourhood. There is a legend, that when baronial castles were ordered to be dismantled, the two Pomeroys resisted the call, and at length, in the wild spirit of romance, spurred their horses over the cliff rather than yield submission. Mr. B. expresses the hope "that some one at no distant day will do as much for this ancient structure and for the south of Devon, as Mrs. Bray has so ably done for Tavistock." —p. 171.

Under the head of British and Roman Roads, we learn the principal Roman road left Exeter at the west gate, passed over Haldon and the Teign at Newton Abbot, proceeding to Totness through Brent to St. Brideaux, where it crossed the ferry at the station Tamara.

Near Lostwithiel in Cornwall, we ourselves remember seeing a very perfect square encampment, which we suppose stands on the continued line of this road. Coins of Claudius and Trajan have been found near the Berry head. We ourselves think the Romans, in the early period of their occupation, did little more than garrison some important forts in the district of the Danmonii (Devonshire and Cornwall). Antonine's Itinerary is continued no further than *Isca Dunmoniorum*, the Caer Isc Pen Caer of the Celtic natives and the Exeter, i. e. Isc Ceaster of the Saxon age.

At the close of this work we have biographical notices of eminent natives of Devon, living or defunct. Among the latter we find an amusing memoir of John Huxham, M.D. the compounder of the famed Huxham's Tincture of Bark.

"He was born in 1694. His father was a butcher and a Dissenter at Harberton, who dying, he was left to the care of a dissenting minister at Totness, who finding he had talents, placed him at a grammar school, and sent him afterwards to Leyden to study under the celebrated Boerhaave. He began his medical career as physician at Plymouth, where he used every little art to make people think how much he was employed. He would often appear in boots, though he had no place to ride to, would ride out at one gate, and return by the other, though he had no patient to visit. He scarce ever went to church, but he caused his boy to call him out; though he had nothing in the world to do."

In short, he practised all the *ruses de medecin* which could be imagined by Moliere himself,

"until he got noticed by the church party, elected a F.R.S., and established in good practice. His ordinary costume was a scarlet cloak, a suit of black velvet, and he always, in the latter part of his life, visited his patients in a sedan chair."

Among the living worthies of the County, Mr. Robert Swift, a writer on gardening and botany; Mr. Wm.

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Brockedon, the artist;* Mrs. Bray, the tourist and romance writer, are in different parts of the work noticed. These persons will, however, take it, we conceive, as no compliment that among the *eminent* natives of the central district of South Devon, an individual should be found classed as "a deistical writer born at Ashburton, now resident in London." With the name of this writer we shall not blot our page: suffice it to say, that he would have been more correctly designated as the vendor of those blasphemous libels and prints in one of our most public thoroughfares,—publications which of themselves proclaim that even toleration has its bounds, and that the respect due to the morals, and consequent prosperity of the rising generation, requires that such awful daring should be restrained by the strong hand of the Law.

We cannot much praise the lyric effusions of Torquay (p. 35); we trust, however, they may find favour with

> "the swains and many a maid,
> And elder dames and sires in converse gay,
> Breathing sweet health fresh wafted from the bay."

i. e. we suppose, health 'neat as imported.'

Several neat woodcuts and lithographs illustrate the volume, which, while expressing our candid judgment on particular points, we trust we have shown to be a very amusing and acceptable accession to the topographical works on Devon.

A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, qualified by landed property to become Members of Parliament, but undistinguished by any hereditary title of honour, embracing likewise the Dignitaries of the Church, the Judges of the Courts of Law, Privy Councillors, &c. &c. By John Burke, Esq. *author of the Dictionaries of the Peerage, &c. &c.* Royal 8vo. pp. 192.

THIS is the first portion of an original and useful work, to which we cordially wish success. It comprises the history of eighty-one families, among which are the following which are distinguished by living members who have sat in Parliament as Knights of the Shire: Coke (Norfolk), Byng (Middlesex), Bastard (Devon), Mundy (Derby), Shirley (Monaghan), Holme-Sumner (Surrey), Portman (Dorset), Palmer (Berks), Ormsby-Gore (Leitrim), Russell (Durham), and Gore-Langton (Somerset). The volume commences with Manners-Sutton, as the late Speaker of the Commons of England; on which account we may perhaps excuse the circumstance that his family is a junior branch of a Peer's, and is therefore given in the perfect Peerages: the same objection applies, however, without the same excuse, to Byng, Shirley, and Butler-Danvers. The pedigree of Coke Earl of Leicester, including the long epitaphs of the Judge, had been already published by Mr. Burke in his Extinct Peerage; and he does not trace Mr. Coke's paternal ancestors higher than his grandfather, Major Philip Roberts. It was hardly enough to say of this veteran senator, that he "has represented the county of Norfolk for several years in Parliament;" inasmuch as he has been knight of the shire, with a few intervals, ever since the year 1776, and was by some years the "father," or patriarch, of the late House of Commons. With his age Mr. Burke does not acquaint us; nor does he more than barely name Mr. Coke's brother, Edward Coke, Esq., although that gentleman also was M.P. for Norfolk and Derby, and we believe left a son who was formerly his uncle's heir presumptive.

We perceive from p. 60, that Mr. Holme-Sumner, late M.P. for Surrey, is second cousin to the episcopal brothers of that name.

In a work so full of proper names, we would enjoin considerably more care in the revision of the press. On a very cursory perusal, we have noticed the following errors: p. 26, Nudwood (twice) for Needwood; p. 41, Prestwick for Prestwich; p. 151, Hinchcliffe for Hinchliffe; p. 175, Zutestein for Zulestein. In the coats of arms, we are sorry to say, are many blunders (which the owners of the book will best correct by colouring them): in the coat of Hosken, the chevron is incorrectly party per pale; in that of Luttrell, instead of a bend

* The name of Mr. John Hitchins of Tavistock, the Ruysdaël of his native scenery, may worthily be mentioned among the native artists of Devon. We believe Mr. Samuel Prout, the celebrated water-colour draughtsman, is another.

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between six martlets, the bend is cottised with martlets; it quarters Fownes, where the two eagles ought to be in chief, instead of in fess. The quartered arms of Butler-Danvers are also both incorrect: in the first the mullets are made stars, and in the second the bendlets are sinister instead of dexter. The first coat, however, appears to be wholly mistaken; for, instead of a chevron and three mullets, it is uniformly represented in Swithland church as, Ermine, on a bend Gules three parrots Or. A reference to Nichols's History of Leicestershire would also have shown our author that the name of the heiress of Danvers, married to Butler, was not Elizabeth but Mary, and that her mother, whom he styles "Miss Watson, daughter and heiress of —— Watson, esq." was *Mary*, dau. of *Joel* Watson, esq. In the arms of Kynnersley, we have crosses potent instead of crosscrosslets, and the greyhound is described to be *sciant* instead of sejant; in those of Cole, instead of a bordure bezantée we have an orle of bezants; and wherever the bordure is engraved (see Allan, Willis, Strickland, Moubray, and Hammond) it is erroneously too large.

We have made these remarks from sincere regard for the work, which we heartily hope to see continued, with greater care in its execution, and with a few more dates, particularly in the marriages. In the important point of the selection of the families, there is very little reason for complaint on the score of want of interest; in addition to the names we have already given, it may be added that this part comprises the families of Dymock (the King's Champion), Allan (distinguished in antiquarian literature), Plumer-Ward (author of Tremaine, &c.), Ormerod (the historian of Cheshire), and Latham (the physician and naturalist).

Records of my Life. By the late John Taylor, *Esq.* 2 vols. 8vo.

THE title is in some *confusion*, but that will not be attributed to the worthy author, for whom we entertained sincere regard. Few men have lived so constantly in the eye of the metropolis. By profession Mr. Taylor, with several branches of his family, was an oculist—like them, too, he was strongly addicted to polite literature, and led by taste to associate with those who became distinguished for their genius, or eminent for their practical science. It is of *such persons* that he has written his recollections; for of *himself* he has recorded little, and that little without the usual exactness of self-love.

No man should be judged without reference to what he *intended* in his performance — what that was, Mr. Taylor incidentally informs us, just as he is about to conclude his labours. "As I write (says he) without method, and as matters casually occur to my memory, I shall *insert* them as they present themselves. If I did not seize these scattered recollections, perhaps they would never recur."

Now there can be no objection to his *seizing* these "daughters of Memory," and committing them to the safer custody of the *desk*, fully warranted by the written *charge* that was lying before him. And we might have expected that, though they were written as they occurred, they would be *printed* in some *order* or other: but there seems to be no reason but accident (no reason at all) for the place which any portion of these records occupies.

Mr. Taylor feared that, if his recollections were not seized, they might "*never recur.*" It escaped him that they might recur, and be seized *again*, although before fully committed. The want of chronological, or alphabetical, or professional classification, has subjected him to repetitions, not as he himself suspects, of "*epithets*" and "*forms of expression*," but those of the same *stories* in the very same *dress*; and that to an extent which some friend should have *prevented*, for more reasons than one. We shall instance a *few*, out of an almost incredible number.

At p. 184 of his first volume, we find Dr. Johnson's savage expression as to the King—"Pooh! what does it signify when such an animal was born, or whether he had ever been born at all?" This is found very correctly repeated at page 233, on the very same authority, Dr. Monsey.

At p. 334 of the first volume, we have the following address of Mrs. Kemble to the author, who had saluted her husband familiarly, as "*Johnny*," at his table:—"I am Johnny. Mr. Kemble does not drink wine, and I

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am ready for you." This recurs at p. 93 of the second volume. The articles respecting Palmer and Bensley, at pp. 135 and 144 of this second volume, are also repetitions. At p. 154, the anecdotes of "Shakspeare and Davenant," and "the *midnight visit* to the body of Charles the First, at Whitehall," are all repetitions. At p. 218 the mention of the Robin Hood, and Jacocks its president, is a repetition—so is the feminine proof of Warburton's *pride* at p. 238. We must be excused from any further exemplification.

We are now to remark upon such of the writer's opinions, as we believe he formed hastily, and with which we cannot concur. *Tristram Shandy*, at p. 62 of his first volume, is (without the every day reservation as to his *pathos* in Lefevre, or his neat development of the finest parts of human character) styled "a contemptible, nauseous, and obscene rhapsody." Did he forget Garrick's testimony, at the spot

"Where genius, wit, and learning, sleep with Sterne."

At p. 85, we learn that Monsey, the "*ancient Pistol*" of Chelsea College, despised the abilities of Dr. Warburton; and this is ground enough for sundry idle sneers at that great man, which the little acquaintance Mr. Taylor could have with his writings, should in prudence have prevented him from hazarding. "Dr. Brown was a more obsequious parasite to Warburton than even Bishop Hurd was reported to have been." What the connection between those truly learned Divines *actually was*, Mr. Taylor might himself have known, by the perusal of their letters, published in 1809. "Obsequious parasite" truly! Warburton thought him a young man of parts and genius. He put him upon writing his first distinction, the "*Essay upon the Characteristicks;*" commended what was good in the first volume of his "*Estimate;*" and introduced him to the friendship of the ever lamented Chancellor Charles Yorke, through whose influence with Lord Royston he obtained the valuable living of Horksley near Colchester. But he was mad enough to quarrel with his patron's family, and throw up the living (a *parasite* indeed!) But let us hear the language of Hurd upon Brown's death—"He was a man of *honour* and *probity;* but his judgment, lying too much at the mercy of a *suspicious temper*, betrayed him, on some occasions, into a conduct, which looked like *unsteadiness*, and even *ingratitude* towards his best friends. But, whatever there was, or seemed to be, of this complexion, in his life or writings, must be imputed to the *latent* constitutional disorder, which ended so fatally." [See *Letters*, &c. p. 382.]

Warburton is assailed too for *sophistically* relieving Mr. Pope from the charge of irreligion in the Essay on Man. Nothing can be clearer than Pope's own declaration on this subject to the pious son of the poet Racine. To that learned person he transmits the "*critical* and *philosophic* commentary, written by the author of the *Divine Legation of Moses;* assuring him that his *principles* perfectly coincide with the tenets of M. Paschal and the Archbishop of Cambray; and that he should always think it an honour to imitate the *latter*, in submitting his *private opinions* to the church of which he professed himself a member; and that *his* were diametrically opposite to those of Spinosa and Leibnitz.

Our friend Taylor for about fifty years of his life was connected, sometimes gratuitously, at others at a salary, and latterly as a proprietor, with the daily press. To dine frequently with men of whom the world took note, was therefore not only his amusement, but his *interest*. He was by nature a ready man, of bright parts, and perhaps too volatile for profound study. Conversation was therefore his *library* in a great degree; and as the milk throws up the cream, what he could gather was always on the *surface*, though seldom *rich*.—He had a vein of *poetical ore*, not of the greatest possible value, but current enough, and he used it liberally on all occasions. If with Dryden he kept a shop of *condolement* and *congratulation*, he did not *sell* his commodities—he sent out his hasty tributes among his friends, like his namesake in Prior, as the signs of benevolence—

"His *jug* was to the ringers carried
Whoever either *died* or *married*."

Of modern plays he was the *Master*

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of the Ceremonies, and found something *introductory* for all of them; not excessively *pointed*, but better perhaps than any other writer of his time could have supplied on so many occasions, and on such short notice; labouring too, as he daily did, to supply the omnivorous stomach of the press. He told a humorous story also well in rhyme; but did not excite the *Broad Grin*, that seemed appropriated by the nightgown and slippers of his friend Colman.

We have looked in vain for the usual *dates*, in the biography of Mr. Taylor. He was born, he informs us, at Highgate; *when* we are to infer as we can. It may nearly be done thus. He tells us that he studied all the performances of Mr. Garrick in the twentieth and twenty-first years of his age—those were therefore the *last* years of Mr. Garrick's public life. He was consequently born about 1755, when his friend Mrs. Siddons opened her eyes upon a world, whose eyes were for many years devoutly bent upon her.

His education is but slightly mentioned; perhaps it was not very systematic. He was with somebody at an academy by Ponder's End, Enfield; and with Munden, the actor, at another, in Cross-street, Hatton Garden. He never professed himself what is *exclusively*, and often absurdly, called a *scholar*. He was not even a good Frenchman; but his English was vernacular, and easy to himself and others. He possessed an inexhaustible stream of *pleasantry* and *pun*; and mixed up, as he was, with party and its prejudices, they perhaps did his mind less mischief than they commonly infuse into their subjects. He was an admirer of Mr. Pitt from conviction; but he seemed to love in Sheridan rather the wit and the companion, than the adviser of Carlton Palace; which but little sympathised in his decline and discomfiture as a politician, and left him to "inconvenience and distraction, to sickness and to sorrow." It was *countenance* that Sheridan wanted, not a paltry and tardy present. Had the friendship of his former patron been openly declared, his last moments would not have been disturbed by the threatened seizure of his person. But this is a subject on which Gray well and affectingly admonishes:

> "No further seek his *merits* to disclose,
> Nor draw his *failings* from their dread abode."

Carlton House has passed away as if it had never been; but Mr. Taylor has cleared up one of its *mysteries* very satisfactorily. We shall therefore quote it in this place. The illustration, in fact, belongs to history.

"During the agitation of the first Regency bill, when Lord Loughborough so unluckily involved the Opposition in legal difficulty, which the presence of mind and sound wisdom of Mr. Pitt rendered insuperable, I became, by a circumstance of some importance in the political world at that time, the conductor of 'The Morning Post.' It appeared that a lady, supposed to be in great favour with a high personage, and not merely connected by the *ties of mutual affection*, had determined to assert claims not sanctioned by law, but which if openly developed, or rather promulgated, would, perhaps, have been attended by a national agitation. It was stated in 'The Morning Post,' rather as rumour than assertion, that the lady in question had demanded a peerage and 6000*l.* a year, as a requital for her suppression of a fact which might have excited alarm over the empire, and have put an effectual stop to all farther proceedings on the subject of the pending regency.

"I was engaged merely as the dramatic critic for 'The Morning Post' at that time, and was on intimate terms with a confidential servant of the high personage alluded to. This confidential servant sent to me, and when I went to him he assured me that there was not the least foundation for the paragraph in question, and requested that I would convey this assurance to the person who had *farmed* the paper from the chief proprietor. I told him I was convinced that such a communication would have no effect, or rather a contrary effect; for that, finding the subject had made an impression, it would certainly be followed by articles of the same nature and tendency, and that silence was the best policy. The person alluded to did not seem to be convinced by my reasoning, and determined to consult people more likely to form a better judgment; yet he desired me in the mean time to convey the assurance which he had given. I did so, and, as I expected, there was next day a stronger allusion to the same mysterious and alarming event. The same confidential agent, then satisfied of the propriety of the advice which I had first given, asked me if I thought that the *farmer* of the paper, who was also a proprietor, would dispose of the period for which he was authorized to

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conduct it, and of his share in the paper; and I was desired to make the requisite enquiry. I did so, and as the *farmer* possessed no literary talents, and 'The Morning Post' had sunk under his management into a very different state from its present fashionable interest and political importance, he was glad of the opportunity of relieving himself from a weight which he had not strength enough to carry. He, therefore, struck the iron while it was hot, received a large sum for his share of the paper, another for the time that he was to hold a control over it, and an annuity for life. Such was the importance attached to this mysterious secret: 'The Morning Post' was purchased for the allotted period, and I was vested with the editorship."

Carlton House has passed away—and, on the center of its site a column is rising fast, on which the late Duke of York is to look towards the Horse Guards and its parade, the home enjoyments of a Commander-in-Chief. And long may that ample area present its lines of well-disciplined and loyal soldiery! Every villainous effort has been made to render the men averse to that control, by which *alone* they can be useful to the country, and respectable in themselves. Let the Throne always present them *virtues* to guard; that they may have to defend a cause of which they cannot be ashamed!

We have only one glaring instance of bad taste to notice in the anecdotes, and it respects this Dr. Monsey, who on the score of delicacy outrivals antient Pistol. Unhappily too, it excites more laughter than anything in the book: it occurs so early as p. 80 of the first volume: it happened at a supper which Garrick gave to the Duke of *Argyll* and several *ladies* of distinction. Mrs. Garrick paying particular attention, as it was her duty to do, to *rank* and *sex*, did not so soon notice Dr. Monsey's *plate* as his churlish humour and appetite demanded; at length, in his impatience, he called aloud, "*Will* you help me, you b——, or not?" Garrick fell back in his chair with *laughter*. The Duke and the ladies, &c." Now a man's *humour* should not be allowed to excuse such *atrocious indecency;* nor should the Doctor's subsequent pleasantries have been suffered to *detain* him in any polite society.

Mrs. Montague, at p. 93, we are informed, wrote *two* among the Dialogues of Lord Lyttleton, "which in all respects are much *superior* to those of his Lordship." We are sure Mr. Taylor could never have said this, had he read the Dialogues. He would have learned, from the book, that they were *three* (not two) written by another hand, and numbered XXVI. XXVII. and XXVIII. They are entitled Cadmus and Hercules, Mercury and a modern fine Lady, and Plutarch, Charon, and a modern Bookseller. They are by no means refined, and totally destitute of that enchanting sweetness of English expression, by which Lord Lyttleton's are distinguished.

At p. 94, Voltaire is accused of opening a lady's escritoire in her absence, and it is followed by this remark: "As Voltaire was destitute of all religious principles, it is not wonderful that he was equally devoid of all moral delicacy." He is then reported to have said that the *proudest day* he ever enjoyed was one passed in company of Pope, Lord *Bolingbroke*, and others.

Monsey, at p. 95, is riding in Hyde Park with a Bishop, who declined returning the bow of a Unitarian, saying he believed only in "*one* God." "I know many fools," exclaimed Monsey, "who believe there are three." Now besides the blackguard impiety of this speech, it is not *true;* as, if he had consulted the first child he met with a charity badge on, he might have discovered. Our doctrine of the Trinity is Trinal *Unity*—three persons in one God.

Of Horne and his controversy with Junius, we have this slight remark. "The two poetical quotations which Mr. Horne introduced into his letter, are taken from the works of Ben Jonson, as the late Mr. William Gifford told me; but I have never thought it *worth while* to trace them in his plays." We must regret that he did not take this trouble; because, though he would not there have *found* them, he would have found what is most *perfect* in our comedy. The verses are in the miscellaneous poems.

On the subject of the Ireland forgery of Shakspeare, Mr. Taylor is miserably careless. At p. 246, he says, Mr. Malone "wrote a large volume on the subject, though his objections

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must have been chiefly *conjectural.*" Now, if he opened the volume, he must have seen, that it gave Lord Charlemont an account of the *papers themselves*, as then published by Mr. Ireland; so that he did *not* "depend on rumour, as to the *nature* and *quality* of the materials."

Our remarks have extended so far that we have not room for further extract; which is perhaps the less to be regretted, since the best of the anecdotes have already made the tour of the papers. We shall therefore conclude with the following lines, which are at once happy in themselves, and characterized by that prosopopeia in which the departed Reminiscent and Poet himself so freely indulged.

IMPROMTU

By GEORGE COLMAN, *the Younger.*

Nine Taylors (as the proverb goes)
Make but one man, though many clothes,
But thou art not, we know, like those,
My Taylor!

No—thou can'st make, on Candour's plan,
Two of thyself—(how few that can!)
The Critic and the Gentleman,
My Taylor!

Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern.
By W. Sandys, F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 332.

THIS curious collection of mediæval ballads appears to be an extension of the little work published by Mr. Davies Gilbert in 1822, consisting of "Ancient Christmas Carols in the West of England," many of which are here reprinted.

The collection is divided into three parts. The first consists of some ancient carols and Christmas songs, from the early part of the fifteenth to the end of the seventeenth century. Many of them have been derived from Ritson's collection of "Ancient Songs from the time of Henry III. to the Revolution;" as the "Song of the Ivy and the Holly," "Carol for St. Stephen's Day," "Carol for a Wassel Bowl," &c. Others are taken from Bishop Hall's Miscellaneous Poems, England's Helicon, Herrick's Poems, Jamieson's Popular Ballads, Evans's Old Ballads, &c.—The carols in the second part are of a more modern character, chiefly collected from different parts of the West of England, but in general familiar to the Christmas ballad-singers of every town and village in the United Kingdom; though there are some few we do not recollect to have seen in print before. The airs to which these carols were formerly sung are given at the end of the volume, in a series of lithographic plates; but owing to the music not being attached to the ballad to which it belongs, as in Mr. Gilbert's publication, half its value is lost.—The third portion of Mr. Sandys' collection contains some curious specimens of French Provincial carols. The Christmas play of "St. George," as represented in Cornwall, and printed in Mr. Gilbert's work, closes the series.

The portion of the volume, however, which entitles the editor to most credit for diligent research, is the elaborate introduction prefixed to the series. As a general disquisition on popular antiquities, embracing the origin and history of Christmas festivities, with the Lords of Misrule, Mummers, Masquers, &c., it is very curious and entertaining; though perhaps to archæologists, or those conversant with mediæval lore, there is little novelty in the details. The following extracts, however, at this festive season of the year, may not be unacceptable:

"Polydore Vergil says, that it was the custom of the English, as early as the reign of Henry the Second (about 1170), to celebrate their Christmas with plays, masques, and magnificent spectacles, together with games at dice and dancing; he derives many of the particulars from the Roman Saturnalia, and considers the Christmas Prince, or Lord of Misrule, a personage almost peculiar to this country. From this time mummeries and disguisings, with plays and pageants, appear to have been introduced among the diversions of the king and nobles at Christmas; but they were probably in vogue among the inferior orders at an earlier period, though of a description rude as their habits, and poor as their means. They are supposed to have been derived from the custom of the Heathens during some of their festivals, on the Kalends of January, to go about in disguises as wild beasts and cattle, and the sexes also exchanging apparel; a practice productive of many abuses, and much opposed by the clergy, when they found many of the early Christians endeavoured to intermingle it with their own observances during the Christmas holidays, although the more devout celebrated the Nativity by prayer, thanksgiving, and psalm-singing."

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"About the middle of the fifteenth century, Moralities were introduced, consisting of allegorical personifications; and these may also be included in the list of Christmas amusements. At this period, indeed, these public diversions were in general confined to certain great feasts (of which Christmas was the principal), when entertainments of all kinds were resorted to with avidity, to compensate for the previous want of them. A case somewhat parallel may be observed in the eagerness with which country people flock in to their central or market town, during fair-time. Nor is the character of the entertainments provided for them in the present age, of a much higher class than those of the time now under notice. Jugglers, inferior in skill, if we may judge from old drawings, to those who amused our ancestors; learned animals; rope-dancers; itinerant singers; stage-plays, in the literal sense of the word; and on the Continent scripture-pieces, are yet performed, as they were in this country (though perhaps in the shape of a puppet-show), during the last century. Of Mr. Punch I beg to speak with due respect, whether he be the descendant of the Vice of the Moralities, with his wooden lath, or not (though Harlequin may better answer this description), he still maintains his ground, and has been the cause of laughter to most of us; long and late, therefore, may it be before he is compelled by the 'march of intellect' to squeak out his adieus, and favour us with his reminiscences."

"In the reign of Henry the Eighth, masques, pageants, and other similar diversions, were very much in vogue, and the King himself was a frequent performer, as well as spectator. The books of account at the Chapter-house afford numerous examples of payments for various purposes at Christmas time, during this reign; and many interesting extracts may be found in Collier's History of Dramatic Poetry. The payments to the Lord of Misrule, which in Henry the Seventh's time never exceeded 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* were raised by Henry the Eighth in his first year to 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and subsequently to 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*"

"In the 4th of Elizabeth, there was a splendid Christmas kept at the Inner Temple, wherein Lord Robert Dudley (afterwards Earl of Leicester) was the chief person, Constable and Marshal, under the name of Palaphilos, and Christopher Hatton (afterwards Chancellor) was Master of the Game. Previous to this, a sort of parliament was held on St. Thomas's eve, to decide whether they should keep it, and if so, to publish the officers' names, and then, 'in token of joy and good liking, the bench and company pass beneath the hearth, and sing a carol, and so to boyer.'"

"The noblemen and gentlemen of fortune lived, when in the country, like petty princes, and in the arrangement of their households copied that of their sovereigns, having officers of the same name and import, and even heralds wearing their coats of arms at Christmas, and other solemn feasts, crying largesse thrice at the proper times. They feasted in their halls, where many of the Christmas sports were performed. When coals began to be introduced, the hearth was commonly in the middle, whence, according to Aubrey, is the saying, 'Round about our coal-fire.' Christmas was considered as the commemoration of a holy festival, to be observed with cheerfulness as well as devotion. The comforts and personal gratification of their dependants were provided for by the landlords, their merriment encouraged, and their sports joined. The working man looked forward to Christmas as the portion of the year which repaid his former toils; and gratitude for the worldly comforts then received would occasion him to reflect on the eternal blessings bestowed on mankind by the event then commemorated."

"The masques and pageants at court gradually declined, and at first were succeeded by feasts and entertainments, until these in turn were omitted. The New Year's Ode of the Poet Laureate in process of time was itself forgotten, and even that lingering relic of royal Christmasses, plum-porridge, of which, until lately, a tureen was served up to the chaplains at St. James's, is now discarded: the only ceremony now left being, if I am not mistaken, the offering at the altar on Twelfth-day.

"The Christmas feasts in the establishments of noblemen and gentlemen of wealth abated in splendour and hospitality more gradually than those of the royal household, and are still kept up in parts of the country, but each succeeding festival finds them fewer in number."

In this extensive compilation, consisting of 145 pages, there can, of course, be little claim to originality; and the chief merit must lie in the selection of materials and their judicious arrangement. We observe, however, that there often appears a disregard of chronological order, and the paragraphs sometimes follow one another without a due regard to the consecutiveness of the subject. But, on the whole, the work may be pronounced very entertaining.

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THE ANNUALS.

(*Continued from p.* 353.)

Forget Me Not. Edited by F. Shoberl.

"Forget Me Not!"—the very title appears to appeal most eloquently to our critical recollection—having too long deferred our notice of this first and fairest prototype of all the brilliant family of Annuals; and the introductory stanzas by Haynes Bayly most forcibly respond to the sentiments which the title so feelingly conveys:—

"Forget me not! forget me not!
Who has not thought or said it?
By absent friends to be forgot!
Who is there does not dread it?
Who is there does not wish to leave
A purse of silken netting,
Or *something*, as preservative
Against the heart's forgetting?

"But some in silence turn away,
Their deeper feelings let not
Their quiv'ring lips have power to say,
'Farewell! farewell! forget not!"
E'en then the pressure of the hand,
The glance of fond affection,
Seem eloquently to demand
Unchanging recollection."

In the literary contributions of this year's Forget Me Not, there is a manifest improvement. There are many prose productions of uncommon interest, and some poetical effusions of great merit. Several of these seem to be contributions of writers who have not heretofore appeared in the pages of the Forget Me Not. Among them may be specified 'Jack Shaddock,' a piece of rich sailor humour; the 'Vacant Chair;' 'Mac Nab's Sporting Ground;' 'A Sporting Adventure;' and 'The Wish.'

"Among the old friends to whose assistance we are indebted (says the Editor) we may mention the author of 'The Departure of the Israelites,' whose splendid genius pervades all his performances too strongly not to be recognised; Colonel Stone, of New York, who has furnished a sketch admirably characteristic of certain classes of the population of the American States; the 'Modern Pythagorean;' the fair author of "The Improvisatrice,' who, in the interesting story of 'Giulietta,' has condescended for once to clothe her poetic ideas in the language of prose; Miss Mitford, whose rural scene breathes all the freshness and gracefulness of her earliest delineations of that kind; the author of 'London in the Olden Time,' who has successfully employed her antiquarian lore in a picture of the days of the miscalled *good* Queen Bess; the comic Hood; H. F. Chorley, who has very successfully illustrated Buss's admirable painting, entitled 'Uncle Antony's Blunder;' and H. D. Inglis, who, as usual, presents a fantastic legend, in which it is impossible to decide whether romance or fact most predominates. Among our poetic contributors, it is scarcely necessary to direct attention to our old friend, James Montgomery, who delights to render his talents subservient to the cause of humanity; Mary Howitt, alternately playful and solemn; and T. H. Bayly, whose 'New Faces,' when supplied with a musical dress, will be sure to find as hearty a welcome in every circle, as many of the elder offspring of his popular Muse have already received."

Among the embellishments (eleven in number) 'Count Egmont's Jewels,' engraved by Davenport, after a drawing by Holmes, from a sketch by Leslie, which forms the frontispiece, is the most pleasing and characteristic; and the subject is agreeably illustrated by a biographical history of Count Egmont, a Flemish noble of the Middle Age. The execution and finish do great credit to the artist. The other subjects are—'The Departure of the Israelites,' by Finden, from a drawing by Martin; 'Night,' by Finden, from Richter; 'Nuremberg,' by Carter, from Prout; 'The Emigrant's Daughter,' by Rolls, from J. Wood; 'Scene from the Odyssey,' by Lacey, from Barrett; 'Uncle Antony's Blunder,' by Davenport, from Buss; 'The Hon. Mrs. Leicester Stanhope,' by Rolls, from Macpherson; 'Giulietta,' by Bacon, from S. A. Hart; and 'The China-mender,' by H. C. Shenton, from Chisholme.

Literary Souvenir. By Alaric A. Watts.

"The *Literary Souvenir* presents for the ninth time (says the Editor), its claim to a portion of the patronage bestowed upon works of its class. As its plan and arrangements differ but slightly from those of former years, the necessity for prefatory remark is in a great degree obviated." As we have also frequently noticed the plan and general merits of this sparkling little work, the same observation on our part may justly apply.

The engravings, on which the leading artists of the day have been employed, are of the most splendid description. The 'Prince of Spain's Vi-

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sit to Catalina,' engraved by Rolls, from a painting by Newton, which forms the frontispiece, is an exquisitely finished production. The depth of shade, blending with the soft glow of light which pervades the whole composition, and the silken-like fineness of execution, present an enchanting scene. All the figures, though drawn on so diminutive a scale, are full of expression and beauty. We regret that there is no letter-press to illustrate the subject. It is taken from the collection of the Duke of Bedford.

The next engraving which most powerfully enforces itself on our admiration, is the splendid composition by Fragonard, engraved by Greatbach, of 'Francis I. receiving the honour of knighthood on the field of battle, at the hands of the Chevalier Bayard.' "It was taken (says the Editor) from the finished sketch of a picture which forms one of the *Plafonds* of that part of the Louvre, known, until lately, as the gallery of Charles X.; and not as yet open to the public."—The subject is illustrated by some pleasing stanzas from the pen of T. K. Hervey :—

"'Mid hecatombs of slain,
The king becomes a knight,
And girds the sword he swears to stain
In many another fight;
While the dying soldier at the door
Collects his labouring breath,
To hear the vow that dedicates
His orphan boy to death!

"The maiden thro' the curtain fold,
Looks wan and wildly in,
Her brother by the tent lies cold,
Her lover sits within!
Oh! that all earth's bad pageantries
Like this were banished far!
The age of Chivalry is gone,—
Why not the age of war?"

'The Pledge,' a Dutch family group, engraved by Portbury, from a drawing by Wattier, is a beautiful design, sweetly executed.—'Fairies of the Sea-shore' is an imaginative composition of Danby's, very poetically conceived, and engraved with fine effect by Miller.—'The Cauchaise Girl,' from a painting of Newton's, by Fox, is utterly spoiled in the engraving: the strong and sudden contrast of light and shade is preposterous. Turning from this to the picture of 'The Inundation,' engraved by Rolls, from Scheffer, the contrast is powerfully striking. By the charming distribution of light and shade, and the exquisite touches of the burin, the figures in the foreground appear to be starting from the surface of the paper, and the melancholy effects of the surrounding inundation are also finely pourtrayed in the misery-stricken countenances of the mournful group. The accompanying story, entitled 'Retrospections of the Life of Secundus Parnell,' by W. Howit, is replete with interest.—The 'Castle of Heidelberg,' by Willmore, from Roberts, is too elaborate in graphic detail: it has been better given, and with more romantic effect, in other works, particularly in Heath's Picturesque Annual, already noticed in p. 350.—'The Naiads' is a finely conceived and truly poetical composition, painted by the the classic Howard, from Akenside's Hymn to the Naiads, and engraved with highly-wrought finish by Lightfoot. The whole appears like a scene of enchantment, and the lovely female figures in the foreground, appear to realize the poet's imagination of

"Whatever fair
High fancy forms, or lavish hearts could wish."

The rural scenery, which forms the back-ground of the picture, would not be unworthy the pen of a Maro, or the pencil of a Claude.—'A Shipwreck off the Isle of Wight,' by Thomas, from Bentley, is richly engraved; but there is scarcely sufficient interest in the design to merit so much elaborate work.

Turner's *Annual Tour.*

When the 'Keepsake' and 'Landscape Annual' first made their appearance, they so far surpassed their predecessors in costliness and splendor, as to be considered the ne plus ultra of ***annualism***; but, as if the march of improvement was never to stand still, even those splendid productions are now partially eclipsed by the superbly beautiful volume before us. It is printed in super-royal size, and richly decked in purple and gold. Its very appearance is aristocratic, and it may be considered as the lord of the ascendant in the present family of Annuals.

The Work is entitled "Wanderings of the Loire," and the engravings (twenty-one in number) are from

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drawings by the celebrated artist J. M. W. Turner, esq. R.A. The letter-press descriptions are from the pen of Leitch Ritchie, author of Heath's Picturesque Annual, &c. who, during a tour along the River Loire, commencing at Orleans and terminating at Nantes, has finely described the various scenes as they arose, particularly those which have been the subject of the artist's pencil.

"The Loire, in Latin Liger (says the author) takes its source at Mont.-Gerbier-le-Joux, in the department of Ardeche, in Languedoc; and from thence it wanders a course of two hundred and twenty leagues, till it falls into the ocean. During this journey it swallows up one hundred and twelve rivers, and confers its name upon six departments of France—the Haute-Loire, the Saône-et-Loire, the Loire, the Indre-et-Loire, the Maine-et Loire, and the Loire Inférieure. At Roanne, in the department of the Loire, it first becomes navigable for boats; and at Briare, in that of the Loiret, it communicates, by means of a canal, with the Seine. Indeed, in the usual meaning of the word, it can hardly be called navigable till it reaches the latter place; but even from this point its navigation extends one hundred and seventy-four leagues.

"The Loire, which has been reckoned one of the principal rivers of France, threatens to become one of the meanest, acted upon by some strange principle of destruction that is mingled with its very being. The islands, which form so frequent and picturesque an object in its scenery, are in most cases nothing else than sand-banks; and the same kind of formations which we see to day in their earlier phenomena, rising near or above the surface, interrupt the stream so much, and introduce so many different currents, as frequently to baffle the skill of the navigator. Thus the river overflowing the banks, in consequence of the continual rising of its bed, loses in depth what it gains in breadth; and would appear to the unobservant spectator to be a much more important stream than it really is.

"There is historical evidence to prove, that nineteen hundred years ago the tide rose to the country of the Andegaves, or into Anjou, where Brutus, by order of Cæsar, built a fleet for the purpose of combating the Veneti, who had pushed their conquest even to the Loire. It is known, also, that only one hundred years ago the tide mounted to Ancenis, while now it is scarcely felt at Mauves. In the island of Gloriette, a stratum of shells is found sixty feet below the surface of the earth, and the cellars of the houses, which were built formerly, as at present, beyond the reach of the spring tides, are now on such occasions totally submerged. In 1825 a chapel was excavated, the vault of which was four feet under the surface of the street. It was ascertained that this was a chapel of the Knights Templars, which had been built in the thirteenth century, and the calculation was made at the time, that the bed of the Loire must have risen from forty to fifty feet between the years 1200 and 1830. As the river approaches the sea, the sand-banks, as we have seen, are numerous and dangerous. To these it is owing that vessels of large burden must be discharged at Paimbœuf; and perhaps the time is not very far distant, when Nantes itself may become, to all intents and purposes, an inland city."

To relieve the sober monotony of mere description, the writer has occasionally interwoven some very curious and amusing narratives connected with the historical or traditional recollections of the places he is describing. Among these may be particularly noticed 'The Subterranean,' 'The Unknown,' 'The Pirate of the Loire,' and 'Blue Beard.'

Of the splendid engravings which adorn this costly volume, it is scarcely possible to speak with adequate praise. These alone, in our judgment, would be sufficient to raise the character of British art to the highest pinnacle of fame. The genius of the painter and the skill of the engraver, have here united to produce the realization of perfection in the pictorial and graphic arts. The views of Nantes, engraved by Miller; of Orleans, by Higham; Palace at Blois, and Tours, by Wallis; Rietz, Montjen, and Clairmont, by Willmore,—are all inexpressibly beautiful, picturesque, and romantic. If any fault is to be found, it is with the style, so peculiar to Turner's poetic pencil, of sometimes circumveloping all objects in hazy vapours, and throwing his aerial perspective into "shadows, clouds, and darkness;" as if the genius of Turner, despising the ordinary scenes of common life, always delighted to sport with the misty morn or dewy eve.

This volume being the first of a series which is intended to illustrate, with the pencil and pen, all the most celebrated rivers of Europe, the second, as the Editor informs us, will be devoted to the river Seine and its localities.

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Heath's Book of Beauty. By L. E. L.

THE Book of Beauty! how talismanic the sound! how seductive the name! how calculated to mislead the soberness of impartial judgment, or blunt the arrows of just criticism. But when that Book of Beauty presents a galaxy of female charms arrayed in all the imposing loveliness which the painter's skill and graphic art can bestow, well may the critic feel alarmed lest his judgment should be compromised by his feelings, or his impartiality be sacrificed at the shrine of admiration. However, we must endeavour to follow the well-known Turkish maxim of "never permitting the judgment to be overcome by the feelings," and proceed to a brief examination of the work.

After a cursory view of the different portraits, (nineteen in number) which form the embellishments, we necessarily felt some desire to be acquainted with the origin and history of the selection; but on turning to the preface, all the information we gain is, that the fair editress knows nothing about the matter, or does not choose to inform us:

"I feel it almost an impertinence (says she) to speak of the beautiful embellishments of the present work; the novelty of the design, the taste and splendour of the execution, may well be left to plead their own cause."

As the reader can thus obtain no information relative to the history of the book, we are obliged to supply it ourselves. In the first place,—there is not one portrait connected with history, nor one calculated to associate the mind with any biographical recollections;—some are mere creatures of the imagination;—others are the portraits of young ladies, painted by Miss Sharpe, Boxall, Harper, &c., and possess about as much interest or real value to the public as the "portrait of a young lady," which is perpetually recurring in the annual catalogues of the Royal Academy. Though Heath's name is pompously put forth, 'ad captandum,' there is not a single engraving of his own execution, and the only merit to which he can lay claim is the activity he has shown in adapting the portraits which were accidentally in possession of his different friends, to the stories concocted by Miss Landon; and where this could not be done, the fair authoress has adroitly adapted the figments of her brain, either in verse or prose, to the character of the painting. Thus the lady who forms the frontispiece, engraved by Thompson, from Boxall, having all the appearance of a Medea, with Grecian countenance, gipsy expression, raven locks, and oriental costume, was styled 'The Enchantress,' in order to accompany a tale of the same name, fabricated by Miss Landon; which is full indeed of bold and poetic imaginings, but replete with inconsistency and physical impossibilities. The portraits of Medora, Lolah, Laura, Donna Julia, and Gulnare, are intended to illustrate Lord Byron's poems; and Rebecca and Lucy Ashton to illustrate Sir Walter Scott. The most pleasing portraits in the collection, according to our taste, are those of Donna Julia, engraved by Robinson, from Stone; Theresa, engraved by Thompson, from Stone; Rebecca, by Ryall, from a painting by Miss Sharpe; and Leonora, drawn and engraved by Woolnoth. The elaborately engraved portraits of 'The Bride,' by Cochrane, from Chalon; of Lucy Ashton, from Dean, by Wright; and Grace St. Aubyn, by Ryall, from Parris, are almost spoiled in the shading. The first appears to have come in contact with a soot-bag, and only to have half-washed her face. Lucy Ashton is little better; Grace St. Aubyn, in addition, is out of drawing, both as to length of visage, and Hottentot lowness of bosom.

On the whole, however, the work may be considered a pleasing display of female beauty—more splendid perhaps than useful.

Christmas Tales. By W. H. Harrison.

THOUGH issued in the form of an Annual, the book is evidently brought forward for the purpose of republishing a set of finely executed engravings, originally intended to illustrate the novels of Sir Walter Scott; consisting of "The Lawyer's Daughter," (two subjects), "The Lost Deed," "The Novice," and "Autobiography of an Ugly Man." A medallion portrait of Sir Walter, a beautiful specimen of Bate's concentric engraving, adorns the title-page. The embellishments are accompanied by four tales of a pleasing and agreeable character.

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The Aurora Borealis

IS also announced as a "Literary Annual," and what is still more wonderful is "edited by Members of the Society of Friends," who have here thrown aside the drab of costume and the starch of habit, and assumed the gay livery of green and gold. The quaker's *yeas* and *nays* have yielded to the graces of modern phraseology, and his sober stiffness has at length bent before the march of intellect and the elegancies of modern bibliography. There are only two engravings—'The Bride,' (a quakeress) engraved by Finden, from a painting by Richardson; and 'Rokeby,' by Miller, from Palmer. They are both executed in a light and pleasing style of art. The contributors are various, but most of them are unknown to the public. The names, however, of J. H. Wiffen, W. Howitt, and Bernard Barton, are familiar to the readers of the Annuals; and they have all largely contributed to the general stock of the Aurora Borealis.

The Comic Annual. By Thomas Hood.

THE prince of punning rhymes, inspired by the genius of the comic muse, for the fourth time makes his re-appearance. By his graphic fun and humour even sober sadness is turned into laughter; and a pictorial double-entendre meets the eye in every page. "Mirth admits him of her crew," agreeably to the emblematic device of his frontispiece; and all his subjects, as the title-page vignette expresses it, are "preserved with spirit." But without the wood-engravings it would be impossible, by mere description, to do justice to some of the witty hits of Mr. Hood. In his letter-press, however, we do not consider him so happy as on former occasions. Indeed some of the pieces may be considered as utter failures; and little else than mere abortions of wit. We give the opening stanzas of "Shooting Pains," as a sample.

"If I shoot any more I'll be shot,
For ill luck seems determined to star me,
I have marched the whole day
With a gun for no pay,—
Zounds I'd better have been in the army.

What matters Sir Christopher's leave,
To his manor I'm sorry I came, yet
With confidence fraught,
My two *pointers* I brought,
But we are not a *point* towards game yet.

And that gamekeeper too, with advice!
Of my course he has been a nice chalker;
Not far, were his words,
I could go without birds,
If my legs could cry out they'd cry *Walker.*"

The Plays and Poems of Shakspeare. Edited by A. J. VALPY, M. A. Vols. I. and II.—In a short advertisement prefixed to this edition, we are informed that Boswell's re-print of Malone's Shakspeare has been scrupulously followed: that brief notes are placed under the text to explain obsolete words and phrases; and that the illustrations will comprise the whole of the 150 plates of Boydell's splendid edition, now first copied on steel, and executed in the first style of outline engravings, with the design of presenting to the public an edition the most useful, ornamental, and economical of any that has yet appeared; and all this for the small charge of 5*s.* per volume, or 3*l.* 15*s.* for the complete work.

As the real value of this edition consists in the embellishments, we were sorry to find that the first volume did not enable us to speak as highly of the plates as we could have wished; and we therefore delayed to open our lips until we saw whether the second volume exhibited any improvement, determined, if there were no amendment in the extreme tenuity of the outlines, the very shadow of the shade of an engraving, to shake our big bottomed wigs à la Lord Burleigh, and in such good earnest as to startle Mr. V. and all his printers' devils in Red Lion Court.

We are happy, however, to find, on the inspection of the second volume, that our pens, bristling with points, and ready to spirt out even bitter words, are to be employed more agreeably in the language of praise; at least as regards the embellishments and typography of the volumes; which, such is the silent eloquence of their tempting looks, cannot fail to draw out a willing crown from the pocket, even at a time when money is parted with like drops of blood, except in exchange for the mere necessaries of life.

With respect to the notes, however, which the very clever readers of the march of intellect-school fancy they can dispense with entirely, we, who are old-fashioned enough not to feel ashamed at confessing our ignorance of the meaning of many passages, would have been glad to meet with more frequent and fuller explanations of real difficulties, in the place of the meagre notes to be found in this edition.

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FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

Dec. 10. This being the 64th Anniversary of the Royal Academy of Arts, a general assembly of the Academicians was held at their apartments in Somerset-House, when the following distribution of premiums took place, viz.:—to Mr. William Edward Frost, for the best copy made in the Painting School, the silver medal, and the Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, handsomely bound and inscribed; to Mr. Nathaniel Hartnell, for the next best copy, the silver medal; to Mr. Edw. Petre Novello, for the best drawing from the Life, the silver medal; to Mr. David Branden, for the best drawings of the principal front of the Bank, the silver medal; to Mr. John Callcott Horsley, for the best drawing from the Antique, the silver medal; and to Mr. Wm. Crellin Pickersgill, for the best model from the Antique, the silver medal.

The President remarked that in the school of painting the exertions of the students were most praiseworthy, and their merits conspicuous. In the school of the living model, the pupils were few, but their efforts were of high character. In modelling from the life, and in the school of architecture, there was a rather extraordinary lassitude; but in the school of the antique, both the modelling and the drawing departments were cultivated with successful energy. In conclusion, he observed, that in the Royal Academy all the means of study were afforded, nor were example and precept spared. The principles of every branch of the Fine Arts were developed by zealous and eminent professors, and not only were the productions of living genius submitted to the inspection of the students, but the choicest works of the ancient masters were also offered for their guidance and improvement. Their exertions, then, should be commensurate with the enjoyment of such great advantages—advantages which were not surpassed in any existing school of art.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

This novel exhibition embraces specimens of the works of nearly 70 eminent deceased British Masters, amongst the works of very numerous living Artists; and the whole forms a delightful entertainment. There are six pictures by Hogarth, 13 by Reynolds, 10 by Lawrence, others by Wilson, Opie, West, Gainsborough, Stothard, in short specimens of almost all our eminent British painters. The portraits form an interesting portion of the exhibition, among which may be noticed several portraits of painters by themselves: viz. Lawrence (an early portrait), Richardson, Walker, Thornhill, Mortimer, Worlidge, Opie, &c. We hope this winter exhibition will meet with due encouragement.

PANORAMA OF STIRLING AND SURROUNDING SCENERY, LEICESTER SQUARE.

Mr. Robert Burford has in this picture presented us with one of the most romantic scenes in Great Britain, painted with magical effect, with an agreeable tone of colour, and with a precision that will bear the most minute examination. This splendid view is taken from the outer gate of the Castle, whence from its great height only a small part of the town is visible; but the curiously ornamented Palace built by James the Fifth, the Parliament House, and other portions of this most interesting fortress, as well as the Royal Park and Gardens, are very accurately depicted. A meeting of the Highland Society, which takes place on the 24th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn, is brought to the spectator's view in the foreground; and immediately underneath his eye is the circular mound of earth, used in former times for the courtly pastime called the Knights of the Round Table. The Grey Friars church is also prominent in the near view. But this picture is more particularly interesting from the extensive panorama it affords of the luxuriant and romantic Carse of Stirling, a plain of nearly 40 miles, watered by the windings of the Forth; studded with various places of natural or historical interest, (or which are immortalised in the poetry of Scott,) and bounded by the giant mountains of the Highlands.

Lays and Legends of the Rhine, by J. R. Planché, F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 38.—This is a volume of detached pieces of light and elegant poetry, each preceded by an introductory prose legend, and illustrated by a view from the banks of the magnificent and romantic Rhine. The prints are twenty in number, executed in lithography, from sketches by Haghe; and, though not clearer than the usual run of chalk lithographs, the effect is good; and the volume is sure to be a very pleasant companion to those who shall visit, or have visited, the wonders and beauties of that prince of European rivers.

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LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Questions, Critical, Philological, and Exegetical, formed on the Annotations to Dr. Bloomfield's edition of the Greek Testament. This work has been drawn up at the desire of some eminent Prelates.

The Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in Greek, with English Notes and Lexicon. By the Rev. E. J. GEOGHEGAN.

Sermons by the Rev. E. J. EVANS.

A View of the early Parisian Greek Press, including the Lives of the Stephani, or Estiennes, &c. By the Rev. W. PARR GRESWELL.

The Works of John Skelton, Poet Laureat to King Henry VIII. now first collected, and containing various long Poems never before printed, with ample Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE.

A new edition of Prideaux's Directions to Churchwardens, with considerable additions. By R. P. TYRWHITT, Esq. Barrister-at-law.

History of the Coldstream Guards, from the foundation of the Regiment under Gen. Monk. By Col. MACKINNON.

History of Croydon. By S. STEINMAN, Esq. Architect.

A Memoir of the Life and Medical Opinions of Dr. Armstrong, late Physician of the Fever Institution of London. By Dr. BOOTT.

Six Weeks on the Loire, with a Peep into La Vendee.

The Apiarian's Guide. By J. H. PAYNE, Author of "The Cottager's Guide."

Hortus Woburnensis, or the Gardens and Grounds of Woburn Abbey.

Wacousta; or, the Prophecy, a Tale of the Canadas. By the author of "Ecarte."

Essays on Vegetable Physiology, practically applied, and illustrated by numerous engravings. By J. MAIN, A.L.S.

A third volume of Capt. Brown's book of Butterflies, Moths, and Sphinxes, with 48 coloured engravings.

Select Illustrations of Hampshire; comprising picturesque Views of the Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, with Historical and Topographical Descriptions. By G. F. PROSSER.

Sketches of Churches in Surrey; comprising Views of the exteriors, interiors, and other interesting objects of Antiquity, as Fonts, Monuments, &c. Also Parsonage-Houses. Drawn and lithographed by H. PROSSER. With Topographical Descriptions.

The Field Naturalist's Magazine. By Professor RENNIE.

Oxford Academical Abuses exposed. By one of the Initiated.

Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By A. T. THOMSON, M.D.

The Causes of the French Revolution.

Maternal Advice; chiefly to Daughters on leaving home.

Mr. Talboys, of Oxford, has issued a Catalogue which will be found useful to collectors. It contains almost all the minor authors, fragments, &c. The Bibliographical notices appear to be original.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 15. The Sessional meetings commenced, J. W. Lubbock, V.P. in the chair. Read, the title of a communication on Geometrical progression; and a paper on the Water Barometer in the hall of the Society, by Mr. Daniell.

Nov. 22. Dr. Bostock, V.P. Read, a paper by Mr. Bates, jun. on his improvement of the American machine for delineating on a plane surface medals and other objects in relief; and one by Mr. Barlow, on his fluid lens telescope.

Nov. 30. The anniversary meeting was held.

Copley medals were awarded to Dr. Faraday for his magneto-electric discoveries, published in the Philosophical Transactions for the present year: and to M. Poisson for his treatise on capillary attraction.

A letter was read from Sir Henry Wheatley, announcing that his Majesty had determined to continue from his privy-purse the two gold medals of 50*l.* value, which were annually bestowed by his late Brother.

His Royal Highness the President then delivered his anniversary oration. Having acknowledged, in feeling and impressive terms, the honour of his re-election, and the assistance and co-operation of the Council in conducting the business of the Society, he proceeded to comment on the advantages of the new arrangements for submitting papers to the consideration of Committees. In future the Society will follow the example of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, admitting no paper into its Transactions which has not been previously submitted to the consideration of at least two members of the Council best acquainted with the subject under discussion. His Royal Highness then made some observations lamenting the disadvantages under which men of science pursued their studies in this country, that they must do so as an amusement or secondary occupation; whereas on the continent the same pursuits were followed as a profession, by the assistance of the public appointments formed by the governments for their support. He trusted the time might arrive when similar encou-

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ragements should be held out by our government. He spoke with high approbation of the British Association for the promotion of Science, and considered its institution as an epoch in the scientific history of the country. H. R. H. then proceeded to notice the state of the Royal Society, and the changes in the list of members during the past year. The deaths and accessions have been nearly equal, the Society now consisting of ten royal personages, forty-four foreign, and 694 home members, in all 748; being a decrease of one foreign, and an increase of two home members, and on the whole an increase of one, during the year. Among the deceased were more particularly noticed Sir Everard Home, Sir James Hall, Col. Mark Wilks, Alex. Barry, Esq. John Shaw, Esq. Stephen Groombridge, Esq. and Adm. Sir R. H. Bickerton: and of foreign members, Cuvier the naturalist, Chaptal the chymist, de Zach and Oriani the astronomers, and Scarpa the anatomist. His Royal Highness then stated that it was with a melancholy pleasure that he had become the chairman of the committee appointed to manage the subscription for the expedition in search of Capt. Ross; a brave man who had undertaken the solution of that great nautical problem the North-West Passage, a question which had exercised so much of the enterprise of Englishmen during the reign of Elizabeth, and from the time of its revival by the Hon. Daines Barrington in the last century, had not ceased to occupy the attention of the scientific world.

The Library Report was then read. It states that, in order to complete the collection of the more important scientific works, it has been determined to purchase books to the amount of 1600*l.* and that a classed catalogue is now in preparation. The whole price of the Arundel MSS. has been received from the trustees of the British Museum; and that transaction is now concluded.

It has been arranged to prepare abstracts of the papers read before the Society, from 1800 to the present time, to be published as a Sequel to the Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, which closes at the end of the last century. A General Index to the Transactions from 1821 to 1830 is also in forwardness: and it is intended to print Mr. Barlow's calculations for the telescope.

The Society dined together at the Crown and Anchor tavern, H. R. H. the President in the chair.

Dec. 6. Dr. Maton, V.P.—Alex. Decimus Burton, Esq., Charles Purton Cooper, esq., and Edward Ayshford Sanford, esq. were elected Fellows. The report of the Anniversary occupied the time for reading.

Dec. 13. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P. —Read, on the extensive atmosphere of Mars, by Sir Jas. South, Knt. F.R.S.; on the law which connects the various magneto-electric phenomena lately discovered by Dr. Faraday, by the Rev. William Ritchie, LL.D. F.R.S.; and, an account of some extraordinary meteors seen at Malvern on the night of Nov. 12, by W. Addison, esq.

Dec. 20. F. Baily, esq. V.P.—Two papers were read, on the secretion and uses of bile, by Dr. Phillips; and on certain properties of vapour, by Dr. Lardner.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Dec. 5. The remainder was read of the narrative of King Charles the Second's escape (see page 456), detailing the interesting adventures which befel his Majesty at Chichester, Arundel, Bramber, and Brighton: and particularly a comic scene at the first place, where "the merry monarch" admirably personated a Roundhead, to the complete deception and no little alarm of his host.

The Chevalier Bronsted exhibited a drawing of a terra-cotta, of Athenian fabric, found at Ægina. It is a box of singular form, probably intended to contain the bones (formed of sheep's feet) used in playing the *αστραγαλοι*; and is ornamented with an elegant painting of Prometheus on the rock, visited by the Oceanides.

Dec. 19. Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper office, presented to the Society copies of several documents relative to Col. George Gunter, of Rackton, the author of the above-mentioned memoir of King Charles the Second's escape. They were, 1. An inventory of the Colonel's real property and debts, and amount of fine levied, Aug. 1646; 2. Petition of the Colonel to the Commissioners for compounding with Delinquents, praying to be admitted to his composition, April 1646; and 3. A letter from Gen. Sir Thos. Fairfax to the Commissioners, in favour of Col. Gunter.

W. R. Hamilton, esq. communicated the inscription of a Greek sepulchral stone, recently found in the Savoy, and presumed to be one of the Arundelian collection of marbles, accidentally there buried. It is now in the possession of Henry Holland, esq. of Montagu Square. It was erected by Hermophilus Strato for himself, his foster-mother (*συντιτηνοι*) Arctoria Onesime, and her husband and son, both named Zosimus.

Mr. Hamilton also read the very interesting introductory essay to a work on Roman Topography, now preparing for the press by Sir Wm. Gell. It is directed to show the groundlessness of that system of incredulity on the early history

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of Rome, advanced by Beauclerk, and supported by the learned Niebuhr.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Dec. 7. George Buxton Browne, Esq. has appropriated 2,000*l.* free of legacy duty, part of a bequest left to him in trust, by the Rev. John Crosse, late of Bradford in Yorkshire, "for promoting the cause of true religion," and transferred the said sum to the University for the purpose of founding Three Theological Scholarships, to be called "The Crosse Scholarships," the candidates to be Bachelors of Arts, in the first year from their degree; and the scholarships tenable for three years. The first election is to be so arranged as to make one of them vacant yearly for ever. The examination to turn upon a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in their original tongues, Hebrew and Greek, of ecclesiastical history, of the earlier and later heresies, and such other subjects of useful inquiry, as may be thought most likely to assist in the formation of valuable characters, fitted to sustain and adorn "the cause of true religion."

Dec. 21. The subject for the *Chancellor's Gold Medal*, for the ensuing year, is "Delphi."

The subjects for the *Members' Prizes* are—for the Bachelors, "Quænam præcipue sint labentis imperii indicia?"—For the Undergraduates, "Uterum Servorum manumissio in Insulis Indorum Occidentalium confestim facta, plus boni aut mali secum offerat?"

The subjects for *Sir William Brown's* medals are—For the Greek ode, "Thermopylæ"—For the Latin ode, "Romanorum monumenta in Britannia reperta."—For the Epigrams, "Prope ad summum prope ad exitum."

The subject for the *Porson Prize* is—Shakspeare, King Richard the Second, act iii. scene 2. Beginning—

K. Rich. "——Know'st thou not,
That when the searching eye of heaven is hid;

And ending—

For heaven still guards the right.'

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

The prize subjects for the ensuing year are—For graduates, in Latin or English prose, "On the advantages arising from the study of Political Economy." For undergraduates, in Greek, Latin, or English verse, "Druidæ."

ANECDOTES OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

(*Continued from p.* 461.)

His office of Sheriff.

He had a high notion of the dignity which belonged to his post of Sheriff, and sternly maintained it when any one seemed disposed to treat it with more familiarity than was becoming. On one occasion, it is said, when some foreign prince or other,—I rather think it was the Archduke Nicholas, now Emperor of Russia,—was passing through Selkirk, the populace, anxious to look on a live prince, crowded round him so closely, that Scott in vain attempted to approach him; the Poet's patience failed, and exclaiming, "Room for your Sheriff! Room for your Sheriff!" he pushed and elbowed the gazers impatiently aside, and apologized to the Prince for their curiosity.—*Allan Cunningham.*

His impartiality as a judge is so well known that no man, either rich or poor, ever attempts to move him from the right onward path. If he have a feeling of partiality in his whole disposition, it is for the poachers and fishers, at least I know that they all think he has a fellow feeling with them.—*Hogg, in Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

His love of Field-sports.

He has a little of the old outlaw blood in him, and, if he had been able, would have been a desperate poacher and blackfisher.—*Hogg.*

He loved to ride in a short coat, with wide trousers, on a little stout galloway, and the steepest bill did not stop him, nor the deepest water daunt him. It was his pleasure moreover to walk out frequently among his plantations, with a small hatchet and hand-saw, with which he lopped off superfluous boughs, or removed an entire tree, when it was marring the growth of others.—*Allan Cunningham.*

In the last note to Woodstock, Sir Walter relates the following anecdote:—"It may interest some readers to know that Bevis, the gallant hound, one of the handsomest and most active of the ancient Highland deer-hounds, had its prototype of a dog called Maida, the gift of the late chief of Glengarry to the author. A beautiful sketch of him was made by Edwin Landseer, and afterwards engraved. I cannot suppress the avowal of some personal vanity when I mention that a friend, going through Munich, picked up a common snuff-box, such as are sold for one franc, on which was displayed the form of his veteran favourite, simply marked as *Der leblung hund von Walter Scott.* Mr. Landseer's painting is at Blair-Adam, the property of my venerable friend, the Right Hon. Lord Chief Commissioner Adam."

Reception of Visitors, and style of Conversation.

Sir Walter's extensive hospitality has been already noticed in p. 375; but it is stated that, after the first day, his visitors were generally left to seek their morn-

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ing's entertainment, by which arrangements his literary hours were less encroached upon than might at first be supposed.

The writer in the Penny Magazine thus describes his first visit to Abbotsford in the autumn of 1819.

"Exclusive of his own family, he found five or six visitors, some like himself from a distance, and others gentlemen of the neighbourhood; but all of them early and intimate friends of Sir Walter, and more than one of them honourably distinguished by name in his works. Owing to this circumstance, probably, the conversation after dinner turned much upon his earlier days; his moderate success as a barrister; his first efforts in literature; his pecuniary difficulties about the time of his marriage, which induced him for the sake of 70*l.* to part with a favourite collection of coins and medals; and many similar topics, which, though treated chiefly in a humorous vein of conversational anecdote, were of the highest interest as connected with the personal history of this extraordinary man. But though thus talking with the most delightful openness respecting his own career, when led to do so by his old comrades, he evinced not the slightest appearance of egotistical assumption or literary vanity. Of arrogance or envy he seemed not to have the slightest tinge in his composition; and he spoke much and kindly of other eminent men who had been his companions or rivals in the race of life, or of other literary ambition. Some others of the little party were also men of conversational talent; but the object of all, as if by tacit agreement, was to draw out Scott to talk of 'bygone times.' In this they were very successful, and the result was an intellectual treat of the richest and most racy description—such as those only who have seen Sir Walter in his happiest, drollest, and most communicative moods can have any conception of."

I visited him at Abbotsford about the end of July 1831; he was a degree more feeble than I had ever seen him, and his voice seemed affected; not so his activity of fancy and surprising resources of conversation. He told anecdotes, and recited scraps of verse, old and new, always tending to illustrate something passing.—*Allan Cunningham.*

He never entered the lists like Dr. Johnson, as a champion for the palm of conversational honour; he never talked for victory, but rather to amuse and promote kindly feelings; and he was always remarkably attentive to those who were diffident, gently encouraging them and drawing them on to take a share in the conversation, with a kindness and consideration that was truly admirable.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

An English gentleman and his lady having arrived in the neighbourhood of Abbotsford, and being anxious to behold its owner, sent a card to him, stating that they had travelled thither from a distant part of England on purpose to see the great "Lion of the North," and requesting the honour of an interview. Sir Walter immediately returned for answer, that, as the Lion was seen to the most advantage *at his feeding hours*, he would be happy to see them that day at dinner. They went accordingly; and, it is needless to add, met with the greatest attention and hospitality. — *Edinburgh Paper*, 1827.

General Popularity.

So much was he sought after while he sat to Chantrey, that strangers begged leave to stand in the sculptor's galleries, to see him as he went in and out.

I told him that when he passed through Oxford, a lady, at whose house he took breakfast, desirous of doing him all honour, borrowed a silver tray from her neighbour, who lent it at once, begging to be allowed to carry it to the table herself, that she might look upon the author of Waverley. "The highest compliment," said Sir Walter, "I ever received, was paid me by a soldier of the Scots Greys; I strove to get down to Abingdon-street on the Coronation day, and applied for help to a sergeant who guarded the way; he shook his head, saying, 'Countryman, I can't help you.' I whispered my name—his face kindled up, and he said, 'Then, by G—d, Sir, you shall go down!' he instantly gave me an escort."

A stranger was walking before his house at Edinburgh, with the view of seeing him return home; but was unexpectedly called in by the lady who lived next door to the Poet. The houses of Edinburgh are as like each other as bricks; and Sir Walter, in some reverie or abstraction of mind, walked up the steps of the house in which the stranger was. He no sooner saw the bonnets of three or four boys on the pegs where he was about to hang his hat, than he said loud enough for us to hear him, "Heydey! here's oure mony bairns' bonnets for the house to be mine!" and apologizing to the servant, withdrew hastily.—*New Monthly Magazine, Jan.* 1831.

When on his way to Naples, his friends pressed upon him the necessity of not exerting himself, and of not allowing the objects which surrounded him to excite his strained imagination, he replied,—"You may as well put a kettle of water on the fire, and bid it not boil."

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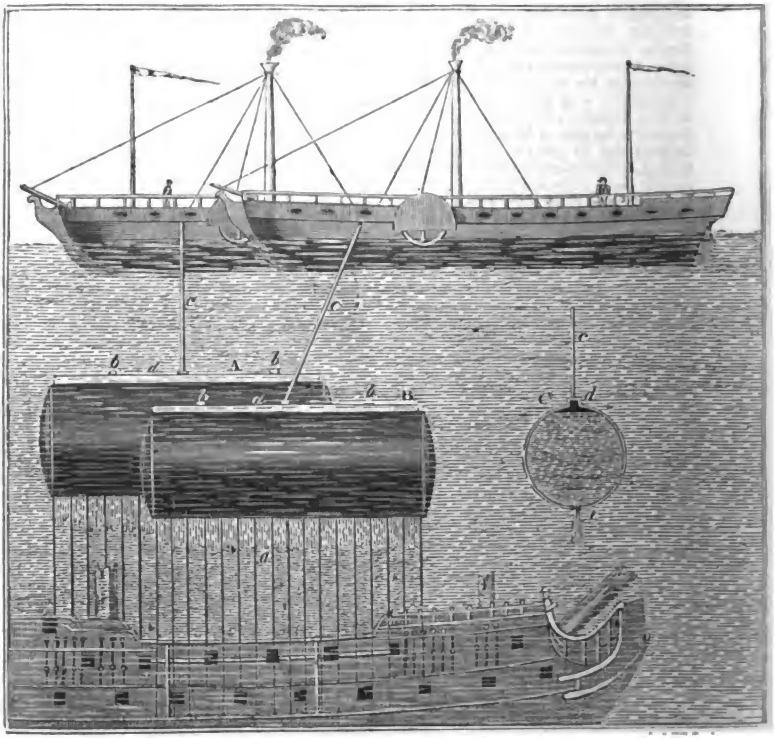
DESIGN FOR RAISING THE ROYAL GEORGE,* OR OTHER SUNKEN VESSELS, BY JAMES WHITE, ENGINEER, PALACE ROAD, LAMBETH.

Since the melancholy loss of this ill-fated ship, many ingenious designs have doubtless been suggested, and various plans submitted to the Board of Admiralty, for the purpose of effecting her removal. Whatever might have been the merits of such inventions, it is certain that very few trials have been made, and those few have entirely failed. The proposed plan, however, which brings all the powers of pneumatics and hydrostatics into operation, if acted upon, presents every probability of being successful; and thus removing a dangerous obstruction from one of the most important roadsteads in the kingdom.



The figures A B represent the elevations of two air-tight cylindrical vessels, eighty feet long and thirty feet in diameter, made of iron plate about one-eighth part of an inch thick, and strengthened by deep flanches inside. The ends are of a spherical form, as shewn in the elevations. The projection from the section C, marked *d*, represents an air-chamber, shown in the elevations to extend the whole length of the cylinders. Diametrically opposite the air chamber of each cylinder, there is an opening of an inch wide the whole length of the cylinder, represented by the dark place in the section C at *c*. The little projections *b b*, in the elevations, denote

* For particulars respecting the sinking of the Royal George off Spithead, in 1782, see vol. LII. p. 430. In vol. LIV. also appears an engraved plan for raising her by means of four vessels lashed by chains to the wreck at low water, which, on the rising of the tide, were to raise it from its bed.

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the situations of valves or cocks, to allow the air, which the cylinders contain, to escape, as they fill at the opening *e* when sinking.

The air-chambers *d* are calculated to equalize the difference of weight between the iron and the water displaced by the cylinders when they are fairly immerged with the chains *a*, and grappling irons attached thereto. The cylinders will therefore sink with the cylindrical part full of water, and the chambers full of air. When the water is to be expelled from the cylinders, as will be afterwards explained, the pressure from the air-chambers on the water will be equal the whole length of the cylinders.

To make a survey of the situation of the ship, and to ascertain the best method to be adopted for securing the cylinders, would be essentially necessary as a preliminary step. If the results of such inquiry were favourable, the work might go on; but the whole of the operations under water I propose effecting on a new plan —a method whereby the depth does not materially affect the workmen. Had I not contemplated something of this sort, I might not have presumed on the possibility of effecting a work of such unparalleled difficulty.

Suppose two such cylindrical air-tight vessels as described (to be made at Portsmouth or the nearest station where they are to be used, and towed to Spithead roads,) were lowered above the Royal George, and strongly secured thereto by grappling irons, on the chains marked *a*, through her gun ports, or otherwise, as might be devised. The depth to which the cylinders should be lowered, in the first instance, must not be more, from the surface of the water, than the depth which the ship has sunk in the sand. By having the cylinders as near the surface of the water as possible, they will be exposed to perpetual agitation, and this will loosen the ship in her bed.

The cylinders being secured, the flexible tubes *c* are connected with pumps worked by the engines of two steam-boats, as shown in the drawing. A powerful injection of air is forced into the air-chambers of the cylinders, and the water which they contain expelled through the opening at the bottom. The dark place in the section C, at the top, shows the water partly expelled. When the entire expulsion of the water has been effected, the cylinders will obtain a buoyancy equal to the difference of the weight of the compressed air and the water displaced —a difference that will rather exceed than be under three thousand tons?

Although the Royal George may still for some time remain immoveable, if the fastenings can be made sufficiently strong to bear the strain such will be the immense power of the cylinders, when agitated by the incessant rolling of the waves, that the ship must eventually break up, or be loosened in her bed, and recovered entire — the superincumbent pressure, which is most to be dreaded, being thus effectually overcome.

In the event of the ship rising from her bed entire, the cylinders will probably ascend to some height above the surface of the waves. The cylinders are then to be towed by steam-boats into shallower water, and the ship lowered on chains prepared for that purpose; after which the cylinders are to be secured to the chains, one on each side of the ship, as low in the water and as close to her sides as possible. The water may then be expelled from the cylinders, as in the former instance; when it is presumed, with the cylinders so situated, the ship will be raised above water.

If we imagine, for the sake of illustration, a monster of the deep, of the enormous strength of three thousand strong horses, grappling with the ship day and night, without a moment's intermission, little doubt would be entertained as to the eventual result; and such, it is presumed, would be the mighty power of the apparatus here proposed for the recovery of the Royal George.

Few subjects in mechanics have been pursued with more research, by men of science and practical engineers, than the discovery of some simple and efficient means for the raising of great weights. If a first-rate man-of-war, sunk in the Baltic or Mediterranean seas, where there are no tides, required a power equal to the united strength of three thousand strong horses to raise her, with fastenings of sufficient strength to bear the strain, it is a question whether there is any other description of apparatus practically simple and sufficiently powerful to effect the object.

If the Royal George be a nuisance to the Spithead roads, (which the circumstance of a buoy denotes), it may be presumed the Admiralty would be ready to assist in its removal. To clear the roads of an obstruction which has bid defiance to the mechanical energies of half a century, is no unworthy object of ambition; but to raise a first-rate man-of-war, with all the available treasure therein contained, over which the deep sea has rolled for so long a period, cannot be less than a work worthy of their best endeavours. But the dread of failing in such an attempt does certainly justify the greatest caution in engaging in it. It is for the Admiralty to judge whether this plan is worthy of their patronage. Admitting it is not, and therefore rejected, must the treasure still be lost, and the nuisance still

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remain, because the task of removing it is too Herculean for themselves? Would it be too much to expect, in testimony of their desire to promote public good, that they would abandon all claim over the vessel, and consign her to the spirit of public enterprise? If such liberality exist with the present Commissioners, I entertain a reasonable hope, some time next year, that the Royal George will be above water entire; or otherwise broken up, and the property saved in detail,—a work of great enterprise, which might benefit science, provide employment for a number of individuals while it lasted, and sufficiently remunerate those who might engage in the speculation. J. WHITE.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH'S LIBRARY.

The sale of the library of the late Rt. Hon. Sir James Mackintosh occupied nine days at the beginning of November in Mr. Evans's sale-rooms in Pall-Mall.

The company was most numerous, including many persons of rank, and others eminently distinguished in literature:—Prince Cimitelli, Sir Robert Inglis, M.P. Mr. Hallam, Mr. Samuel Rogers, Mr. Wilks, M.P., &c. Many of the books sold extremely well. Sir James, like the poet Lucilius, seems to have considered his books as the faithful depositories of his opinions. In "Adolphus's History of George the Third" is this critique of the work:—"A mere apology for the reign, a Treasury pamphlet in three volumes, but more decent and specious than Gifford;" and on the margin in numerous places the eye is arrested by the words "stuff!" "What does he mean?" &c. Burke's character is summed up, "elegant, acute, verbose, vague." It was sold for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* In "Brodie's British Empire" are numerous calculations on the decrease of crime in the present century, as compared with earlier ages of our history. In a volume of Bentham's works he has recorded that it was presented to him whilst dining *tete-a-tete* with the great reformer.

The Antijacobin, 2 vols., with the names annexed to some of the poems, from Mr. Canning's copy in MS., produced 3*l.* 8*s.*; and Alfieri's Tragedie scelte da Montucci, 3 vols. printed in Edinburgh in 1812, a present from Lord Byron to Sir J. Mackintosh, with an interesting autograph inscription by Lord Byron, was bought by the same gentleman (Mr. Wilks, M.P.) for four guineas and a half. The library, upon the whole, was not a very valuable or important collection.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 29. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P. —A Comparison of Architecture in England and part of France, by Thomas Rickman, esq. was read, preparatory to some further communication from that gentleman of his recent architectural observations in Normandy, &c. In this paper he took a rapid but interesting survey of the several styles, from the first employment of the Roman architecture in England, to the period when the Italian style was again imported. He thinks it probable (regarding the tympanum of the Temple of Bath as the best fragment) that nothing very good of Roman work ever existed in Britain. With regard to Saxon work, he remarked, that, although Stukeley and Horace Walpole, and the students of their day, had been too ready to admit Saxon dates to our ancient structures, there had of late years been, on the contrary, too great and total a rejection of that idea. The number of churches mentioned in Domesday Book is alone a presumptive evidence that some of them are still remaining. After casually noticing the rude and somewhat inexplicable churches of Brixworth, Earls Barton, Barton-on-the-Humber, one at Cambridge, and some others, in which Roman work or materials are remarkable, he fixed the era 1000 for the introduction of the Norman style; which is characterised by round arches, square piers, and imposts, of which a good example is at Kirkdale. In Lincoln cathedral is an extraordinary combination of the early and late Norman. The square pillar was next made round; secondly, reduced in size; and thirdly, assumed an octagon form. In the enrichments we discover the first formation of the pointed arch by the intersection of semicircular tracery. The Norman forms are seen with Early English details; and the Early English forms with Norman details. In the Early English style the Norman square pier with shafts is converted into a cluster of shafts. After noticing the doors, windows, and ornaments of this style, Mr. Rickman proceeded to state, that the commencement of the Decorated style may be fixed about the year 1300; St. Mary's Abbey at York and Newstead Abbey are fine specimens of the transition from Early English to Decorated. At this period the windows became very large, and the tracery very various and beautiful; there is one window at Carlisle of so many as nine lights, and it is equal to any of the kind. The Decorated style is the most difficult to imitate, and equally difficult to describe. Good examples are the naves of York and Exeter cathedrals, and the

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church of Hedington, in Lincolnshire. The end of the reign of Edward III. was the period when Gothic architecture attained its summit of skill and elegance. The Perpendicular style may be fixed to commence about 1400. An early example is found in the great window of Westminster Hall, built by Richard II.; a late one in the neighbouring edifice of Henry VII.'s chapel. The arch grew flatter until it subsided into the square-headed labels of the Tudor age. The true Pointed style was mostly gone early in the reign of Elizabeth; and until within these few years the attempts at restoration have been generally very barbarous.

Henry Ellis, esq. Sec. communicated the draft of a letter to Queen Elizabeth, from Lord Paulett, her Majesty's Comptroller and Treasurer of the household, and afterwards Marquis of Winchester, written in the year 1571, and giving her Majesty a history of the debt under which she then laboured. He ascribes its origin to the extravagance of her father: stating, that on the death of Henry VII. it was discussed in the council whether the young king should be educated "in worldly wisdom," or in pleasures and amusements; when the sage counsellors, anxious to retain their places, decided upon the latter cause, and thus laid the foundation of the debt, which was increased in the reign of Edward VI. and on subsequent occasions.

Dec. 6. H. Hallam, esq. V. P.—The following gentlemen were elected foreign members of the Society: M. de Caumont, Secretary and in a great measure the founder of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy; M. de Gerville, member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of France, and of the Academy of Caen; M. Licquet, keeper of the public library at Rouen; and Professor C. Ottofred Muller, of Gottingen.

John Smith, esq. presented casts of sixteen archiepiscopal and other official seals of Glasgow; also a copy of "Burgh Records" of that city, 1573-1581, which he has recently edited, in 4to. for the Maitland Club, of which he is Secretary.

Richard William Hamilton, esq. V.P. communicated a list and sketches of the Roman and British remains exhibited at a place called the Roman Pavement, near Lancing, in Sussex; several of which have been already engraved in our vols. C. ii. 17; CI. i. 209.

The Secretary then read a dissertation from W. R. Whatton, esq. F.S.A. on the inscribed Roman altar found in May last at Manchester (see pp. 359, 424); shewing that it afforded information not before known relative to the services of the Roman auxiliaries in Britain. Mr. Whatton, however, is clearly wrong in reading RHETOR. instead of METOR. The M is very plain, although its upper portion is broken off. The part of the inscription not fractured remains quite perfect; and, as there was a misprint and some incorrect position of the letters in the copy we first gave, we subjoin a correct transcript. Of a line which probably contained the name of the deity, only a few traces occur; then follow the ends of two lines:

POSL
VEXIL
..METOR. ET
NORICOR.
V.S.S. LL.M

The inscription has been printed in Mr. Baines's new History of Lancashire, vol. II. p. 160, and explained,—nius Imp. olim signifer legio vexillationis prætoriane, &c. but the disputed M is clearly neither PR nor RH.

Mr. Whatton agrees with our correspondent A. J. K. in his account of the Norici. Noricum formed a part of the modern Bavaria and Austria, and extended between the Danube and part of the Alps and Vindelicia. Its savage inhabitants, who were once governed by kings, made many incursions upon the Romans, and were at last conquered under Tiberius, and the country became a dependent province. In the reign of Diocletian, Noricum was divided into two parts, Ripense and Mediterraneum. Horace (Ode 16, lib. I.) alludes either to the valour of the Norican soldier or the excellence of the steel of his country, in the words—

——quas neque Noricus
Deterret ensis——

The termination—METORUM still remains a matter to exercise the ingenuity of antiquaries. A.J.K. inclines to think it might be read Nemetorum. The Nemetes were the German tribe mentioned by Tacitus (Annal. lib. XII.). They were seated at Spire, on the Rhine; but there might be other communities so called, the derivation being synonymous with that of Noviomagi, &c. Or might not Bœmeti be a latinized form of appellation for the inhabitants of the ancient Bohemia? While Rhœtia was on the south of Noricum Mediterraneum, it will be observed that Bohemia lay immediately contiguous to Noricum Ripense on the north.—Our correspondent Mr. Howarth informs us that near the same place as the altar was found the fragment of a brick, or tile, impressed with this inscription entire, C. III. BR. which we think is to be read, Cohors Tertia Britannorum.

Dec. 13. R. W. Hamilton, V. P.—The following gentlemen were elected

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Fellows of the Society: John Clayton Freeling, esq. of York-place; the Rev. David Williams, D.C.L. Head Master of Winchester School; and John Pellie Atkins, esq. of Walbrook.

The reading was then commenced of an elaborate and able paper by Rev. John Bathurst Deane, F.S.A. on the Druidical temples called Dracontia, in illustration of a large plan which was exhibited of the vast serpentine temple of Carnac in Britanny. In his introductory observations Mr. Deane observed, that the forms of ancient temples were in several instances symbolic of the object of their worship; the temples of the Sun were round; those of the ophite divinity serpentine; whilst the Christians adopted the cross. When the circular and serpentine forms are found in combination (as at Abury, in Wiltshire), the solar superstition superseded the latter, a circumstance of which several memorials remain, and which was the origin of the story of the conquest of Python by Apollo at Delphi. Indeed, the name of Apollo has been plausibly derived from this combination of creeds, Oph-bel. It has been generally remarked how many of ancient religious practices have lingered and combined with those which have succeeded them; and the places once consecrated to worship have usually been retained for that purpose. This is particularly obvious at Rome; and in Britanny (says Mr. Deane) many of these inveterate primeval customs still mingle with Christianity. After these and other introductory observations, Mr. Deane proceeded to notice the principal Dracontia in Britain: 1. Abury; 2. Stanton Drew; 3. Several small temples on Dartmoor; 4. Shap, in Westmoreland, the most extensive in England, stretching over seven miles; and others in Derbyshire, in the isle of Lewis, &c. None of these, however, have more than two parallel lines of stones, whereas at Carnac there are eleven.

Before adjourning the meeting, the Vice-President read a hasty notice he had received in a letter from Sir William Gell, dated the 12th of Nov. announcing the long-expected discovery of the port of Pompeii, and the masts of about thirty vessels, which it is anticipated will be found lying on their sides as overwhelmed by the volcanic matter. Col. Robinson, in boring, has also discovered an artesian well of mineral water, stronger than the seltzer; and the trunk of a cypress tree in perfect preservation. A drawing was likewise shown of a picture supposed to be the death of Darius, and the most beautiful specimen of antique painting hitherto found.

Dec. 20. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: the Rev. William Whewell, M.A. F.R.S. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; John Holmes, Esq. of Guilford-street; and Henry Corbould, Esq. of Crescent-place, Burton-crescent.

Mr. Deane's description of Carnac, illustrated by a large and complete plan made by a surveyor of Exeter, was read to the meeting. The whole length of the temple, in its presumed serpentine path, is of the amazing extent of eight miles; but it is at the two extremities that the regular lines of stones exist, so that some sceptical persons may doubt whether these are not two distinct temples, and the connection imaginary. We understand that the whole country is strewn with the immense blocks of stone of which the temples are constructed; and near the course of the line surveyed are several hills or tumuli, which are not included in the serpentine path. The most extraordinary discovery is that of presumed altars for human sacrifices, in which is a cavity exactly fitting a man's shoulders, a deeper hole for the head, and a channel which might carry away the blood from the jugular vein to a vessel held below. One of these was seen entire, and another broken. The church of Carnac is dedicated to St. Cornelius, to whom a popular legend ascribes the miraculous mutation of the pagan idolaters of the country into the stones of this stupendous structure. On a contiguous mound is also a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, which, it is suggested by Mr. Deane, may have been allusive to his battle with the dragon mentioned in the Apocalypse, and the similar legends connected with several other saints may have originated from the triumphs of the Christian preachers over the Druidical or serpent worship.

SELECT POETRY.

RHYMES IN SEASON.

By Mrs. Carey.

Farewell, old Year, thy work is done—
See! thy last sand is nearly run—
And hark! that solemn midnight bell!
It strikes—it ceases—Fare thee well!

Thou'rt gone!—and now from ev'ry steeple
(Jarring the nerves of studious people)
The bells ring out, and seem to say—
"Mortals, be merry while you may,
And usher in the new-born year
With song and dance and social cheer."

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It comes while Time glides noiseless by—
And now men raise the wine-cup high;
And hands are joined, and lips express
Kind hopes for future happiness—
Hopes that, when breath'd in accents dear,
Seem to foretell a happy year.

"A happy year!" Alas!—But stay—
Pleasure's the word—Sad thoughts away!
Why should I sigh and moralise,
And be unreasonably wise?
Why quote, as new, saws trite and stale,
And tedious as a nurse's tale?
We need them not—they only show
(As all in turn are doom'd to know)
That life's vicissitudes are various,
And all its blessings most precarious—
That youth's fresh roses quickly fade—
That trusting hearts are oft betray'd—
That Fortune (like some dames of earth)
Prefers bold knaves to men of worth—
That **** But of such dull truths enow!—
Reader, I ween thoul't say so too.

Ah me! I would the power were mine
A fresh and brilliant wreath to twine—
Rich in the sweetest, fairest flow'rs
That bloom amid Parnassian bow'rs—
Flow'rs that, defying stain or blight,
Grow 'neath the touch of Time more bright.

But vain the wish—'Tis not for me
To win thy meed, fair Poesy!
Scarce can I hope my humble lay
May wile a vacant hour away,
Or—when I wish, in strain sincere,
My readers all a happy year—
That one warm heart will breathe for me
The kind response of sympathy.

But whither, Fancy, wouldst thou stray?
Return—our theme is New-Year's Day—
Return, and by thy magic pow'r
Transport me in this festive hour
To scenes where friends and kindred meet
In splendid dome, or cottage neat—
Where sumptuous banquets crown the board,
Or lowly housewife spreads her hoard—
Where Beauty wears her proudest mien,
Or rustics hail their village queen—
Where all, of high or low degree,
Join in the joyous revelry,
Give to the winds all thoughts of sorrow,
And bid dull Care look in to-morrow.

Fancy, full many a year has flown
Since first I deem'd thee all my own,
Since first, a lonely, musing child,
I strove to sketch thy visions wild—
And still (though soon my fate severe
Dispell'd the charm to feeling dear)
Still—when thou deign'st, in lively mood,
To cheer my dreary solitude—
'Tis sweet, methinks, to rove with thee
Far from life's dull reality,
And—while thy magic pencil traces
Bright scenes, bright smiles, and lovely faces—
Lose in the bliss thy dreams bestow
The aching sense of certain woe.

A WINTER'S HYMN.

From the 147th Psalm.

TO God, though dark the wintry hour,
Let all creation bow the knee;
O Man, observe His mighty power,
O Christian, mark His love to thee.

Hath He not made thy dwelling sure,
Thy home with joyous children stored,
Thy warm hearth graced with peace secure,
With smiling plenty bless'd thy board?

Whilst, hark! abroad a Voice is sent,
Quick is that awful Voice convey'd,
By Nature heard with ear intent,
And, soon as heard, at once obey'd.

Snow falls like wool, an ashy pall
The frost o'ercanopies the ground,
A pebbly shower the hailstones fall,
In chains of ice the streams are bound.

Again that causal Voice is heard,
How great the change on Nature's brow!
'Tis all dissolved! and at His word,
Snow, frost, and ice are vanish'd now.

He breathes his winds, the waters flow,
The verdant fields again appear,
All life exults, the flowrets blow,
And the glad sun renews the year.

Then, Christian, mark God's love to thee'
Adore, mankind, His mighty power,
Let all creation bow the knee
To God, though dark the wintry hour.

J. G. N.

THE SOCIAL CUP.

By HENRY BRANDRETH.

ONCE more where the goblets are flowing,
Unheedful of sorrow we meet;
And rudely the winds must be blowing,
If each at the board quit his seat.
Our locks Time away may be stealing,
But he never can make us regret
That, careless of each darker feeling,
Here again, once again we are met.

The soldier may fight—'tis his duty;
O'er ocean the sailor may roam;
But are there not wine, mirth, and beauty,
For those that are stationed at home?
Then, come, let us drink and be merry—
Bright hours are in store for us yet—
For care in oblivion to bury,
Here again, once again we are met.

Dec. 1832.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The citadel of Antwerp has at length fallen. Gen. Chassé signed the articles of capitulation on the 24th Dec. The events which led to this important result may be thus briefly recapitulated.

In our last Number, p. 467, we mentioned the investiture of the citadel by the French troops, pursuant to a treaty signed between England and France. On the 30th of Nov. a summons was forwarded by the French Marshal to Gen. Chassé to surrender the fortress of Antwerp, in the name of the two coercing powers, England and France. It was at the same time intimated, that, should the Dutch fire on the City of Antwerp, an equivalent indemnity would be exacted for the damage thereby occasioned. General Chassé peremptorily refused to surrender the fort, and declared his intention of holding out to the last extremity. After some negociation, however, it was settled that the city should be considered neutral; and that, so long as it abstained from attack, it should be unmolested by the guns of the citadel. On the 4th of Dec. the French, having dug their entrenchments and prepared their great guns and mortars, opened a fire in volleys with about 100 pieces. The Dutch returned it with great spirit, and many of the French were killed and wounded. On the 7th, the besieging forces made an attempt to take by storm the Lunette St. Laurent, an outwork of the citadel, but were repulsed with some slaughter. On the 13th, however, after a long cannonade on both sides, and a destructive fire of musquetry on the part of the besieged, the French succeeded in completing two mines at the foot of the works of the fort. They fired them between three and four in the morning: and two walls fell. The besiegers immediately rushed towards the fort, occupied by about 200 Dutch. After a short resistance, the besieged, surprised by the explosion of the mines, abandoned the fort to the French. About 100 men made their way into the citadel; but 2 officers and 61 subalterns and privates were taken prisoners. As to the Dutch operations on the Scheldt, the ships of war and flotilla had been employed on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, in a series of attacks on the Kruisschans, the Perle, St. Marie, and other forts occupied by the French. There was some severe fighting on the 12th between the Dutch fleet and the Kruisschans, in which several shots from the fort struck the Eurydice, the flag-ship, and by a grenade which burst on the deck, the Rear-Admiral was killed, and another officer severely wounded.

The interior of the citadel having at length been laid in ruins, and a breach effected by the besiegers with the intention of carrying the fort by storm, Gen. Chassé, on the 23d of Dec., offered to capitulate. After some preliminary negociations, Marshal Gerard demanded that Lillo and Liefkenshock, with all the forts and dependencies of the citadel, should be given up, when the garrison would be permitted to leave the citadel with all the honours of war; or, that the dependencies only should be given up, and the garrison remain prisoners of war, until the forts Lillo and Liefkenshock were in possession of the Belgians. Chassé accepted the latter condition, and the capitulation was signed on the 24th, by which the Belgians were to take possession of the out-posts of the gates of the Esplanade and Secours; and the Tête de Flandre, forts Burght and D'Austruwil, were to be evacuated.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazettes contain various decrees of the Queen, addressed to the Minister of Finance. One directs him to prepare a project for effecting all possible reforms in the expenditure. A second orders that all payments on account of the several departments of State and Government shall hereafter issue from the Treasury, direct under the signature and responsibility of the same Minister, instead of there being, as heretofore, a separate budget or allocation of funds at the disposal of each office. A third decrees the formation of a new department, a Ministry of the Interior. Felicitations continued to be addressed to the King, on his recovery and change of system, from various cities and authorities.

PORTUGAL.

The struggle between the troops of Pedro and Don Miguel still remains in the same state of uncertainty. The Miguelite forces have erected batteries at the mouth of the Douro, which give them the power of harassing the constitutional troops, and distressing the people of Oporto by cutting off their supplies of provision. Some occasional sorties have been made by Pedro's troops, but without any important results.

The Lisbon Gazette of the 24th Nov. states, that the British Consul had protested against the firing on his Majesty's cutter Raven, and that General Santa Martha had justified the conduct of the officer commanding the batteries, on the ground that, as the blockade of the Douro had been proclaimed and recognized, he had a right to fire on all ships attempting to break it, either from accident or design. Several vessels with supplies from London, have returned.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY CHURCH.

The progress of the repairs of this magnificent structure is encouraging. The restoration of the part which had actually fallen has been effected at an expense under 350*l.* The estimate for the repair of so much of the roof of the nave as is in a dangerous state is under 750*l.*; and this estimate having been approved at a meeting of the subscribers, the repairs are now in progress. During this work, Mr. Cottingham has opened twenty windows, which had been rudely closed with common brickwork for many generations; and the flood of light thus thrown into the church has heightened the splendour of the celebrated ceiling, and greatly improved the general effect. Mr. Cottingham has made a minute survey of the church; and reported, on the 1st of November, that its foundations, walls, and main arches are in so substantial a state as to last for centuries, with a very trifling repair; but that the roofs of the north and south transepts, and the east end of the nave, are extremely insecure, the ends of many of the main timbers being so rotten as to lose their geometrical bond and dependence on the walls: the great window of the north transept, and several of the minor windows, were also reported to be in a ruinous state. Mr. Cottingham estimates the whole expense of putting the fabric into a substantial repair at 5,700*l.*,—scarcely more than one-third of the sum at which it was previously estimated. The present amount of the subscriptions is about 2000*l.*

The whole empire has been occupied in the election of members for the new House of Commons. The result appears to have been highly favourable to the Ministers—the ultra Tories and Radicals having been in most instances signally defeated, particularly in the new Metropolitan Boroughs. In our Supplement Number we shall be enabled to present a complete list. In the mean time we have inserted "A comparative view of the Representation of England and Wales, before and since the Reform Act," see p. 496.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have lately let a large piece of land in the Regent's-park, between York-terrace and Jenkins's nursery-ground, for an archery-ground, consisting of five acres. A great number of workmen have already commenced erecting a high turf barrier for the butts. Several plantations are being cleared away, and the land levelled, for the purpose of laying out gravel walks, new shrubberies, &c.; and two or three houses are to be erected for the accommodation of the subscribers. The approach will be over the bridge fronting St. Marylebone new church.

Nov. 11. The new church on Saffron-hill, which belongs to the mother church of St. Andrew, Holborn, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, in the presence of a very numerous congregation.

Nov. 27. Early this morning a most extensive and destructive fire broke out in the paint lofts of the extensive coach manufactory of Messrs. Turrell, in Long Acre, nearly opposite Rose-street; and, owing to the inflammable description of the stock, the devouring element spread with overwhelming devastation. By four o'clock there were at least fourteen houses on fire from top to bottom.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Nov. 24. A new piece in two acts, called *St. Patrick's Eve, or the Order of the Day*, from the pen of Power, was produced. The scene is laid in the camp of Frederick II., and the plot, which is very simple, mainly depends on the violation of an order which Frederick had issued against lights being seen in the camp under pain of death. There was some good scenery and music, and the piece was well received.

Dec. 4. A new comedy by Don Telesforo de Trueba, entitled *Men of Pleasure*, was brought forward. The piece was full of match-making and matrimony, and some of the scenes produced much laughter. The piece was completely successful, and announced for repetition.

Dec. 18. An operatic piece, called *Win her and Wear her*, was introduced. It appears to be a mere conversion, by Mr. Beazley, of one species of drama into another—being evidently taken from the comedy of "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." There was much novelty in the attempt, though on being announced for repetition it did not receive unanimous approbation.

Dec. 26. A Christmas Pantomime, as usual, was brought forward, entitled *Harlequin Traveller, or the World Inside out.* There was some novelty in the plot, as well as pantomimic effect, and it was announced for repetition with loud applause.

COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 1. A petite comedy, in one act, called *The Irish Wife*, was brought forward; but proved a complete failure.

Dec. 26. The Christmas Pantomime was entitled *Puss in Boots.* The tricks and transformations were ingenious and wonderful; the scenery and dresses were remarkably splendid; and the piece was announced for repetition without a dissentient voice.

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PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Nov. 19. Edward Hart Tulk, and Marmaduke Hart Tulk, minors, sons of Chas. Augustus Tulk, of Duke-street, Westminster, to use the name and bear the arms of Hart.

Nov. 23. Vice Adm. Sir Chas. Rowley, to be a Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Lord Elphinstone, to be a Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Nov. 30. Lieut.-Col. W. Leader Maberly, to be Clerk of the Ordnance, and Lieut.-Col. C. R. Fox, to be Surveyor-general.

Dec. 3. Knighted, Rear-Adm. the Hon. Courtenay Boyle, K.C.H.

Dec. 4. Royal Horse Guards, brevet Major E. W. Bouverie, to be Major and Lieut.-Col.

36th Foot, Capt. G. Cairnes, to be Major.—76th Foot, Capt. W. Nelson Hutchinson, to be Major. —89th Foot, brev. Maj. G. E. Jones, to be Major.

Dec. 7. 86th Foot, Major-Gen. W. G. Lord Harris, to be Colonel.

Dec. 11. Summoned to the House of Peers, the Marquis of Tavistock, as Baron Howland, of Streatham, co. Surrey; the Earl of Uxbridge, as Baron Paget, of Beaudesert, co. Stafford; and Lord Grey, as Baron Grey, of Groby, co. Leicester.

Edward Smith Stanley, esq. (commonly called Lord Stanley) created by patent Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, co. Lancaster.

Thos. Jas. Barclay de Mountenay, of Cheshunt, esq. to be a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

Dec. 13. Jas. Alex. Stewart Mackenzie, to be a Commissioner for the Affairs of India, *vice* T. B. Macaulay, esq.

Dec. 14. Coldstream Foot Guards, Capt. Hen. Gooch, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—70th Foot, Capt. Jos. Kelsall, and Capt. E. J. White, to be Majors.—98th Foot, Major Edw. Vaughan, to be Lieut.-Col; Captain J. G. Le Marchant, to be Major.—Unattached: to be Lieut.-Cols. of Inf. brevet Cols. R. Waller, W. Warre, and J. R. Ward; brevet Lieut.-Cols. N. Thorn, W. Vincent, and W. Beresford.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. M. Russell, to be Dean of Edinburgh, Fife, and Glasgow.

Rev. C. B. Pearson, Preb. in Sarum Cathedral.

Rev. E. W. Winnington, Preb. in Worcester Cath.

Rev. S. H. Alderson, Bradfield V. Suffolk.

Rev. H. W. Barnard, St. Cuthbert V. Somerset.

Rev. W. Blennerhasset, Iwerne V. Dorset.

Rev. S. R Cattley, Bagthorpe R. Norfolk.

Rev. S. Courtney, Charles Parish V. Plymouth.

Rev. J. Evans, Hardingham R. Norfolk.

Rev. P. Fahy, Spinple and Minnah Parishes, Irel.

Rev. E. Field, Bicknor English R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. J. Guthrie, Helmerton V. Wilts.

Rev. H. J. Hasted, Bradfield Combusta R. Suffolk.

Rev. Lord A. C. Hervey, Ickworth R. Suffolk.

Rev. H. P. Hope, Christon R. Somerset.

Rev. R. Houston, Ch. of Dalmillington, Ayrshire.

Rev. J. M. King, Catcombe R. Somerset.

Rev. J. Kingdon, North Petherwin V. Devon.

Rev. R. Lambert, Churchill and Paxton P. Ch. Somerset.

Rev. T. Linton, Fotheringay V. co. Northampton.

Rev. J. Logan, Church of Swinton, Berwick.

Rev. St. J. W. Lucas, Arrington V. co. Camb.

Rev. W. Millner, St. Augustine V. Bristol.

Rev. G. Pinhorn, Brimfield P. C. co. Hereford.

Rev. A. Quicke, Biddeston St. Peter's R. with Biddeston St. Nicholas and Slaughterford V. Hants.

Rev. W. J. Russell, Callington and Scavington P. C. Cornwall.

Rev. E. Scobell, Oxford C. Marylebone.

Rev. J. Seagram, Aldbourne V. Wilts.

Rev. —— Sicklemore, St. Alphage R. Canterbury.

Rev. J. Smith, Pwllychoron R. co. Pembroke.

Rev. W. Wales, All Saints V. co. Northampton.

Rev. W. Warren, Wroot R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. E. Wilkins, Hempstead with Lessingham R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. B. Cooper, Chap. to Lord Wodehouse.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. W. Aldrit, Head Mast. of Wells Gram. Sch.

Rev. F. H. Hill, Master of Ashburton Gram. Sch.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 15. At the Vicarage, Colebrooke, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Grueber, of twin sons.——21. At the Parsonage, Whippingham, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Philip Hewett, a dau.——25. At Capheaton, Northumberland, the seat of Sir John E. Swinburne, Bart. the wife of J. W. Bowden, esq. a dau.——At Wolverstone Park, Suffolk, Mrs. Ralph Berners, a dau.——26. At Everton House, near Lymington, the wife of Lieut. Col. H. Roberts, a son.——30. The wife of Walter Wilkins, esq. of Maesiough Castle, a son and heir.——At Sutton, Surrey, Mrs. William Morgan, jun. a dau.——At Birling, Kent, the Hon. Mrs. Nevill, a son.——At Hackness Hall, the lady of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart. M.P. a dau.——At Kinson Cottage, Dorset, the wife of Dr. Crawford, of Winchester, a son.——At Bordean House, Hants, the Right Hon. Lady Maria Saunderson, a dau.

Dec. 1. In Summerland place, Exeter, the wife of B. C. Greenhill, esq. of Knowle Hall, Somerset, a dau.——2. At Kilve Court, Somerset, the wife of Capt. Luttrell, a son.——At Tregunter, the wife of Major Gwynne Holford, a dau.——4. At Montague House, Lambridge, the wife of Lieut. Col. H. Griffiths, a dau.——6. At Reading, the wife of John Richards, esq. jun. F.S.A. a dau. ——At the Vicarage, Ashburton, the wife of the Rev. J. Wrey, a dau.——At the Vicarage, Wanborough, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. H. Middleton, a dau.——10. At Cornhill House, the wife of H. J. W. Collingwood, esq. of Lilburn Tower, High Sheriff of Northumberland, a dau.——11. At the Rectory, West Monkton, the wife of Capt. Le Mesurier, a dau.——At Tichborne Park, Hampshire, the wife of Lieut. Col. Chas. Talbot, a son. ——13. In Cadogan-place, the wife of the Rev. F. Thackeray, a son.——14. At the house of her mother, the Countess of Sandwich, the Countess of Walewska, a dau.——18. At the Parsonage, Coombinteignhead, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Kitson, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 25. At Southampton, Edward Aldbrough Woodcock, esq. to Miss Mary Martin, niece of Lady Martin.

Nov. 15. At Leith-hall, Major Mitchell, of Ashgrove, to Mary, dau. of Gen. Hay, of Rannes. ——20. At York, W. Blanshard, esq. barrister-at-law, and Recorder of Ripon, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of late R. S. Short, esq. of Edlington Grove.——27. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Edw. Jenkins, vicar of Billinghay, Lincoln, to Susan, dau. of J. Whitsed, esq. M.D. Southampton-row, Russell-square.——At Hamilton Palace, Henry Pelham, Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle, to the Lady Susan Hamilton, dau. of the Duke of Hamilton.——At the residence of Lord Decies, in Curzon-street, Field-Marshal Visc. Beresford to the Hon. Mrs. Hope, of Deepdene.

Dec. 3. At All Souls, Marylebone, W. Margesson Penfold, esq. of Woodlawn, to Anna Maria, dau. of the late Ald. Barkes, of the firm of Sir John Mortlock, Skime, and Barkes, bankers, Cambridge ——At Abbot's Leigh, the Rev. Henry S. Lloyd, to Eliz. eldest dau. of Philip J. Miles, esq. ——At Bristol, Hugh Tweedy, esq. nephew of Col. Tweedy, to Emma Doyly Aplin, third dau. of the Rev. C. D. Aplin, of Walton Grove, Surrey.

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OBITUARY.

Lord de Clifford.

Sept. 30. At his house in Brighton, aged 65, the Right Hon. Edward Southwell-Clifford, Lord de Clifford (by writ 1269), D.C.L.

His Lordship was born June 20, 1767, the eldest son of Edward Lord de Clifford, in whose favour the Barony was called out of abeyance in 1776, by Sophia, third daughter of Samuel Campbell, Esq. His father dying Nov. 1, 1777, left him the peerage when only ten years of age; his mother, who survived until 1828, was the much respected governess of the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

His Lordship married, in Feb. 1789, Lady Mary-Elizabeth Bourke, second daughter of the Most Rev. Joseph-Deane third Earl of Mayo and Lord Archbishop of Tuam. Her Ladyship survives him, without issue. His Lordship's remains were conveyed for interment to the family vault at King's Weston, near Bristol.

The ancient Barony of Clifford has now fallen into abeyance between three nieces and a nephew of the late possessor, being the children of his three sisters, who were, 1. Catherine, who, by Colonel George Kein Heywood Coussmaker, left an only daughter, Sophia, who is the wife of Capt. John Russell, R.N. nephew to the Duke of Bedford; 2. Sophia, who was the wife of the present Viscount Sydney, but died in 1795 before her husband attained to that title, leaving issue two daughters, the Hon. Sophia-Mary Townshend, who is unmarried, and the Hon. Mary-Elizabeth, the widow of George-James Cholmondeley, Esq. cousin to the Marquis Cholmondeley; 3. Elizabeth, who was the first wife of the present Earl of Albemarle, and left issue Augustus-Frederick Viscount Bury (the fourth co-heir to the Barony of Clifford), and several other children. It is stated that the abeyance is expected to be terminated in favour of Mrs. Russell, the eldest co-heir. She has a son and heir born in 1824, and other children.

Lord de Clifford's estates will shortly be sold by auction. The estate of King's Weston produces an annual rental exceeding 4,000*l.* exclusive of the estimated value of the mansion-house, park, and land in hand, containing upwards of 400 acres. The Irish estates comprise a large portion of the town of Downpatrick and lands adjoining, and lands at Listonder and Ballydyan, and produce an annual rental of upwards of 7,000*l.*

Lord Clinton.

Oct. . . Near Florence, on his route to Naples, aged 45, the Right Hon. Robert Cotton St. John Trefusis, Baron Clinton (by writ 1299), a Colonel in the army, a Lord of the Bedchamber, and Aide-de-camp to his Majesty.

His Lordship was born April 28, 1787, the eldest son of Robert-George-William Lord Clinton, to whom the Barony was allowed in 1794, by Albertine-Marianne, dau. of John-Abraham-Rudolph Gaulis. He derived the names of Robert Cotton after his paternal grandfather Robert-Cotton Trefusis, Esq. whose mother was a daughter and heiress of the last Sir Robert Cotton, of Connington, Hunts, (the representative of the celebrated collector of the Cottonian MSS.); and that of St. John from his paternal grandmother the Hon. Anne St. John, fifth dau. of John tenth Lord St. John. He succeeded his father when ten years of age, Aug. 28, 1797; and, having received his education at Harrow, was appointed lieutenant in the 16th dragoons in 1805, and captain in 1807. In 1810 he served in the Peninsula, and there acted as an extra aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington. In 1812 the Commander-in-chief sent him home with the despatches of the battle of Salamanca. In the following month Lord Clinton was appointed Major in the 41st foot, and Lt.Col. in the army; and he attained the rank of Colonel in 1825.

Lord Clinton bore the great banner at the funeral of King George the Third, Feb. 15, 1820; and the banner of St. George at that of King George the Fourth, July 15, 1830.

His Lordship married Aug. 4, 1814, Frances-Isabella, eldest daughter of William-Stephen Poyntz, of Cowdray Park in Sussex, Esq. M.P. for Ashburton; by whom he had no issue. Her Ladyship survives him, and is a Lady of the Queen's Bedchamber. His Lordship's body has been brought for interment to Trefusis Castle in Cornwall.

The Barony of Clinton has devolved on the late Peer's next brother, Charles-Rudolph, a Commissioner of Excise. His Lordship married in Oct. 1831, Lady Elizabeth-Georgiana Kerr, daughter of the Marquis of Lothian.

Lord Berwick.

Nov. 3. At Naples, in his 63d year, the Right Hon. Thomas-Noel Hill, second Baron Berwick of Attingham, co. Salop (1784), D.C.L. and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born Oct. 21, 1770, the eldest son of Noel the first Lord Berwick, by Anne daughter of Henry Vernon, Esq. of Hilton, co. Stafford, and Lady Henrietta Wentworth, third daughter and co-heiress of Thomas third Earl of Strafford. He was educated at Cambridge; and succeeded his father in the peerage Jan. 6, 1789. His Lordship was not personally active in politics, but was

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supposed to have expended great sums in election contests at Shrewsbury, in support of his brother and the Tory party, and in opposition to his relation Sir Richard Hill. He married Feb. 8, 1812, Sophia Dubouchet; but had no issue.

Lord Berwick is succeeded by his next brother, the Right Hon. William-Noel Hill, late Envoy at Naples, who is unmarried. The third and youngest brother, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Noel-Hill, has an only son.

LORD MACDONALD.

Oct. 13. Suddenly, at Bridlington, (while attending a fair or market,) aged 57, the Right Hon. Godfrey Bosvile-Macdonald, third Lord Macdonald, Baron of Slate, co. Antrim (1776), and a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1625); a Lieut.-General in the army; cousin-german to the Earl of Dudley.

His Lordship was born, Oct. 14, 1775, the second son of Alexander-Wentworth the first Lord Macdonald, by Elizabeth-Diana, eldest daughter of Godfrey Bosvile, of Thorpe and Gunthwaite in Yorkshire, Esq. and sister to Julia, now dowager Viscountess Dudley and Ward. Having received his education at Harrow, he entered the army in March 1796 as Lieutenant in the 70th foot, was appointed Captain in the following November, Captain of the 23d foot in 1797, Lieut.-Colonel in 24th foot 1802, Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in 1st foot guards 1808, Colonel in the army 1811, Major-General 1814, and Lieut.-General 1830.

On being made principal heir to his uncle William Bosvile, Esq. who died in 1813, his Lordship assumed that name by royal sign manual dated April 1814. He succeeded his brother in the peerage, June 19, 1824.

Lord Macdonald married, Dec. 15, 1803, Louisa-Maria, daughter of Farley Edsir, Esq. and has left issue seven daughters and three sons: 1. the Hon. Elizabeth-Diana, married in 1825 to Duncan Davidson, Esq. late M. P. for Cromartyshire; 2. the Hon. Julia; 3. the Hon. Susan-Hussey; 4. the Right Hon. Godfrey-William-Wentworth now Lord Macdonald, born in 1809, an officer in the royal horse guards; 5. the Hon. James-William, a Cornet in the 1st life guards; 6. the Hon. Diana; 7. the Hon. Jane; 8. the Hon. Marianne; 9. the Hon. William; and 10. the Hon. Octavia-Sophia.

LORD TENTERDEN.

Nov. 4. At his house in Russell-square, aged 78, the Right Hon. Charles Abbott, Baron Tenterden, of Hendon, co. Middlesex, a Privy-councillor, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, an official Trustee of the British Museum, &c. &c.

This eminent judge was born at Canterbury, Oct. 7. 1762. His father was a hair-dresser, or, to use the customary term of that day, a barber, whose house stood on the left-hand side of the western entrance to the cathedral, and who has been described as "a tall, erect, primitive looking man, with a large club-pigtail behind him, and the instruments of his business under one arm, attended frequently by his son, the present Chief Justice, a youth as decent, grave, and primitive-looking, as himself."

At the proper age he became a scholar at the free-school at Canterbury, which is open, as of right, to the sons of all the burgesses. We again quote the words of a school-fellow of the Lord Chief Justice: "I remember him at school well,—he was the kind of boy I have before mentioned: grave, silent, and demure; always studious and well behaved; reading his book instead of accompanying us to play, and recommending himself to all who saw and knew him by his quiet and decent demeanour. I think his first rise in life was owing to a boy of the name of Thurlow, an illegitimate son of the Lord Chancellor, who was at Canterbury free-school with us. Abbott and this boy were well acquainted, and when Thurlow went home for the holidays, he took young Abbott with him. Abbott thus became acquainted with Lord Thurlow, and was a kind of helping tutor to his son; and I have always heard, and am persuaded, that it was by his lordship's aid that he was afterwards sent to college. The clergy of Canterbury, however, always took great notice of him, as they knew and respected his father." It is but little known, how many of these noble acts are almost daily rendered by one or other of our nobility and gentry, and how large a proportion of them by those who can least afford such a liberal bounty,—the clergy of the established church.

An anecdote is related that, when Lord Tenterden and Mr. Justice Richards, on going the Circuit, once visited the Cathedral of Canterbury, the latter took notice of a singing-man in the choir, who had an excellent voice. "Ah!" said Lord Tenterden, "that's the only man I ever envied. When at school in this town, we were candidates together for a chorister's place, and he obtained it."

Another anecdote related of him is, that, at a meeting of the trustees of Canterbury school, an application was made from an exhibitioner at the University for an increase of his stipend. An inquiry was made for precedents; and only one could be at all recollected, which had occurred many years before. "That student was myself," said Lord Tenterden; and he immediately made the advance to the petitioner out of his own private purse.

Mr. Abbott was entered as a member

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of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in the year 1780 or 1781, about six years after Lord Eldon and his brother Lord Stowell had become members of University college; the latter of these able men being the tutor of his college whilst Mr. Abbott was at Oxford. Thus, at the same period, there were three men at the university (one of them a scholar, holding an exhibition not exceeding sixteen pounds per annum, the two others holding fellowships not exceeding one hundred and twenty pounds annually), who were destined to become the three heads of the law—the one as Lord Chancellor, the second as Lord Chief Justice, and the third as Judge of the Admiralty and Prerogative Courts. Perhaps there were not at the time three more simple, humble, modest looking men within the compass of the university, and certainly not three men, from whose air and deportment any one would less have argued such a splendid futurity.

In the year 1784, Mr. Abbott obtained the prize of twenty pounds, for the best composition in Latin verse, the subject being *Globus Ærostaticus*, the air balloon, which Lunardi, the inventor, had about that time introduced into England. In 1786, the thesis for composition in English prose, was "The Use and Abuse of Satire," and this prize was likewise gained by Mr. Abbott. Mr. Abbott thus established his character at the university for diligence and scholarship, and at once justified the liberal patronage of his friends, and gained a reputation which was eventually of the greatest service to him in future life.

Like Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell, Mr. Abbott was very soon elected to a fellowship in his college, and, like the latter of these noblemen, he became a tutor. Whilst in this office, one of the sons of Sir Francis Buller, the eminent judge, fell under his tuition, and the father became so much pleased with the talents of Mr. Abbott, that he immediately adopted him into his patronage, and recommended him to quit his collegiate life, and to take his chance at the bar. Mr. Abbott complied with the recommendation, giving up his tutorship, but keeping his fellowship. He came up to town, entered himself as a student of law, and commenced the study of reports and the practice of special pleading.

Lord Tenterden was a person who, though not much known as an advocate, had the highest reputation in that character which once gave the name, and is still the most important feature of the profession of the bar—the character of a "counsellor." His business before he was promoted to the bench, was so extensive, that during the income-tax his return was for many years the largest made by any lawyer, showing at once his professional influence and his integrity.

Whilst at the bar, Mr. Abbott wrote his celebrated work upon Shipping, which he dedicated to Lord Eldon, at that time Lord Chancellor, stating that his lordship had himself suggested the work, and that he had undertaken it by his advice.* It is very strongly marked with that common sense and diligent reading which had always characterized the author. The method is original, and the distribution of the subject not unworthy of Blackstone. The style is singularly plain and unaffected, and therefore good. Upon the whole, it is the best law-book of Mr. Abbott's time, and very deservedly procured him the patronage both of the Chancellor and Lord Ellenborough. The consequence was, that both of these heads of the law adopted him into their patronage. Lord Ellenborough endeavoured, but in vain, to push him into greater business; Mr. Abbott was better estimated by the bar than by the attorneys, and never attained any considerable practice. Lord Eldon resolved to assist him more effectually, and probably bore his name in mind, that he might promote him as occasion served.

This opportunity at length arose. On the 17th Jan. 1816, Mr. Justice Heath died, and a vacancy occurred in the Common Pleas. It was immediately filled up with the name of Mr. Abbott; he was sworn into the degree of Serjeant-at-law on the 12th of February; and on that occasion presented his Majesty with a ring bang he characteristic motto, *Labore*. On the same morning he was sworn a Judge of the Common Pleas. Upon taking his place, he was almost unknown in the court, and his elevation excited a very general surprise. It was thought, that the bar of the Common Pleas might

* This indeed, is not a solitary instance of the late Lord Chancellor's having encouraged the industry of the younger men at the bar, and afterwards deemed himself bound to reward it. Mr. Eden, now a Master in Chancery, drew up his excellent treatise on the bankrupt laws under the advice, and with the occasional aid and supervision of the same learned authority; and when a mastership became vacant, he was rewarded by the appointment. It is said that two masterships were at this time vacant, and that the Chancellor had made an almost absolute promise of one of them, when he received a request from the Duke of York, that he would bestow it on Sir Giffin Wilson. The Chancellor could not refuse, and Sir Giffin had it.

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have afforded a lawyer more adequate to the situation, and that the profession in that court was not well treated in having a King's Bench lawyer, and one of such moderate practice, advanced over the heads of the leaders in that court. But the truth is, that Mr. Abbott's knowledge was much and very unjustly underrated by these complainants. As a lawyer, there were very few in the Court of Common Pleas who could have sustained any comparison with him; and as a scholar he was superior to most of them. He had probably read a larger portion of law than almost any man of his day: and he had carried his researches where few of them had deemed it necessary to extend their labours—into the foreign jurists and lawyers. Mr. Abbott, therefore, so far as legal knowledge was concerned, had well earned his promotion; and he was not the first lawyer whose estimation with attorneys and the public, was not correspondent with his actual merit.

In his performance of the duties of this office, Mr. Justice Abbott displayed that degree of useful knowledge for which the Lord Chancellor had given him credit, and when the death of Sir Simon Le Blanc occurred in the following April, and opened a place in the Court of King's Bench, the Chancellor again advanced Mr. Justice Abbott; who, together with Sir George S. Holroyd, Sir James Allan Park, and Sir James Burroughs, was knighted on the 21st of May. This advancement was not only a promotion from the inferior to the higher court, but a removal to a tribunal more congenial with his habits and manners. The rough and boisterous tone of the leading sergeants in the Common Pleas was but ill-suited to the grave and decorous deportment of Sir Charles Abbott. In the Court of King's Bench, he had a better opportunity for displaying his talents of business, his competency, his prudence, and his aversion to all innovation upon the received practice of the court and its officers. The frequent indisposition of Lord Ellenborough afforded him these occasions, and his conduct gave the fullest satisfaction to the Chancellor. Accordingly, the death of Lord Ellenborough no sooner afforded a third opportunity for his further advancement, than in Nov. 1818 he was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Thus, in a space of time less than three years, a man of good habits of business and diligent reading, but in no respect of a capacity more than ordinary, ascended from the most moderate practice at the bar, to the eminent office and dignity of Chief Justice of England; and thus occupied a seat, which, from the beginning of the last century to the present, had been successively filled by some of the ablest men and strongest minds in the English annals.*

Two qualities have distinguished Lord Tenterden as a judge,—first, that no one before him has contrived to get through the business with so much dispatch, without falling under the censure of indecent haste or uncourteous abruptness. The peculiar forte of the leading counsel in the court, Sir James Scarlett, assisted him in this object. Sir James is almost the author and originator of the present method of familiarly talking out a cause,—putting the point at once, arguing it colloquially with the Bench, and when he sees that he cannot succeed, dexterously declining a useless contest. The Judges of the King's Bench, and none more than the Chief Justice, have endeavoured to encourage and extend this practice. Lord Tenterden's adroit management in gaining over the acquiescence of a Jury in his views, without seeming to control their verdict, has also been adduced as a proof of his judicial dexterity.

To extensive acquaintance with the common law of England, in which Lord Tenterden was unequalled since the days of Holt, we may rather say of Lord Coke, the deceased judge united extraordinary (though not invariable) calmness of temper—the more remarkable as he was constitutionally vehement and imperious—patience in watching and balancing the arguments of counsel, on the facts disclosed in evidence—and skill in laying the merits of the most complex case before a jury. Like the great bulk of trained lawyers, Lord Tenterden had his predilection in favour of authority. All official functionaries felt that they might confide in the amplitude of that judicial mantle, within whose folds no shelter that decency permitted was refused to them. Such, at least, is the language of a party opponent; and amongst his political faults, he is accused also of having regarded the press with eyes of great severity. It will be allowed that, in the license which prevails, some restraint was needed. Although without much personal dignity beyond what was

* It is a circumstance worthy of notice that during a period of nearly 76 years there have been only four Chief Justices of the Court of King's Bench—viz., Mansfield, who was appointed in 1756, Kenyon, Ellenborough, and Tenterden. During that period the Chief Justices of the Common Pleas have been very numerous—Willes, Camden, De Grey, Loughborough, Eldon, Alvanley, Eyre, Mansfield (Sir James), Dallas, Gibbs, Gifford, Wynford, and Tindal. The Chief Barons of the Exchequer have been nearly as many.

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inseparable from suavity of manners directed by good sense, Lord Tenterden contrived to keep his court in most admirable order. The most arrogant spirits sank habitually under his steady and grave rebuke. As a judge between private individuals, he was ever upright and dispassionate.

When the late Lord Gifford was raised to a peerage in Jan. 1824, it was generally understood that the same dignity was also offered to Sir Charles Abbott, but declined. It was afterwards conferred by patent dated April 25, 1827.

Lord Tenterden married July 13, 1795, Mary, eldest daughter of John Lagier Lamotte, esq. of Basildon, Berks, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. John-Henry now Lord Tenterden, a Barrister-at-law, Marshal and Associate to the Chief Justice of the King's Bench; born in 1796, and unmarried; 2. the Hon. Mary; 3. the Hon. Catherine-Alice; 4. the Hon. Charles Abbott, a Lieut. in the 14th light dragoons. Lady Tenterden has not long survived her husband; she died in Russell-square, on the 19th of Dec., of effusion on the brain, the effect of long previous illness, but accelerated by her loss.

Lord Tenterden had been for some time seriously indisposed, and during his last sittings in court must have been severely inconvenienced by the fatigue of the tedious trial of the mayor of Bristol, when he was frequently observed to lean back in his seat, apparently in an exhausted state. He was unable to leave his house after he returned home on Friday Oct. 25. On Saturday Nov. 3, an unfavourable change took place, and his lordship continued to get worse until twenty minutes before nine o'clock on the following morning, when he expired. He continued in possession of his faculties till the last moment, and died apparently without the slightest pain. The resolution with which he had contended against his severe illness, in the performance of his duties, astonished his friends who had opportunities of seeing how much he suffered. Frequently have his family, when he has risen from bed in so weak a state as to be hardly able to walk across the room, entreated him to remain at home instead of going to the court, which, from its construction, was calculated to make even the healthy suffer. His answer, however, invariably was, that he had public duties to perform, and whilst it pleased God to continue to him the perfect possession of his mental faculties, he was bound to bear up against his physical ills. Ten days before he died he was told that to persevere longer would be madness, and that temporary rest would restore him to comparative health. "I know better," said he; "my days are numbered, but I will perform my duty to the last."

The funeral of Lord Tenterden took place on the 10th of Nov., when his remains were deposited in a vault under the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, of which institution his Lordship was a Vice-President. The funeral was private, being attended only by the two sons of the deceased, and the officers of the Court of King's Bench.

The following is an abstract of his Lordship's will, which is in his own hand-writing, and was proved on the 21st November, when his personal property was sworn under 120,000*l.*:—"I desire that I may be buried in the parish wherein I shall happen to die, unless I shall die in London, and in that case at the Foundling; my funeral to be conducted in the least ostentatious and most frugal manner possible, and not to be attended by any carriages except my own, and a suitable number of mourning coaches. To my dear Lady Tenterden, for her immediate use, the sum of 250*l.*; to each of my dear daughters and my son Charles the sum of 100*l.*; and to Lady T. all wine and other liquors at my house at Hendon. For the maintenance of my dear wife, in addition to her own fortune, the sum of 30,000*l.* 3 per cent. half reduced and half consols, to be held upon trust to pay the dividends to her; and after her decease 2,000*l.* stock to be transferred to each of my daughters, the remainder to go as part of my personal estate. My wife may occupy during her life my house at Hendon, with the buildings, garden, and land, in Hendon and Finchley, and the furniture, &c. To each of my daughters, Mary and Catherine-Alice, the sum of 8,000*l.* 3 per cent. half reduced and half consols; and to my son Charles the sum of 10,000*l.* 3 per cents. To the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Deserted young Children the sum of 50*l.* sterling. To my upper gardener, and also to my farming man Taylor and to his wife, and to each of my domestic servants, male and female, one good suit of mourning and the sum of 5*l.*; to each labourer in the garden and farm one plain suit of mourning; and to my servant Edward Kettle the further sum of 50*l.*; to my faithful clerk Mr. Waters, and to Mr. Keaven, the sum of 20*l.* each. The sum of 1,000*l.* 3 per cent. reduced upon trust, to pay the dividends during life to Mrs. Mary Coombes, for many years the servant and attendant of my dear Lady Tenterden. For purchasing promotion in the army for my dear son Charles, now Lieut. in 14th Dragoons, the sum of 4,000*l.* sterling, to be invested in one of the 3 per cent. government stocks, or other good security, upon trust, to procure for

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him commissions from time to time; and in the meanwhile to pay to him one moiety of the dividends, and to re-invest the remaining moiety as an accumulating fund; in case he shall retire upon half-pay, or wholly quit the army, to be wholly paid to him during his life; and at his decease, to sink into the residue of my personal estate. To my nephew Mr. John Abbott the sum of 20*l.* for mourning; and all the residue to my son John Henry, his heirs and assigns."

Shortly before his death, Lord Tenterden presented the Free Grammar School of Canterbury, where his education so auspiciously commenced, with two annual prizes; one for the best English essay, and the other for the best Latin verse, in addition to a contribution every year of 5*l.* to the School Feast Society.—The following anecdote is related in reference to this benefaction. When his Lordship was at Oxford, he tried for the prize for Latin verse in 1783, when his competitor was the amiable, respected, and talented poet, the Rev. W. L. Bowles, then a scholar at Trinity, to whom the prize was awarded (the subject, Calpe Obsessa). A short time ago, being no less a period than forty years after the above occurrence, Lord Tenterden met Mr. Bowles at Salisbury, for the first time after the awarding of the prize; and his Lordship, on hearing the name of Mr. Bowles mentioned, immediately adverted to the literary contest in which he had been the vanquished party so long before. It is not at all improbable that this unexpectedly awakened reminiscence respecting Latin verses, suggested to his Lordship the institution of a prize for this species of exercise.

Lord Tenterden was not merely a lawyer; he was one of the best classical and mathematical scholars of the age, and up to the last days of his existence was constantly occupied in mastering every kind of knowledge, both popular and scientific. Still, upon the whole, his powers of mind, though considerable, were not of the highest order; they were more discriminative than creative. His unequalled diligence, his vast learning, perfect good temper, and unspotted integrity, universally acknowledged—these constitute the highest praise that can be offered to a judge—and Lord Tenterden's blameless and unblamed private life, and his habitual piety, go far towards making the nearest approach to a perfect character of which our nature is capable.

There is a quarto portrait of Lord Tenterden, taken by W. Owen, in 1819 and engraved in mezzotinto by S. W. Reynolds; another by C. Penny, engraved by H. Meyer.

A cast for a bust was taken from his countenance after death.

HON. ARCHIBALD STUART.

Oct. 30. At Blandford, Dorsetshire, in his 62d year, the Hon. Archibald Stuart, the only (and twin) brother of the Earl of Moray.

Mr. Stuart was born at Edinburgh Feb. 2, 1771, the younger son of Francis ninth Earl of Moray, by the Hon. Jane Gray, eldest daughter of John 12th Lord Gray. He was appointed to a cornetcy in the 2d dragoon guards, Aug. 4, 1790; and was afterwards Lieut.-Colonel in the Dorsetshire militia.

He married March 17, 1793, Cornelia, young.dau. of Edmund Morton Pleydell, esq. of Milborne St. Andrew, co. Dorset; and by that lady, who died March 1, 1830, had issue six sons, Francis-Archibald, John-Morton, James William, Edward-Luttrell, Douglas-Wynne, and George-Gray.

RT. HON. RICHARD RYDER.

Sept. 18. At his seat, Westbrook Hay, Herts, aged 66, the Hon. Richard Ryder, M.A. Registrar of the Consistory Court, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn; brother to the Earl of Harrowby and the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

He was the second son of Nathaniel the 1st Lord Harrowby, by Elizabeth, dau. and coheiress of the Right Rev. Richard Terrick, Bishop of London; and received his Christian name in reference to the eminent Prelate his grandfather. He was educated at Harrow; and, as well as both his brothers, was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was created M.A. in 1787. He then adopted the profession to which his family owed its first elevation, in the person of his grandfather Sir Dudley Ryder, who was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and entered himself of Lincoln's Inn. He first entered Parliament on a vacancy in 1795 as the joint representative with his brother of the borough of Tiverton; for which he sat in the eight following Parliaments until the dissolution of 1831. He supported the administration of Mr. Pitt, and was occasionally an useful speaker in defence of the measures of the government. In July 1804 he was appointed one of the Justices for the Counties of Cardigan, Pembroke, and Carmarthen. On the 15th of Sept. 1807, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury; but resigned two months after. On the 1st of Nov. 1809, Mr. Ryder was appointed to the important situation of Secretary of State for the Home Department; which he held until June 1812, when he was succeeded by Lord Sidmouth.

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Mr. Ryder married Aug. 1, 1799, Frederica, daughter of Sir John Skynner, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; she died Aug. 8, 1821, leaving an only surviving daughter, Susan, born in 1806.

JOSEPH FOSTER BARHAM, ESQ. AND LADY CAROLINE BARHAM.

Sept. 28. At the house of his sister, Mrs. Livius, near Bedford, after an illness of only two days, aged 72, Joseph Foster Barham, Esq. of Treewm, in the county of Pembroke, and Stockbridge Hall, Hampshire; brother-in-law to the Earl of Thanet.

We are no further acquainted with Mr. Barham's genealogy than that he inherited his Pembrokeshire estates from his maternal ancestors the Vaughans, a family seated at that place from the reign of Henry VII.

After the general election of 1790, he petitioned, with George Porter, Esq. (the late Baron de Hochepied), against the return of John Scott and John Cator, Esq. for the borough of Stockbridge; the petition was renewed in the second and third sessions, and on the 23d of Feb. 1793, the committee reported that the Petitioners were duly elected, and ought to have been returned, and that Mr. Scott had been guilty of bribery. Mr. Barham and Mr. Porter were re-elected together for Stockbridge to several subsequent Parliaments. On the 3d of April, 1799, Mr. Barham retired for a time by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds; but he returned to his post at the next general election in 1802, and was re-chosen in 1806, 1807, 1812, 1818, and 1820.

Mr. Barham was always an active member of the legislature, and an acute and powerful speaker. He was a steady adherent of Mr. Fox and Lord Grey; and, though a West India proprietor himself, he fought side by side with Mr. Wilberforce in the great question of the abolition of the slave trade, and rendered that cause most efficient support. He retired from the House in 1823; but took an active part in the county contest for Westmorland in 1826; and during his stay at Appleby Castle he gained the respect and esteem of many friends.

Mr. Barham married July 26, 1792, Lady Caroline Tufton, younger daughter of Sackville eighth Earl of Thanet, by Mary, daughter of Lord John Sackville, and sister to John-Frederick third Duke of Dorset. By this lady he had three sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom, John Barham, Esq. has recently been an unsuccessful candidate for Westmorland.

The death of Lady Caroline Barham, occurred within five weeks of that of her husband, on Saturday the 3d of November, in consequence of being run over in the street on the evening of the Wednesday preceding. Her Ladyship was crossing Margaret-street, between Prince's-street and Cavendish-square, a little past five o'clock, when a cab, with only a boy in it, drove furiously round the corner, and one of the shafts coming against her before she could get out of the way, knocked her to the ground with great violence. Her Ladyship was conveyed in a state of insensibility to the banking-house of Sir Claude Scott, and afterwards in a coach to her own house in Queen Anne-street, where death ensued. Upon a *post mortem* examination, five ribs appeared to have been broken and the lungs to have been dreadfully lacerated; there was also a great extravasation of blood; which injuries were the cause of death. An arm was also broken. The coroner's inquest returned this verdict, "Manslaughter against Henry Bartholomew, and a deodand of 50*l.* on the cab and horse, and the jury have levied this fine to mark their sense of the great impropriety of inexperienced boys being entrusted with the management of a horse, and endangering the lives of the public." The age of the boy is only sixteen: he has been since tried and acquitted. Her Ladyship was generally regarded as one of the leaders of the *beau monde*, and her house in Queen Anne-street was every season the scene of a brilliant succession of entertainments. Her Ladyship's remains were removed for interment to the family vault of the Earls of Thanet at Rainham, in Kent, followed by the carriages of her Ladyship, Mr. Barham, the Earl of Thanet, Lady Elizabeth Tufton, the Dukes of Dorset and St. Alban's, Lords Holland and Brougham, Sir F. Burdett, &c.

R. SMITH, ESQ. F.R.S. AND S.A.

Sept. 27. At St. Anne's Hill, Wandsworth, aged 85, Robert Smith, esq. Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, in whose proceedings he took a personal and particular interest, and formerly for many years Solicitor to the Board of Ordnance. In that office he was, in the year 1812, succeeded by his eldest son James Smith, esq. the present Solicitor of that Board.

This gentleman was born at Bridgewater in Somersetshire, Nov. 22, 1747, O.S. His father, Samuel Smith, held an office in the Custom-house of that town. Every anecdote of times long past, however trifling the subject, becomes a matter of curiosity. Mr. Smith used to relate that in the year 1754, being then seven years of age, he made a tour to Bath from Bridgewater, on a

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pony, habited in a scarlet coat, boots, and a flaxen wig; his father accompanied him on horseback, with his mother on a pillion behind him, dressed in a "joseph." In 1765 Mr. Smith quitted his native town to settle in London. The stage coach which conveyed him from Bath to the metropolis, was two days on the road. This circumstance, offering as it does a strong contrast to the present mode of flying along the king's highway, will remind the reader of Roderick Random, who at a period about twenty years previous, travelled by the same conveyance, sleeping also one night on the road. Shortly after his arrival in London, Mr. Smith was articled to Mr. Popham, a respectable Solicitor in New Inn, with whom he served his clerkship. About the year 1760 he was in the habit of attending the debating Society in Butcher-row, Temple Bar, mentioned occasionally in the Connoisseur and other periodicals of that day. In the following year he visited France, and at Compiegne saw Louis the Fifteenth in superannuated dalliance with the celebrated Madame du Barri, whose Memoirs, recently published, may be cited as a model of amusing autobiography. As an indispensable requisite for visiting public places in Paris, Mr. Smith provided himself with a suit of crimson silk, a chapeau bras, a hair bag, and a sword. He described the lately dethroned monarch of France, then the Count d'Artois, as handsome, lively, and laughing. Mr. Smith followed the chace at the royal hunt, where he overheard the ancient monarch humming and whistling several hunting tunes.

Mr. Robert Smith was a not unfrequent contributor to our periodical. An interesting paper was sent by him to us, and published in April 1792, tracing the relationship of a Miss Middleton to Sir Hugh Myddelton, with the humane view of obtaining for her some provision from the New River Company; and it was the first of a long series of articles on the history of that family from a variety of correspondents.

In the year 1773, Mr. Smith married Mary, daughter of James Bogle French, esq. a respectable and wealthy London merchant. She was an exemplary wife and mother, and a truly good Christian. He had the misfortune to lose her in the year 1804. Our Obituary of November in that year, recorded her death and character. The issue of this marriage were three sons and five daughters, all now living. Two of the sons, James and Horace, in the year 1812, published the Rejected Addresses, a well-timed and popular publication; and the latter has more recently produced some excellent novels. Mr. Robert Smith's second wife, whom he also survived, was the widow of Henry Poole, esq. of Woodford.

The subject of this brief memoir would occasionally quote a startling axiom of some writer whose name does not occur to us; *viz.* "If a man is not healthy at twenty, strong at thirty, wise at forty, and prosperous at fifty, he will never be healthy, strong, wise, or prosperous." Mr. Smith, in his own florid, handsome person, in his animal spirits, and by his popular manners in a highly respectable circle of society, his integrity and talents, offered an apt and flattering illustration of that position; retaining, until a few weeks of his departure from this world, a "corpus sanum," and a "mens sana," to the last.

MISS ANNA MARIA PORTER.

June 21. Of this lamented lady, whose decease is briefly recorded in p. 183, we are now enabled to offer a more graphic sketch, from the pen of an old friend of her family—a friend of five-and-thirty years.

Of an old and respected stock of the country, on the paternal and also on the maternal side, Anna Maria Porter was a native of England. By her father (who died in the prime of life, in the service of his country, when his children were very young) she sprang from a race of brave and talented ancestors; amongst whom are numbered Sir William Porter, of the Field of Agincourt; Endymion Porter, of classic and loyal memory; the Lord Chief Justice Sir Charles Porter, who transplanted her father's branch of the tree to Ireland; and another who, adhering to the cause of James Stuart, followed that monarch's ruined fortunes to the Continent, afterwards settled at Bruges, and ultimately became the founder of an opulent and highly influential house. On her mother's side, she counted the old Anglo-Saxon Barons of Blenkinsopp and Hilton, and the learned Adamsons, farther north, amongst her forefathers. As one of the modern offsets derived from these venerable progenitors, Mrs. Porter, with a warm-hearted reverence of intellectual and moral worth, was delighted to mention the name of John Tweddell, the celebrated traveller of Greece, now entombed in the Temple of Theseus, at Athens—a shrine visited by every British foot which has since trodden that land! In accounting this child of genius as one of her kindred, she was accustomed to speak of him with a pride which no birth, no pedigree, no connexion with mere rank and station, could ever have excited in her truly dignified mind.

From the time of her widowhood, which occurred when her youngest child, Anna Maria, was only a few months old,

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this exemplary woman dedicated herself entirely to the comfort and education of her children; and, from the slender circumstances in which the widows of military men (generally lightly-portioned younger brothers) are left, she, from prudence no less than from inclination, sought a retired life. Hence, no dissipating habits were allowed to obtrude, to check the developement of natural talent in her offspring. Hers was the happiness to perceive that all her children gave early proofs of mental superiority; but it was in Anna Maria, the youngest, that the germ of genius was first apparent. At the early age of four years, she was sent, with her sister (Jane) and her brother (the present Sir Robert Ker Porter) to a then celebrated day-school in Edinburgh, kept by Mr. George Fulton, well known as the compiler of several excellent Dictionaries. There she soon became the idol of her master; for, when only five years old, she read Shakspeare with a firmness of voice, and a precision of emphasis, which could not be excelled by any pupil in the school, although some of them were rather far advanced in their teens. One young lady of sixteen, who happened to be in the same class with the little prodigy, was seen to shed tears, when, at a customary public examination of the scholars, by certain high authorities in Edinburgh, the child, Anna Maria, was directed to pass on before her, with the title of *Dux*, or head of the class.

While at Edinburgh, this precocious child—still a mere child in simplicity of manners and infantine feelings—became acquainted with the wonder of our times, Sir Walter Scott. But he was then, himself, full of gay-hearted, thoughtless youth; and, though the well-spring of his after fame might, doubtlessly, even then, have been descried by a discerning eye, bubbling in many a bright sparkle on the surface of his intelligent mind, still, if so, the "seer did not speak," and the future great Bard of Scotland was, with the like unconsciousness of his high destiny, disposed to be the soul of innocent mirth wherever he moved—a merry sprite! with "a wee bit" of mischief in his practical jokes now and then; fancies which could well, when his bright star gained its ascendant, give birth to such odd folk as Gilpin Horner, Flibbertigibbet, &c. And sometimes little Anna Maria, when, with her surviving parent she used to visit Walter's mother in St. George's-square, has fled shrieking away from his spread hands, following to clutch her tiny ankles: fled, shall we say?—a future laurelled Daphne from a future radiant Apollo! But, in those light-hearted days of childhood and of youth, neither he nor she thought of either "nymphs or bays!" all in *her* head was, how to escape a *stalwart lift* over the shoulder of the future mighty magician, whose voice and spell have since surrounded him with a world's wonder and admiration.

From Scotland, Miss Anna Maria Porter—still, still quite a child—accompanied her mother into England, her parental country. There, residing for a few years in one of the northern counties, in the near neighbourhood of a venerable Bishop now no more, the two young sisters and their brother daily formed a pretty group in the episcopal library, to which they had free access whenever they pleased: the boy, the embryo artist and traveller, drawing from missals and other illuminated books; the girls, as diligently reading some of the excellent works they found there—especially the old Chronicles, of which they were exceedingly fond, and some even in the black letter. There, the writer of this has heard them say, they first became acquainted with Spenser's "Faery Queen." In commemoration of the interesting little trio, the late Mr. Northcote, R.A. (one of the family's ancient and long-esteemed friends, who died last year at the venerable age of eighty-six, see our vol. ci. pt. ii. p. 102) has left a slight but beautiful sketch of three cherubic children, in a Gothic sort of chamber, so employed.

Thus were their early tastes formed—thus was the native bent of their several talents strongly impelled into the channels which they so eminently occupied in later life.

In pursuance of her judicious but unostentatious plan, Mrs. Porter brought her family to London; and, though not hidden there, "in the windings of a woody vale," she, even in the midst of a crowded city, "lived far retired" from "the busy haunts of man."

Here, again, her young people found a school for study, in books, and also from discourse. Mrs. Porter drew around her a small circle of amiable and accomplished friends; and, as her children's talents gradually unfolded themselves, that circle widened: it widened, but did not lose its character; for her simple style of living held out no attractions for those who might seek for other entertainment than the pleasure of mind meeting mind, and the reciprocal feelings of a corresponding esteem. The writer of this has shared in the enjoyments of these circles; and well does he remember the smiling countenance—the fine, animated, delighted eyes, of Mrs. Porter (for she had been a very handsome woman), when she conversed with her friends, and saw how completely "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" filled the happy hearts of her children. Both the sisters have repeatedly express-

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ed in conversation, and in prefaces to their different literary works, that, from the eminently endowed persons amongst whom they then moved, they derived their models for the characters which they afterwards took so much pleasure in drawing for their heroes and heroines. But, if we find—and, of a sad, humbling truth, we do in too many instances find!—that the colour is a little too celestial for any mortal portrait, we are bound to recollect that the spirit of genius is that part in the human soul which still bears some bright trace of the pure "image in which man was originally formed;" that we ought to admire and respect the example yet given to us, rather than quarrel with such a monument of what man once was, and to which the religion of our divine revelation, if appreciated as it ought to be, will again restore him in an endless existence.

From her earliest childhood, Anna Maria evinced a lively enjoyment in the beauties of the country: grassy walks, shady lanes, and rippling streamlets, were her delight; indeed, every rural or romantic feature in sweet nature, found a responsive admiration in her young heart. She loved to stand by the hedges, listening to the twitter of the birds; and when the lark was singing in the sky above her head, or the nightingale in trees by the lane-side, her extacy was always powerless to express itself in words, but her gentle and benevolent face was ever eloquent of the enjoyment within. These emotions were the springs of poetry; and early she spoke in numbers: at seven years old she penned—in imitation of printing, for she could not then write—half-a-dozen stanzas on her mother's birthday, the earliest she ever attempted. Sacred was the subject; and, to a mother, lovely were the first-fruits from a child's infant mind! But, such parents are blessed with such children: "As ye sow, ye shall reap."

Anna Maria, with the usual affinity of poetical genius, had a fine taste for music. She sang sweetly, until delicacy of health would not permit her to indulge in the exercise; and, until the same cause denied her cheerful mind the pleasing and social minglings of the "winter's family dancing,"—the blameless, frequent amusement of a country neighbourhood—her graceful and elegant person (light and airy, and graceful and elegant, it was to the last!) was always courted to be a partner in it. But, when health failed, her natural gladsomeness of mind, rejoicing in all that gave happiness to others, and her peculiarly endearing manners to those whom she esteemed, wrought her so into the hearts of all who came into that circle, that both sexes admired and loved her with equal warmth and sincerity. Such indeed, was the genuine modesty of her character—ever seeking to put forward the finest qualities of those around her—that she never excited the envy of any one. Her wit was lively, playful, and even brilliant; but its air was bland, lovely, and innocuous as the lightning on a summer's eve, when the roar of the thunder is unheard.

Her admiration of the fine arts was general; but she herself practised modelling. Such was her skill in this department—such the delight with which she devoted herself to the attractive pursuit—that, finding it likely to divert her attention from studies which she considered it her duty to cultivate, she, by an act of no slight self-denial, abandoned the art.

From similar motives, she relinquished drawing; in which, as an eminent artist observed, she would unquestionably have excelled, had her talents been allowed to follow the current into which they had been led.

In these proofs of corresponding genius, a physiognomist might have traced the marks of kindred minds; for, when Anna Maria was scarcely more than a child, her features were thought to resemble those of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and, to render the portrait complete, the friend who discovered the likeness, used to be fond of placing a pair of spectacles on her nose. When a few years more advanced in life, persons who had known Angelica Kauffmann in her youth, found in Anna Maria Porter a similar resemblance to that celebrated woman.

But, as has been shown, books, books were the absorbing subjects of Anna Maria's mind: they gave her the history of her fellow creatures in every possible situation of life; they reflected the charms of nature in a thousand captivating lights; and, by the delightful sympathy which they constantly awakened, they kept in the most enchanting exercise all her best affections, all her sweetest tastes. Her own heart was naturally attuned to the kindest sensibilities; and, as a child, her pity for every thing that suffered was so intense, that she has been known to fall into an absolute convulsive fit of agony, on seeing a hard-hearted servant, despite of her entreaties to the contrary, persist in pulling the wings off flies, and then crushing the poor tortured insects under his feet. This genuine anguish at the sight, or even at the thought of any cruelty perpetrated on a dumb, helpless creature, induced her, some years since, to write a little volume (without her name to it, though published by her accustomed booksellers, Longman and Co.) called "Tales of Pity." It was designed

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for youth, and to teach them, from earliest infancy, the feeling and the duty of compassion.

From a similar impulse,—from her love of children, and her desire to train their innocent minds early in the way they should go, she was always fond of drawing them around her; telling them interesting little stories,—either from recollection, or from the invention of the moment; to instil the gentle amenities into their bosoms, with lessons of filial duty also, and the fraternal affections towards each other. "The Babes in the Wood," and faithful Robin Red-breast spreading a leafy shroud over them, we have often seen to be a tearful subject with both narrator and listeners. Her frequently-sought recitation of "Little Red-Riding Hood" has elicited a similar tribute from her young audience; while with awe mingling with their pity for the poor little girl's terrible fate, they were taught its warning voice against disobedience to parents and affectionate elders.

In the latter respect, their kind monitress's own conduct was an ever-watchful example of reverence and attention; for, to old persons of every station in life, whether amongst her equals or amongst the poor, she was constantly manifesting care of their bodily comforts, and, to the utmost of her power, of their religious comforts also.

Perhaps there is not a book that Anna Maria Porter ever wrote, whether amongst those of her earliest girlish years, —(which, because of their inexperienced representations of life, she long ago wished to be forgotten, and therefore never named)—or those of her riper judgment, in which she has not shown her anxiety for inculcating these her own inherent principles of pity for suffering of every kind, and of veneration for the sacred character of the aged.

In this slight memoir,—brief from the mode of its publication,—it would be a labour of supererogation to dilate upon, or even to mention in catalogue, the numerous interesting and instructive works to which, in her latter years, this amiable and gifted writer would allow the responsibility of her name. The first of these was "The Hungarian Brothers." She had a particular delight in pourtraying the domestic affections, with their reciprocal duties; and, as one instance of the interesting use she made of living models, it has been said by those who have long shared her intimacy, that the character of Rupert, the hero of her novel called "The Village of Mariendorpt," was drawn from an eminent example of filial piety in one of her own family.

Were we to select a picture of herself, as a daughter, a sister, a friend, and a most attached and attaching woman, full of a pure heart's genuine happiness, and dispensing cheerfulness around — that cheerfulness which only the habitual joyousness of such a heart can create and diffuse, like a wholesome vivifying atmosphere,—we should say, look for it in her character of Ellisef, in her truly beautiful tale of "The Recluse of Norway." Her mind, far from egotism of any sort, was the last in the world to think of herself, when she designed and so sweetly pourtrayed that character; but, as she wrote *from that mind* her young heroine, naturally and insensibly to the writer, took the impress of what would have been her own thoughts, words, and actions, had she in her youth been placed in similar circumstances. The remark respecting the likeness of Ellisef to herself has been made by several persons to whom she was best known. Of this production, too, it has been justly observed, that it is "one of the few novels which may be repeatedly read, and never without fresh advantage; as resembling in its order of merit the beautiful masterpiece of Fenelon, it is impossible to rise from its perusal without feeling ourselves both wiser and better."

Perhaps the most touching, the most intensely interesting of her works, is "Don Sebastian." "In the story," observes a contemporary critic, "there appears to be only one fault—the necessity of a melancholy catastrophe. A catastrophe so melancholy as that of Don Sebastian, induces—painfully induces—the reflection, that howsoever great, and toilsome, and laudable our exertions,—howsoever distinguished by honours, or dignified by virtues,—to *one* 'complexion we must come at last.' The impression left upon the mind of the reader would have been less mournful, could poor Sebastian have been accompanied to the last through his earthly pilgrimage, by his beloved Kara Aziek,"—that *beau idéal* of all that is gentle and lovely, and great and elevated, in the mind and heart of woman,—"could she have received his last sigh, and have moistened with her tears the forsaken tabernacle of that tried, that purified, that exalted spirit. The generous, the tender, the affectionate heart of the writer displays itself throughout." So also does her kindly and just appreciation of the merit of the canine race.—"Her Barémel—the interesting Barémel —was evidently suggested by the dog of Ulysses; and were it not treason against the divine majesty of Homer to breathe such a sentiment, we would say, with heightened effect."

In all her writings—though in none of

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them is it more apparent than in "The Fast of St. Magdalen,"—Anna Maria Porter evinced the finest dramatic tact. Her fables, characters, incidents, situations, even her scenery, are dramatic.

Her last work was "The Barony;" a book of deep interest in its story, and of a yet deeper interest to the reader now, since it may be regarded as a truly devout profession of her faith,—as a moral and a religious being, accountable to her God for the use of the talent with which he had intrusted her.

Her valuable life was drawn to its close at Bristol, in the fair promising month of June, in this, however, fatal year of sickness every where. She and her sister (having lost their excellent mother by the epidemic of the preceding summer) left their usual residence at Esher in Surrey, early in the spring, for change of air; Anna Maria's health, which had been long delicate, having been weakened by their late bereavement. In the course of their excursion, they proceeded to Bristol, where their eldest brother, Dr. Porter, an eminent physician, has long been settled. Not only cholera, but fevers, were in all parts ready to seize the invalid; and at Bristol it was the will of Heaven that this lamented lady should become the victim of one of the prevailing fevers. After much suffering, which she bore with an exemplary patience, she resigned her gentle spirit to Him who gave it. Her honoured remains repose in the burial-place of her brother Dr. Porter, in St. Paul's Church, Bristol.

We close our melancholy task, by subjoining an exquisite poetical tribute to the memory of the deceased—an emanation of kindred genius—from the pen of a lady, being one of the brightest ornaments of the world of letters.*

"Pleasant be thy rest, O lovely beam! soon hast thou set on our hills! The steps of thy departure were stately, like the moon on the blue trembling wave."—Ossian.

Lo! she is there—in the deep forest shade,
Where, in the hush of winds, the nightingale
Sings to the moon—where the lone streamlet's voice,
The young bird's twitter, seems a hymn of praise
To Him, the One Eternal!—she is there,
In all the freshness of her sinless spirit,
Yielding to God the first fruits of her heart,
And pouring forth, while gazing on his works,
The warm yet simple prayer of infancy!
Lo! she is there—within that Gothic chamber,
One of a cherub group—the book unsealed—
The well-spring opened;—they are drinking deep
Of knowledge and of beauty! old Romance,
And fairy spells are round them. Her young eye
Instinct with rapture, hails the witching vision,
And straight transmits its glories to her mind,
As precious store seen for the future hour.
Lo! she is there—on the green hill of youth,
With loveliness around her! Her light step,
Swift as a winged spirit, threads the dance,
As did the foot of fair Euphrosyne!
But her home is not there—her spirit's home
Is in a brighter land, where Poesy,
Amidst the silence of her holy cell,
Hears the last echo of those angel songs
Once breath'd in Paradise; and catching up
That dying echo, pours the descant forth
To a delighted world ——Away—away—
She is away,—to where doth proudly dwell
High genius,—He who sweeps the golden lyre
With strong o'ermastering hand, while pausing Time,
With rapt ear listening to the dulcet strains
Of wisdom and of virtue, deeply swears,
By his own mighty wing, that o'er *such* craft
He hath no power;—that o'er its memory
The waters of oblivion shall not roll!
Lo! she is there—in womanhood's ripe noon,
Amidst a blaze of fame! But she hath turned
From a world's homage, to a purer path,
Where, clothed in graces of humility,
She stands beside the bed of pain and want—
Of sin and sorrow—ministering peace;
Breathing in accents such as seraphs breathe,
Tidings of hope to cheer the dying pillow!
Where is she now?—The everlasting Voice
Hath spoken—and His joyful Angel comes
To summon from this gross and grovelling earth,
The gentle spirit of that gifted one!
Is it the arm of Death that wraps her round?
Oh, it seems more a triumph than a death!
For mild Religion, bending o'er her child,
Lulls her to rest with a maternal whisper,
As in a cradle, lulls the parting soul,
And virtue's transit shows like childhood's sleep.
Where is she now?—Her chaste and hallowed relics
Sleep in the narrow house—her memory lives—
Will live in future days;—her magic voice,
Even from the tomb, shall speak, to teach, and charm
The youthful heart into the path of virtue.
Rest thee in peace, within thy honoured grave,
Thou human flower, whose leaves, untimely withered,
Yet shed their perfume to delight the sense!
Rest thee—oh, rest thee!—till the night be past,—
Then, from thy mortal sleep arise! arise!

L. S. S.

* "L. S. S." formerly "LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE," only surviving daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Richard Temple, and known as the deservedly admired author of "The Siege of Zaragoza," "Childe Harold's Last Pilgrimage," "Lyric and other Poems," &c.

MR. JOHN PARKES.

Nov. 15. At Shrewsbury, in his 29th year, Mr. John Parkes, youngest son of our old correspondent Mr. David Parkes. He was much attached to the fine arts; and his method of teaching drawing evinced great knowledge in the art. Finding in his practice the great want of his pupils in a general outline of perspective, he drew up a system most simple in principle, and easy of attainment; this he delivered in lectures to his pupils, which had the desired effect of leading them on gradually to a general knowledge of the subject. On the decline of his health, from a pulmonary affection, he was advised to try the effect of change of air, and accordingly set off in July 1831, by way of Liverpool, to the Isle of Man, and from thence to Scotland. He was highly delighted with the Scotch scenery, and made many beautiful and interesting

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sketches; particularly of the remains of antiquity noticed by his great favourite, Sir Walter Scott. After spending some time in the Scottish capital, he set sail from Leith to London; and on his return home he appeared so much improved by his excursion, that hopes were entertained he would be able to resume his profession; but on the approach of autumn he began again to decline in his health. Yet amidst all his sufferings, he was endowed with wonderful vivacity and true Christian resignation; even within a few weeks of his death, he finished several drawings, which he presented as memorials to his friends.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 24. At Boulogne, the Rev. *John Fisher*, Archdeacon of Berks, Canon Residentiary of Sarum, and Vicar of Gillingham and Osmington, Dorsetshire. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Philip Fisher, D.D. Master of the Charterhouse, was of Univ. coll. Oxf. M. A. 1791, and was indebted for his preferment to his late uncle the Bishop of Salisbury, who collated him to Osmington in 1813, to the Archdeaconry in 1817, and to the Canonry of Fordington and the Vicarage of Gillingham in 1819.

Sept. 4. At Beccles, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Roger Freston Howman*, Rector of Shipmeadow, Suffolk, and many years Rector of Hockering, in Norfolk, and a magistrate for that county. He was of Pembroke coll. Camb. B.A. 1785; and was instituted to Shipmeadow in 1803. The rectory of Hockering is now held by the Rev. Edw. J. Howman, in whose favour, we presume, it was resigned in 1821, by the gentleman whose decease we record.

Sept. 6. Aged 66, the Rev. *John Simpson*, LL.D. Rector of Baldock, Herts, to which living he was presented by Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1815. We believe he had previously been a Dissenting minister and master of a school in that town, and the author of the following works: Christian Arguments for Social and Public Worship, a Sermon, 1792; An Essay on Religious Fasting and Humiliation, 1795; Thoughts on the Novelty, Excellence, and Evidence of the Christian Religion, 1798; Internal and Presumptive Evidence of Christianity, considered separately, and as uniting to form one argument, 1801; Thoughts on the New Testament doctrine of Atonement, 1802; An Essay on the duration of a future state of punishments and rewards, 1803; Questiones Græcæ, or Questions adapted for the Eton Greek Grammar, 1807, 2d edit. 1814; Essays on the language of Scripture, 2 vols. 1808.

Sept. 7. Aged 66, the Rev. *William Day*, Vicar of St. Philip and St. Jacob, Bristol, and for twenty-five years Chaplain to the gaols in that city. He was of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1789; and was presented to the vicarage of the above-named united parishes by the corporation of Bristol in 1810. His funeral at St. Philip's church, on the 14th Sept. was attended by nearly all the clergy of the established church, and several dissenting ministers resident in Bristol and its neighbourhood.

Sept. 9. At Bucklebury-house, Berks, aged 44, the Rev. *Winchcombe Henry Howard Hartley*, of Bucklebury, and of Little Sodbury, co. Glouc. He was grandson of the celebrated metaphysician, son and heir of Wm. Henry Hartley, Esq. M.P. for Berkshire, who died in 1794, and nephew to David Hartley, M.P. for Hull, and Fellow of Merton college, a memoir of whom will be found in our vol. LXXXIV. i. 95. He was himself a Gentleman Commoner of Merton. On his coming of age in 1809, great rejoicings took place, upwards of 800 of his tenantry and friends dining together at Bucklebury, to celebrate the event. He was instituted to the vicarage of Bucklebury, on his own petition, in 1819.

Sept. 14. In consequence of a fall from his carriage, aged 57, the Rev. *Francis Tunnicliffe*, Rector of Hartshorne, Derbyshire.

Sept. 16. At the manor-house, Stokesley, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Rev. *Henry Hildyard*. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1778.

Sept. 16. Aged 89, the Rev. *Joseph Shinglewood*, for fifty-two years Rector of the united parishes of Chignal St. James, and Chignal St. Mary, with Mashbury, Essex, the presentation to which was in his own family.

Sept. 17. At Cotheridge Court, Worcestershire, aged 92, the Rev. *Henry Rowland Berkeley*, D.C.L. Rector of Onibury, Salop, and Shelsey Beauchamp, co. Worc. and a Fellow of Winchester. He was the fifth of the nine sons of Rowland Berkeley, esq. of Cotheridge, by Lucy, dau. of Anthony Lechmere, of Severn-end, esq. and descended from James Lord Berkeley, temp. Rich. II. and Lady Isabel Mowbray, through his great-grandmother Elizabeth, the eldest coheir of the Berkeleys of Cotheridge, whose son, Rowland Green, esq. assumed the name. The gentleman now deceased was educated at Winchester and New coll. Oxford, where he graduated B.C.L. 1768, D.C.L. 1775; and was elected Fellow. He had been Rector of Onibury for the very extraordinary period of sixty-seven years, having been presented to that church by Earl Craven, in

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1765; and to Shelsey Beauchamp in 1783, by Lord Foley. He succeeded his eldest brother in the family estate in 1779; and the whole nine brothers having died without issue, the property has now devolved on their nephew, the Rev. Rich. Tomkyns, Rector of Great Horwood. Bucks, who has assumed the name and arms of Berkeley, of Cotheridge, by royal sign manual dated Oct. 9.

Nov. 22. At Gayton, Northamptonshire, aged 77, the Rev. *John Elderton*, for fifty-one years Vicar of Aldbourne, Wilts, and for many years Chaplain to the late Earl of Cork and Orrery. He was collated to Aldbourne in 1781 by Dr. Hume, then Bishop of Salisbury.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 29. In Great Russell-street, aged 78, Mrs. Audinet, sister to Mr. Philip Audinet, engraver.

Oct. 30. Captain Thomas Daly, formerly of the 47th regt.

Nov. 12. In Great Chapel-st. Westminster, aged 87, Mr. John Hill. He had been for many years a subscriber to most of the principal religious and benevolent institutions, and has not forgotten them in his will. The following are among the sums left:—Lock Asylum, 50*l.*; London Female Penitentiary, 100*l.*; British and Foreign Bible Society, 200*l.*; Church Missionary Society, 200*l.*; London Missionary Society, 100*l.*; Moravian Missionary Society, 200*l.*; Deaf and Dumb Institution, 100*l.*; Female Penitentiary (West), 50*l.*; Religious Tract Society, 200*l.*; Ranelagh Infants' Friend Society, 50*l.*; Hibernian Society, 100*l.*; Westminster Hospital, 100*l.*; Charles-street Dispensary, 200*l.*; Bristol Education Society, 100*l.*; Baptist Missionary Society, 100*l.*; Refuge for the Destitute, 100*l.*; Emberton Schools, 50*l.*; Aged Pilgrims, 50*l.*; for an annual sermon at Ranelagh Chapel on Whit-Sunday morning, 100*l.*; Home Missionary Society, 100*l.*; Indigent Blind, 100*l.*; Infant School, Hereford, 150*l.*; Schools at Hereford, 150*l.*; Westminster New Charity School, 100*l.*; London Orphan Asylum, 100*l.*; Highbury College, 100*l.*; Islington College, 100*l.*; Christian Instruction Society, 100*l.*; Friends' Almshouses, Camberwell, 50*l.*; Hans Town School, 50*l.*; Philanthropic Society, 100*l.*; Long Acre Schools, 50*l.*; Long Acre Benevolent Society, 50*l.*; Associate Fund (Poor Ministers), 100*l.*; Penitentiary, St. George's East, 80*l.*; Bromyard Meeting (in trust), 100*l.*; Sunday Schools, Broadway Church, 100*l.*; Pimlico Schools, 50*l.*; Broadway Church Benevolent Society, 100*l.*; National Benevolent Society, 50*l.*

Nov. 12. Mr. Wm. Hardy, astronomical clock and chronometer maker, Wood-street, Spafields. For improvements in mechanism, he was four times rewarded by the Society of Arts. The correctness and superior workmanship of a clock made by him on a new principle for the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, attracted the notice of the most distinguished astronomers; and he was in consequence employed to make three astronomical clocks for the Russian government, three for the American government, one for the Anderson Institution at Glasgow, one for the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, one for Gen. Sir T. Brisbane, &c.

Nov. 23. At Cumberland-street, Portman-square, aged 62, B. Kenrich, esq. late of Alwalton, Hunts.

Nov. 24. At the British Museum, Jane, the wife of the Rev. H. F. Cary.

Nov. 25. Aged 69, George Lister, esq. of Girsby House, Lincolnshire.

Nov. 26. At the residence of his daughter, in Harley-st. aged 65, John Luard, esq. of Maldon, Essex.

In Bernard-st. aged 54, Richard Wrangham, esq.

In Old Quebec-st, Mary, widow of Sir John Roger Palmer, of Castle Lacken, co. Mayo, Bart. and dau. of the Rev. Thomas Altham, D.D.

Nov. 27. At Mark-lane, aged 78, A. Smyth, esq.

Nov. 30. John Burnet, esq. of Golden-square.

Lately. At Kennington, of cholera, Susanna, wife of J. Emerson, esq. of the Customs, widow of James Gilpin, esq. of Bath, and eldest dau. of J. Lea, esq. of Winsley House, Wilts.

The Rev. T. Harper, Secretary to the Board of Congregational Ministers, father of Mr. Harper, bookseller, of Cheltenham.

David Niven, esq. of King-st. Soho, leaving the following legacies, clear of the legacy duty or tax:—To the United Associate Synod of the Secession Church in Scotland, 200*l.*; Religious Tract Society, 200*l.*; London Missionary Society, 300*l.*; Home Missionary Society, 400*l.*; British and Foreign Bible Society, 400*l.*; British and Foreign School Society, 400*l.*; London Itinerant Society, 200*l.*; Sunday School Union Society, 400*l.*; Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, 200*l.*; Hibernian Society, 200*l.*

Dec. 1. Aged near four weeks, the infant son of Lord and Lady Henley.

Dec. 2. At Bloomsbury-place, aged 78, J. M. Grimwood, esq. of Boxted House, Colchester.

At his brother's residence at Pentonville, George Mortimer, esq. of Fonthill Park, Wilts.

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Dec. 6. At Brompton, Miss Agnes Jerdan, sister of William Jerdan, esq. F.S.A. of Grove House.

John Hanbury, esq. formerly storekeeper-general to the British army in Spain; cousin to the banker and brewer of that name. He had been for some time insane, and terminated his life by hanging himself on one of the bridges at Hornsey. His body was found floating in the New River. By his death 60,000*l.* has devolved on his four children.

Dec. 7. At Kensington, aged 95, William Sawer, esq.

In Montagu-place, aged 70, Mary, widow of Edward Coxe, esq. of Hampstead Heath.

Dec. 10. In Gloucester-place, aged 55, George Neville Adams, esq. of Abesford Hall, Essex.

Dec. 10. In Conduit-street, W. Hussey, esq. of Hill House, Wargrave, Berks.

F. Levenhagen, esq. of Upper Harley-street.

Dec. 11. In his 30th year, Joseph Samuel William Grimaldi, the son, and, as it was once thought, the successful heir of the Clown *par excellence*. The deceased performed the preceding week, at the Tottenham-street Theatre, the parts of Scaramouch in Don Juan, and Black Cæsar in the Slave's Revenge, and then appeared in his usual health. On Monday, however, he became delirious, but dressed himself, and assumed one of his principal characters; he was then mildly restrained, and medical aid called in. His habits of dissipation had rendered it incumbent on the Covent-garden management to dispense with his services. This dismissal from the boards on which his father had almost obtained a freehold, instead of tending to work an amendment of his future behaviour, had a directly contrary effect, and the course he pursued has ended in his premature death. He was the fourth in lineal descent who have been either clowns or dancers: his great-grandfather was a great favourite in France; his grandfather came to England as a dentist in the suite of Queen Caroline, but was afterwards clown, as his descendants.

Dec. 12. Aged 33, Mr. Leman Thomas Tertius Rede. He was bred to the law, but afterwards embraced the stage; and was also the author of "Memoirs of Canning," "Road to the Stage," "Oxberry's Dramatic Biography," &c. His last appearance on the stage was a fortnight before his death, at Sadler's Wells. He married, in 1824, Mrs. Oxberry, widow of the late comedian, who survives him. He possessed considerable literary talent, and very varied conversational powers. His father, who was also a hack author, and styled himself barrister-at-law, died some years since on the 10th of December.

In Hans-place, aged 63, H. H. Harrington, esq. late of the Madras Establishment.

Dec. 14. Aged 77, Mr. Hare, surgeon, of Church-st. Hackney.

Aged 51, Susan Maria, wife of John Bellamy, esq. of the House of Commons, and sister of George Lytton Keir, esq. of Bridge-street, Westminster.

Dec. 15. In Wilton-place, aged 14, Louisa Mary, last surviving dau. of Maj. Gore Browne.

Dec. 18. In Piccadilly, in his 52nd year, Henry Beard, esq. late Governor of Berbice.

Dec. 21. At Brompton, Ann, widow of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Walker, of the Staff of the army in the West Indies.

BERKS.—*Nov.* 23. At Reading, aged 81, Miss E. Walsham, eldest surviving dau. of the late R. Walsham, esq.

Dec. 9. At Woodley Lodge, in her 87th year, Mary-Juliana, sixth dau. of James Wheble, esq.

Dec. 14. In his 80th year, James Parker, esq. of Wallingford, the respected father of that corporation, having been a member nearly 50 years.

BUCKS.—*Dec.* 14. Aged 41, Philip Bartlett, esq. of Buckingham. He was attacked by brain fever, brought on by over-excitement during the recent political contest, in promoting the success of Mr. Morgan, who was defeated by Sir T. Fremantle.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec.* 9. Aged 35, Mr. Samuel Matthews, B.M., organist of St. John's and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge.

Dec. 12. At Grauncester, aged 21, Mr. C. Hawkes, of Trinity College.

CORNWALL.—*Nov.* 22. At Hatt, near Saltash, aged 46, Wm. Simons, esq.

Dec. 16. At Moorwinstow, aged 70, John Shearm, esq. of Woodland.

DEVON.—*Sept.* 17. At Taunton, Mary, widow of Thos. Trewren, of Trewardreva in Cornwall, esq. and sister to Sir Thos. Hare, of Stowe Hall, Norfolk, Bt.

Nov. 22. At Torpoint, aged 34, Lt. James Nash, R.N., son of late Capt. Jas. Nash.

Nov. 23. At the Tavistock Public Library, aged 65, Mr. G. Night, long the resident librarian.

Nov. 26. Letitia, wife of Warwick Hele Tonkins, esq. of Northernhay, Exeter.

Nov. 29. At Torquay, William Storey, esq. banker, Shattesbury.

Nov. 30. At North Petherton, Jane, wife of H. N. Tilsley, esq. and sister to Thos. French, esq. of the Regent's Park.

Lately. At Tavistock, aged 102, Susannah, wife of Mr. Joseph Gendle.

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Dec. 3. Whilst walking in a field, aged 49, Edward Roberts, esq. of Turlake, near Exeter.

Dec. 4. At St. Sidwell's, Exeter, aged 45, of a decline, Elizabeth, wife of Peter Ogier, of Eastcott, Middlesex, esq. and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law.

Dec. 6. At Heavitree, aged 39, Juliana, wife of the Rev. G. C. Rashleigh, Fellow of Winchester College, and dau. of the Rev. Peter Rashleigh, of Southfleet, Kent.

Dec. 10. At Torquay, aged 36, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. T. Gronow, of Court Herbert, near Neath.

DORSET.—*Nov.* 23. At Blandford, aged 76, John Tregonwell King, esq. solicitor; and *Dec.* 10, Harriet, his dau.

Dec. 4. At Dorchester, Henry S. Kelly, esq. late of the city of Cork, and proprietor of the Peristrephic panorama.

GLOUCESTER.—*Nov.* 11. At Cheltenham, aged 66, Sarah, widow of Richard Byrchall, esq. of London.

Dec. 3. At Clifton, in his 80th year, Henry Lee, esq. formerly of the Customs, London, and late of Dynas Powis, Glamorganshire, for which county he was a Deputy Lieutenant, and, until within the last two years, an active magistrate—a truly good and amiable man, and practical Christian. Mr. L. (who was educated at Eton) was the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Lee, LL.B. formerly Incumbent of Willoughby, Warwickshire, and Chaplain to William Pulteney, first Earl of Bath; and after his decease, to Henry first Earl of Conyngham; and was also nephew of Capt. Lee, who was lost in command of H. M. frigate Aurora, in the year 1770, together with the poet Falconer, author of the Shipwreck, who accompanied Capt. Lee as purser.

Dec. 5. At Bristol, Dr. Edward Kentish, M.D. senior Physician of St. Peter's Hospital.

Dec. 16. At Cotham, near Bristol, aged 58, Andrew Pope, esq.

HANTS.—*Nov.* 21. At Shedfield-lodge, in her 63d year, Frances-Elizabeth Villebois, eldest dau. of the late W. Villebois, esq. of Feltham-place, Middlesex.

Nov. 24. At Buckland, Portsmouth, Elizabeth, widow of W. Hendry, esq. of London, and mother of Capt. W. Hendry, R.N.

Dec. 4. At Silchester Rectory, Mary-Anne-Goodhew, wife of the Rev. J. Coles.

At Southampton, aged 54, J. Dyer, esq. of the Custom-house, London, and Blackheath-park.

Dec. 11. At the Abbey, Winchester, aged 54, Robert Jessett, esq. banker, and brother of Mrs. Holland and Mrs. Tagg, Oxford.

HERTS.—*Nov.* 26. At Hertford, Edward Ellis, esq. aged 62.

Nov. 28. Isabella, wife of the Rev. J. Brasse, D.D. of Waltham Cross.

Dec. 9. At Stevenage, Georgiana-Elizabeth, wife of Jesse Turner, esq. Lieut. R.N.

KENT.—*Nov.* 29. Aged 20, Charles, only son of the Rev. Charles Graham, of Petham.

Nov. 30. At Cranbrook, aged 70, Wm. Clarke, esq.

Dec. 4. At Lewisham, aged 86, A. Constable, esq. Deputy-Lieut. of Kent.

LANCASH.—*Nov.* 23. Aged 103, Mr. Wm. Branan, of Rochdale. He was a native of Ireland, and retained his mental and bodily faculties to the last. When turned 100 years of age, he walked from Rochdale to Nottingham, a distance of eighty miles, in two days; and, within the last six months, he walked twenty-two miles in one day. He lived to see his descendants, to the fourth generation, arrive at maturity.

LEICESTERSH.—*Oct.* 28. At Loughborough, Lt. Chas. Griffith Clark, R.N.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Nov.* 20. At Lincoln, John Broadhurst, esq. surgeon. He was a native of Macclesfield, and had his classical education at the Grammar School of that town, under the tuition of the late Rev. Dr. Davies. His natural abilities and attainments, with the urbanity of his manners, rendered him a distinguished ornament to society and to his profession.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov.* 23. At Hommerton, aged 63, Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. P. Smith.

Dec. 5. Aged 73, John Tatham, esq. of Southall.

Dec. 6. At Enfield, the Hon Anne-Stewart Elphinstone, aunt to Lord Elphinstone.

NORFOLK.—*Dec.* 3. Anne, wife of Sir Edward Stracey, Bart. of Rackheath-hall, dau. and sole heiress of Wm. Brooksbank, esq. of the Beech. She was married July 17, 1810, and has left no issue.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Nov.* 7. At Berwick, Commander Wm. Saunders, Inspector of the Coast Guard of that district.

Nov. 20. At Newcastle, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. N. Ellison.

NOTTS.—*Nov.* 22. Aged 84, Samuel Outram, esq. of Sutton-in-Ashfield.

OXON.—*Oct.* 15. R. S. Vance, esq. commoner of Exeter College, son of Mr. Vance, surgeon, in London. He was, with two friends, riding towards Wheatley, at a fast gallop, when, near Forest Hill, they met two men on one horse, and, it being very dark, the horses came in contact. The concussion was so violent that the men were thrown into the

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centre of the road, and Mr. Vance was also thrown with his head against a heap of stones. The operation of trepanning was necessary, and was immediately performed. It was then discovered that a large artery of the brain was ruptured, producing apoplexy; and about half past twelve the same evening death terminated the patient's sufferings.

Oct. 29. Drowned in the Isis, aged 19, Mr. William John Villiers Surtees, commoner of Exeter College, son of William Villiers Surtees, esq. of Devonshire-place, London; and Mr. Charles Graham, commoner of Trinity College, son of a clergyman of Kent.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Nov.* 25. Aged 27, Captain Chas. Wynne Barrow, h. p. 30th regt. eldest son of Col. Barrow.

SUFFOLK.—*Oct.* 29. Aged 63, Chas. Lanchester, esq. of Pakenham Lodge, near Bury.

Aged 81, John Wortledge, esq. of Bury.

SURREY.—*Dec.* 21. At Shere, in his 97th year, William Bray, esq. the father of the Society of Antiquaries. Of this truly venerable and highly respected gentleman a memoir shall appear soon.

SUSSEX.—*Nov.* 23. At his father's house, Brighton, C. Palmer, jun. esq.

WARWICK.—*Dec.* 2. Aged 86, Abraham Grimes, esq. of Coton House.

Lately. Aged 102, the widow Parsons, about 40 years an inmate of the Alms Houses, Stratford-upon-Avon.

YORK.—*Nov.* 30. At Aislaby, aged 56, Mark Noble, esq.

ABROAD. — *May* 7. At Paramatta, New South Wales, Mrs. Bourke, wife of the Governor of that colony.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 21 to Dec. 25, 1832.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males 1758 } 2541		Males 1717 } 3411		Between	2 and 5	434	50 and 60	290
Females 1783 }		Females 1694 }			5 and 10	210	60 and 70	287
					10 and 20	124	70 and 80	227
					20 and 30	215	80 and 90	114
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old 918					30 and 40	263	90 and 100	23
					40 and 50	276		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Dec. 26,

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
53 7	30 11	18 10	33 2	34 6	38 7

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Dec. 24,

Kent Bags	7*l.*	0*s.* to	9*l.*	9*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	10*l.*	10*s.* to 11*l.* 11*s.*
Sussex.....	0*l.*	0*s.* to	0*l.*	0*s.*	Kent Pockets.....	8*l.*	8*s.* to 12*l.* 0*s.*
Essex.....	0*l.*	0*s.* to	0*l.*	0*s.*	Sussex.....	6*l.*	6*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*
Farnham (fine).....	12*l.*	0*s.* to	14*l.*	0*s.*	Essex.....	7*l.*	0*s.* to 9*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Dec. 21,

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 3*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 13*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2*s.* 10*d.*	to	4*s.*	8*d.*	Lamb	4*s.* 0*d.*	to 4*s.* 8*d.*
Mutton	3*s.*	0*d.*	to	5*s.* 0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 17:		
Veal.....	3*s.*	4*d.*	to	5*s.* 2*d.*	Beasts.. 3,458	Calves 120	
Pork	5*s.*	0*d.*	to	5*s.* 6*d.*	Sheep & Lambs 16,710	Pigs 130	

COAL MARKET, Dec. 24,

Walls Ends, from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 45*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP. — Yellow, 62*s.* Mottled, 70*s.* Curd, 74*s.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, *Dec.* 19, 1832.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 238¼.——Ellesmere and Chester, 75.——Grand Junction, 230.——Kennet and Avon, 26¼.——Leeds and Liverpool, 455.——Regent's, 16¼.——Rochdale, 88.——London Dock Stock, 60¼.——St. Katharine's, 72.——West India, 115.——Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 181 ——Grand Junction Water Works, 58.——West Middlesex, 72¼.——Globe Insurance, 1404.——Guardian, 25. Hope, 6.——Chartered Gas Light, 52.——Imperial Gas, 48¼.——Phœnix, 5¼ pm. ——Independent, 41.——General United, 35¼.——Canada Land Company, 45¼.——Reversionary Interest, 125.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26 to December 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	42	50	40	29, 53	fair	11	40	49	47	30, 37	cloudy
27	49	46	47	, 60	rain [& rn.	12	42	48	44	, 37	do.
28	40	46	51	, 45	fair, windy,	13	41	47	41	, 10	fair
29	41	47	39	, 58	do.	14	43	47	46	29, 93	cloudy
30	40	46	55	, 80	cloudy & rn.	15	52	43	37	, 60	rain
D.1	53	58	57	, 79	do. & do.	16	36	44	48	, 94	cloudy
2	51	54	49	, 60	fr. rn. & thun.	17	51	55	47	, 49	fair & h.wd.
3	43	49	48	, 48	cloudy	18	41	46	38	, 50	do.
4	42	48	40	, 90	fair	19	37	42	36	, 67	do.
5	39	44	42	30, 15	cldy. & rain	20	34	39	37	, 88	do.
6	41	48	42	29, 97	do.	21	42	48	49	, 55	do.
7	40	44	38	30, 24	foggy	22	46	52	52	, 80	do.
8	42	47	48	, 30	cloudy	23	51	54	47	, 55	rain
9	45	50	49	, 32	do.	24	42	47	50	, 50	cld. & do.
10	47	50	49	, 30	do.	25	52	54	48	, 68	rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Nov. 28, to Dec. 27, 1832, both inclusive.

Nov. and Dec	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	185¼	82⅛	83¼	——	89⅛	91	99⅞	16⅛	——	12 16 pm.	80⅛	23 25 pm.
29	186	82	83	——	89⅛	90⅞	99½	16⅛	202	16 18 pm.	80⅛	26 27 pm.
30	——	82⅛	83	——	89⅛	91 90⅞	99½	16⅛	——	18 pm.	——	27 28 pm.
1	——	82⅛	83	——	89½	90⅝ 1½	99⅛	16⅛	——	18 pm.	80¼	28 26 pm.
3	——	82	82⅞ 3⅛	——	89½	91 90⅛	99½	16⅛	——	14 16 pm.	80¼	26 23 pm.
4	186	82⅛	83	——	89⅛	90⅞ 1½	99⅜	16⅛	202	14 16 pm.	——	24 25 pm.
5	——	82⅛	83	——	89½	90⅝ 1½	99⅛	16⅛	——	15 17 pm.	——	26 27 pm.
6	186	82⅛	——	——	90	——	100⅛	16⅛	——	17 pm.	——	26 27 pm.
7	187	82½	——	89⅞	90½	——	100⅛	16⅛	——	16 17 pm.	——	26 27 pm.
8	——	82⅛	——	——	90⅛	——	100⅛	16⅛	——	16 17 pm.	——	26 27 pm.
10	187	82½	——	——	90⅜	——	100⅛	16⅛	——	16 17 pm.	——	27 26 pm.
11	186¼	82⅛	——	90¼	90½	——	——	16⅛	——	17 18 pm.	——	26 27 pm.
12	——	82½	——	——	90½	——	100⅜	16⅛	——	——	——	26 27 pm.
13	187	82⅛	——	——	90⅜	——	100⅛	16⅛	——	17 18 pm.	——	26 28 pm.
14	186	82⅛	3½	90⅜	90½	——	100⅛	16⅛	——	19 20 pm.	——	29 31 pm.
15	187¼	83½	——	——	91½	——	101⅛	16⅛	——	20 21 pm.	81⅛	30 31 pm.
17	——	83⅛	——	——	91⅛	——	101⅜	16⅛	——	20 pm.	——	30 31 pm.
18	187½	83⅛	——	——	91⅛	——	101⅛	16⅛	——	20 21 pm.	——	30 31 pm.
19	188½	83⅜	——	——	91⅛	——	101⅜	16⅛	——	20 21 pm.	——	30 31 pm.
20	188	83⅛	——	91¼	91⅛	——	101⅜	16⅛	——	21 22 pm.	81⅛	30 31 pm.
21	——	83⅛	——	——	91⅛	——	101⅛	16⅛	——	21 22 pm.	——	30 31 pm.
22	189½	83⅜	——	——	91⅜	——	102⅛	16⅛	——	22 23 pm.	——	30 31 pm.
24	——	83⅞	——	——	91⅛	——	101⅛	16⅛	——	23 pm.	——	30 31 pm.
25	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
26	——	84⅛	——	——	92½	——	102⅜	16⅛	——	22 23 pm.	——	30 31 pm.
27	189¾	84⅛	——	——	93	——	102½	16⅛	——	23 24 pm.	——	30 31 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. CII. PART II.

Embellished with Representations of several LEATHERN JETTONS from Terouenne, and an ANCIENT VESSEL found in Picardy.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

HEREWITH I forward you drawings of several curious pieces found some time since in France. They were dug up on the site of the ancient town of Terouenne (the *Morinorum Civitas* of the Romans), which was razed to the ground by our Henry the Eighth. They are of leather, and vary but little in thickness, which, in the largest, does not exceed that of our penny piece. They have, if I may be allowed to use the term, no reverses, nor is the leather dressed on that side as on the other; but there is no appearance of their having been used as buttons or ornaments, no traces of a *shank* being perceptible. I shall be glad to know the opinion of your readers respecting these curious pieces. I confess myself unable to explain, or even to guess, at their origin; and, though we have all heard of *leather money*, I cannot look upon these as intended for coin.

The subjects of Nos. 1, 2, and 5, are female heads, and the costume certainly bears some resemblance to that of the time of Henry the Eighth. The *armour* in the bust on No 10 is very like that of the Emperor Maximilian, who assisted our Henry in his French war; but then the helmet is unlike those of that period, and resembles more the fanciful figures of Holbein and Van Leyden, who, in some of their designs, mingled Roman and Greek costume with that of the fourteenth century. No. 13 is remarkable as being a copy of the obverse side of one of the denarii of Cæsar. Some may be inclined to consider them as *siege-pieces;* for pieces of pasteboard were used by the Dutch for that purpose at a later period; but then there are no numerals or other marks indicating their value. However, whether intended as money, or its representative, or jettons, they appear to me worthy the attention of the curious.

The ancient vessel (*fig.* 14.) was discovered about twelve months since by a labourer at plough in the neighbourhood of Boulogne. The present possessor thinks it is a "*porridge-pot,*" and that it was suspended over a table with a lamp beneath, to keep the contents warm. A vessel of this description was in use in Holland and the Netherlands many years ago. From the curvature of its spouts, it cannot be a *lamp.*

Several dishes were discovered at the same time; but they are not of a peculiar shape. They have the letters J. B. on them in the Black Letter character, something in the style of those of the time of Henry the Eighth.

Yours, &c. J. Y. AKERMAN.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

TO whose fostering protection should the records of a century expired, be so properly entrusted as yourself? Meeting with the following article in the Times of Dec. 7, I am induced to ask preservation for it more certain than a diurnal can be expected to promise, by giving it a place in your columns. A few notes are added, for which the unknown writer must not be responsible, but Yours, &c. H.

Hundredth Anniversary of the Opening of Covent-Garden Theatre.

The present year is distinguished by two very remarkable centenaries connected with the public amusements of the metropolis, viz. the opening of Vauxhall-Gardens upon the modern plan, by Jonathan Tyers, on the evening of June 7, 1732, with a Ridotto al Fresco; and the original opening of a Theatre Royal in Covent-garden, on Thursday, the 7th of the following December.* As every generation should

* Though the history of the stage be silent as to the existence of any theatre in Covent-garden before that erected by Rich, yet the late Mr. Richardson, of the Piazza Coffee-house, was in possession of a ticket on which were the words "For the music at the Playhouse in Covent-Garden, Tuesday March the 6th, 1704."—*J. T. Smith's Additional Plates to the Antiquities of Westminster. Times.*

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make the most of such great anniversaries, which it can reasonably hope to see but once, our readers, we doubt not, will be duly grateful to us for the following almost entirely novel particulars respecting the latter centenary, even the very year of which is generally mis-stated. Before Christopher Rich was forcibly ejected from Drury-lane playhouse, Nov. 22, 1709, he possessed a lease, at a low rent, of the old deserted theatre erected by Sir William Davenant in Little Lincoln's-inn-fields, with the patent granted to him by Charles II. On the strength of these he slowly began to build a new theatre about the same site in Portugal-row, the remains of which are now occupied by Messrs. Spode and Copeland, as a warehouse, his architect being James Shepherd, who had also erected the playhouse in Goodman's-fields. Christopher Rich died Nov. 4, 1714, a short time before the new edifice was finished; and it was therefore opened on the following December 18th, with the *Recruiting Officer*, by his son, John Rich,* the famous Harlequin, and the great father of pantomime, spectacle, and stage-splendours in England, at once the Bologna and the Farley of his day. This species of entertainment he carried to a higher degree of perfection than had ever been witnessed before; and from the very great success he met with, and feeling at the same time that his present house was too contracted for the full display of his peculiar talent, he resolved to put in execution a plan which he had for some time contemplated—the erection of a theatre upon a larger scale than any then existing. In 1730 he began to raise subscriptions for it by publicly exhibiting the designs of Mr. Shepherd, his architect, and stating the principal features of his scheme.

A space of ground at the back of Bow-street, Covent-garden,† was selected as a spot well fitted for the structure, it being then occupied only by some old buildings, said to have formed part of the ancient convent‡ whence that part of London originally derived its name, which had been left standing by Inigo Jones when he constructed the piazza and colonnade in 1633. The design seems to have received immediate encouragement, since *Read's Weekly Journal or British Gazetteer* of Saturday, January 16th, 1731, states that the subscriptions then exceeded 6,000*l.*, that the building would speedily be begun, and that the design had met with universal approval. It is added that the old house in Lincoln's-inn-fields was to be disposed of to the Crown for the Commissioners of the Stamp-duties. A removal of the old buildings was commenced in February, and the next

* The theatre was opened Dec. 18, by Messrs. John and Christopher Mosyer Rich, sons of the late Christopher Rich, who took the patent (granted by Charles II. to Sir W. Davenant and Mr. Killigrew, united to Sir W. Davenant in 1682) and other properties under the will of their father. The receipt on the first night was 143*l.*, a sum not exceeded during the season except upon the performance of the "Island Princes" by the command of his Majesty, and a few benefit nights, where tickets being calculated as money, that might be disposed of in part at under prices, leaves the amount uncertain.

† There can be no doubt that in Bow-street a building or large room was well known and frequented, as a place of public amusement, for many years before the building of the theatre commenced. In 1690 Mr. Franks had a "Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the two Golden Balls at the upper end of Bow-street." In February 1691, this entertainment was removed next "Bedfordgate in Charles Street:" but again advertised in 1710 and 1711. In 1718, (at a period when lesser stars had to compete with the combination of musical talent, leading names, and occasional novelty of an Italian singer, usually brought forward at Stationers' Hall, at York Buildings, and other places of attraction,) we find a concert at the "Golden Balls in Hart-street, at the upper end of Bow-street," advertised 4 Feb. 1712 "for the entertainment of the Prince Eugene." Whether this place of public resort was afterwards razed to the ground, and the site formed any part of that used for the theatre, is uncertain. To the above concert, Mr. Richardson's ticket probably referred, though he placed strong reliance upon the word 'playhouse;' which might locally mean "Punch's Theatre, under the Little Piazza," or even Drury Lane Theatre, that being occasionally called the playhouse in Covent Garden, but more frequently in Brydges-street.

‡ There never was any convent on this spot. The site of Covent Garden was a garden of the Abbey of Westminster; whence its name.

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notice appears in the *Daily Advertiser* of Tuesday, March 2d, announcing that "the new theatre which is to be built in Covent-garden will be after the model of the Opera-house in the Haymarket, and by the drawing that has been approved of for the same, it is said it will exceed the Opera-house in magnificence of structure." Passing over a mere newspaper report that Gibbs was intended to be the architect of both the theatre and the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, we find by the *Daily Advertiser*, of Thursday, April the 29th, "that a great number of workmen are daily employed in digging the foundation near Covent-garden, on which a new playhouse is to be very speedily built for Mr. Rich, the master of the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's-inn-fields, notwithstanding the various reports to the contrary." No doubt in these rumours the wish was father to the report; but that the works continued to advance prosperously, is proved by the same paper of Friday, August the 6th; which states that "the new Theatre building near Covent-garden for Mr. Rich, is carrying on with such expedition and diligence, there being a great number of hands employed therein, that it is thought it will be completely finished and ready to receive his audience next winter. Several persons of distinction resort thither daily to view the said works, and seem much pleased with the performance." This expectation, however, was disappointed; partly, perhaps, from the want of sufficient funds; but it is also probable that much of the subsequent delay was occasioned by the following notice of an accident which affected the security of the building: it appeared in *Read's Weekly Journal* for Saturday, November the 6th,—"Last Tuesday great part of the roof of the new playhouse which is building near Covent-garden fell in, when several of the men that were at work had their limbs broken, and one had his skull fractured, and died in about eight hours after." A more favourable and perhaps more accurate account appeared in the *Grub-street Journal* of the following Thursday, which stated that "as the workmen were raising one of the rafters, the tackling breaking, it fell on the main beams, and threw down one man, who is since dead, and another was slightly hurt; but no damage whatever happened to the roof or any other part of the building."

It will easily be supposed that Rich now confidently expected to open for the winter season of 1732 in the new building; and therefore, on closing at the Portugal-row house on Friday, June 2, in that year, his advertisement concludes with "being the last time of the company's acting in that theatre." When the time of opening arrived, however, this anticipation was again disappointed, since, in the *Daily Journal* for Monday, September 18, the following demi-official communication was inserted:—"We hear that Mr. Harvey and Mr. Lambert have been employed some time in painting the scenes for the new theatre in Covent-garden; and that Signor Amiconi, who painted the Lord Tankerville's excellent staircase in St. James's-square, is to show his art in the ceiling of that theatre; and in order thereto hath prepared a design, in which Apollo is represented in an assembly of the Muses dignifying Shakspeare with the laurel; and as the several hands employed require some time further to execute their undertakings, we are informed the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields will be opened in a few days; it being determined not to act in that of Covent-garden till the decorations are quite finished." The old theatre accordingly opened September 22, with Hamlet.

At length the new edifice was completely ready, and was even intended to be opened on the 27th of November, though the following lines, which then appeared, or some other unknown cause, deferred the time for a few days longer.

Thespis, the first of the dramatic race,
Stroll'd in a cart, for gain, from place to place:
His actors rude, his profits came but slow
The poet he and master of the show.
To raise attention he employ'd his art
To build another, and more costly, cart;
New asses he procured to drag the load,
And gain'd the shouts of boys upon the road.
Awhile the gay machine attention drew,
The people throng'd because the sight was new;
Thither they hurried once, and went no more,
For all his *actors* they had seen before;
And what *it* was they wish'd no more to see—
The application, Lun, is left to thee."

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Lun was the feigned name of John Rich,* under which he performed Harlequin in his own pantomimes. It is scarcely possible to conceive anything more simple and unostentatious than the advertisement for the original opening of the New Theatre Royal, Covent-garden; since, from the plainness of its language, it might be supposed that the house had been familiar to the town for the last half-dozen seasons. And though this part of the 18th century was by no means deficient in the art of writing flourishing advertisements, and though advertisements of a moderate length were then admitted into the principal papers "at 2*s*. each!" yet those announcements which might be reasonably expected to have the most extraordinary display are, perhaps, the most distinguished by their simplicity. Thus, after Tyers had so richly and beautifully decorated Vauxhall, aided by the united pencils of Hogarth and Hayman, the public is informed of its opening in so unceremonious a manner, that some persons still doubt if the following earliest known advertisement be actually the first. "At the particular desire of several persons of quality. At Spring Gardens, Vauxhall, on Wednesday next, being the 7th of June, 1732, will be the *Ridotto al'Fresco*. The doors to be opened at 4 o'clock at night. No persons whatever will be admitted with swords, or without printed tickets.†" Even the known opening advertisement of Rich's new theatre in Portugal-row is equally plain, it being only as follows:—"By the company of comedians under letters patent granted by King Charles II. At the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, to-morrow, being Saturday, the 18th of December, 1714, will be acted a comedy called the *Recruiting Officer*. Beginning exactly at 6. No person to be admitted behind the scenes, nor any money to be returned after the curtain is drawn up." The flowers of advertisement-eloquence were therefore in those days to be found principally in the notices of Winstanley's Watertre, Pinchbeck's Mechanism, Fawkes's Sleight of Hand, and the "great theatrical booths" of Bartholomew and Southwark fairs; and after the preceding curious instances of simple announcement, it is not surprising to find the opening advertisement of Covent-garden Theatre as unostentatious as the following:—

"By the Company of Comedians. At the Theatre Royal in Covent-garden, on Thursday next, being the 7th day of December, will be revived a comedy called *The Way of the World*, written by Mr. Congreve. The clothes, scenes, and decorations, entirely new. And, on account of the great demand for places, the pit and boxes, by desire, will be laid together at 5*s*., gallery 2*s*., upper gallery 1*s*. And to prevent the scenes being crowded, the stage half a guinea. N.B. All persons who want places are desired to send to the stage-door (the passage from Bow-street leading to it), where attendance will be given, and places kept for the following nights as usual." In illustration of this advertisement

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* "Harlequin by Mr. Lun," was the common playhouse announcement, but on what circumstance that name was adopted by John Rich is unknown. His brother appears, from a register kept by him, to have probably taken some part in the house regulations and never acted; though certain nights were considered the joint benefit of the brothers.—The name of Woodward was at that time inserted in the bills of Drury-lane Theatre, as performing Harlequin. The popularity of Rich occasioned Vander Gucht to engrave a scene print with the distich

Shakspeare, Rowe, Jonson, now are quite undone.
These are thy triumphs, thy exploits, O Lun!

† The puff (an evil without cure) of Tyers, was the time-serving one in the prefixture to the advertisement "at the particular desire of several persons of quality," and the admission was one guinea, for which three ferry-boats were to attend at Westminster and Lambeth *gratis*. The *lure* did not answer—"there was not half the company as was expected."—In 1713 Nestor Ironside, to burlesque the puff of Nicolini Haym, "of great merit and skill in his profession, accompanied with so much modesty," who announced a concert at Hickford's Dancing Room by the Haymarket, directed his printer to insert Haym's advertisement "with all the stars, daggers, hands, turned commas, and Nota Bene's which he had in the house," and to adorn it with "two line Great Primer, two line English, double Pica, Paragon, Great Primer, English, Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer, Brevier, Nonpareil, and Pearl Letters." See Guardian No. 31 and 32.

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it may be observed, that in the old English theatres, even down to those of the 18th century, some of the superior places consisted of seats erected on the stage, or chairs set in front of the curtain, which, in 1733, were at Drury-lane Theatre converted into stage-boxes. It may also be noticed, that, from the situation of the Covent-garden house, the two entrances leading to it were approached by long covered passages; one of them running out of Bow-street, as mentioned in the advertisement, and the other being the eastern colonnade of Covent-garden piazza, at the end of which was a magnificent arched doorway, with columns and enrichments of the Ionic order. It is towards this entrance that Hogarth's caricature of "Rich's Glory, or his Triumphant entry into Covent-garden," represents the procession advancing. This print has been usually erroneously dated 1728, but actually refers to Rich's removal to the new theatre in 1732.

There are but few materials now known to be extant descriptive of the original interior of this theatre; but the well-known view of the stage during a riot in 1763, before any considerable alteration was made, shows that it was small, that the fronts of the boxes were flat, that there were twisted double branches with candles against the pilasters, that there were not any foot-lights, but that the stage was illuminated by four hoops of candles, surmounted by a crown hung from the borders; that on each side of the stage was an ornamented pedestal, with painted figures of Tragedy and Comedy; and that the orchestra was of a bowed form, narrower than the house, and adapted for about a dozen or twenty musicians.

Though the piece with which the house opened had been on the stage ever since 1700, yet the novelty of the building caused it to be performed alone, and the admission-money to be the highest of first night prices.* On the second night, however, there were added "a new prologue to the town, and several entertainments of dancing;" but the address was spoken for three evenings only, and on December 11 the theatre was opened at common prices. The cast of the comedy was—Fainall, Quin; Witwou'd, Chapman; Sir Wilful Witwou'd, Hippesley; Mirabel, Ryan; Petulant, Neale; Waitwell, Penkethman; Lady Wishfor't, Mrs. Egleton; Millament, Mrs. Younger; Mrs. Marwood, Mrs. Hallam; and Foible, Mrs. Stevens.

The number of nights of performing during the first season appears to have been about 123,† the theatre closing June 1. The principal pieces were comedy and opera; but several tragedies were also presented, and on February the 25th *Macbeth* is announced, "with all the usual flyings, sinkings, and decorations proper to the play." On December the 16th Miss Norsa made a very successful appearance in the *Beggars' Opera*, which was played for 20 successive nights, during which time the other performers of the theatre re-opened the old house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and remained there till the run was over. They returned again on January the 11th, 1733, which perhaps gave rise to the very general error that Rich's company did not open Covent-garden until that year. One of the principal novelties of the season was Gay's Opera of *Achilles*,‡ "with new habits, scenes, &c." which was produced February 10,

* The common popular effect of a new Theatre opening, does not appear to have been attended with the usual advantage on this occasion; the receipt was only 115*l.*, and on the following evening still less, not exceeding 61*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* That sum was very little encreased until Dec. 16., the first night of acting there the *Beggars' Opera*, Polly by Miss Norsa, when the receipts were 108*l.* 4*s.*—the second night 122*l.* 11*s.*—a sum never after realized on any night during the time it was performed. Some account of Miss Norsa, with a portrait, was given by the late Mr. Waldron in the Shaksperean Miscellany, 1802, 4to. What made, adopting the old pun, Gay-rich, was the benefit nights on the performance of the *Beggars' Opera*. The copyright, with that of fifty fables written by him, were sold to Jacob Tonson and John Watts for 94*l.* 10*s.*, under agreement of Feb. 6, 1727.

† About six times in the season the house was visited by royalty; and, at the close, the young company acted sixteen nights, making the whole season 121 nights.

‡ Gay died Dec. 1732; and on the 10th of February following, there was first produced his opera of Achilles, which with the Beggars' Opera performed the same evening at Drury-lane Theatre, produced 207*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; and on the third night, for the benefit of the sisters of the author, 153*l.* 12*s.* The first three benefit nights realized

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and played for eighteen successive nights, when the other performers again removed to Portugal-row. Besides these pieces, the most remarkable of the season were "an Italian night-scene, called the *Cheats, or the Tavern Bilkers*, in a dialogue between Harlequin, Punch, and Scaramouch;"* Harlequin by Mr. Lun; a new farce, April the 28th, called *The Mock Lawyer*;† and *The Rape of Helen*, another new farce, May 19. Shirley's *Parricide* has also been mentioned as one of the novelties of the first season, but it certainly never appeared at that time. There was not any new pantomine at Covent-garden this season. Perhaps it will be curious to notice, in connexion with these early performances, that in J. T. Smith's interesting plan of Covent-garden, contained in the additional plates to his *Antiquities of Westminster*, there is a copy of an order to the new theatre for the fourth night after the opening, in the following words—"Mr. Wood, let two ladies into the front boxes:—The Orphan. Yours, JOHN RICH. Monday, Dec. 11th, 1732."

It has been already seen that there was some hostile feeling towards the theatre in Covent-garden, and the managers of Drury-lane evinced a rather illiberal rivalry towards it from the very first announcement of its opening. *The Way of the World* was immediately brought out at that house, and performed the same evening the new theatre opened, and the night previous. On December 13 *The True and Ancient History of King Lear and his Three Daughters*, at Covent-garden, was opposed by *Henry VIII., with the Coronation of Anne Boleyn*, at Drury-lane; and when *The Beggars' Opera* was announced for the 16th, it was immediately brought out at the other house the same evening. The newspaper notices of the Royal visits to Covent-garden, however, state the complete success and applause with which the establishment was honoured by the whole of the public.

Mr. URBAN, *Mere.*

I WISH Dr. Bosworth every success with his Anglo-Saxon Grammar. A more common cultivation of the Gothic tongues would tend, I think, to check the growing corruption of our own; by showing how it may be enriched from itself, and therefore how little need we have of borrowing from Greek and Latin. Upon this subject I have offered you a few thoughts before, but I would still, by your kind permission, follow it a little further.

The arguments in favour of the corruptions must, I think, be one or some of the following.

1st. That we have not English equals to the words borrowed: or,

2d. That the borrowed words are more meaning or more elegant than the English equals; or,

3d. That the use of Latin or Greek English distinguishes the learned from the ignorant. Each of which arguments I will examine singly.

Now the first is not founded on strict truth, since we have English words equal to some we have borrowed, such as—yearly, annual; underground, subterranean; bodily, corporal; heavenly, celestial; behead, to decapitate; follow, to pursue; foretell, to predict; brotherhood, fraternity; Almighty, Omnipotent; overhang, impend; and others.

But that the argument may stand good, it must be shown not only that we have no English equals to the words borrowed, but that such could not be made: and this has never been done. The truth is, that, till lately, the learned commonly studied few other languages but the Latin and Greek; and thus, knowing little of the Gothic languages, and therefore not understanding the nature and powers of the Saxon part of the English, they neglected it as a useless relic of a rude tongue, of which nothing could be made; and, as extending science brought in a need of new words, they took them from those two great tongues of antiquity, when they might

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together 465*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* But such has ever been the uncertainty of public taste and theatrical exhibitions, that the house was 'dismissed' the 9th of May on the same opera.

* On Jan. 23 the Tavern Bilkers was performed after the Merry Wives of Windsor, and produced 119*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; and, after the same play, on May 19, the Rape of Helen, for the benefit of the author, having in money and tickets 103*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

† 27 April. after the Old Bachelor, the Mock Lawyer, for the benefit of the author (Mr. Philips); money 44*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Tickets 32*l.* 7*s.*—Not repeated until the following season.

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have made them from simples of their own. We know that the Latin and Greek have a fine aptness for forming compounds, a quality that is not wanting in the English language, or in any other; as may be shown by hundreds of examples in any self-inriched tongue, Gothic, Sclavonic, or otherwise.

Little objection can be made to such compounds as *ironmonger, haymaker, afterthought, overflow, undermine, selflove, penknife, eyelid;* and even if it were shown that English simples would not blend well, the great superiority of the Latin and Greek would not be wholly set up; for neither did the simples of those languages blend well in their proper shapes, and to make well-sounding compounds, they were softened down by having their latter letters altered or taken away: and with a trimming of this kind, the simples of any other language would make good compounds too. Instances of what I mean are found in *occurro* for *obcurro; impossibilis* for *impossibilis; aufero, abfero; ascendo, adscando; simplex* from *sine plica; Εἰρηνοποιέω* for *Εἰρηνηποιέω*; *Μητρόπολις* for *Μητήρπολις*; *συστρατιώτης* for *συνστρατιώτης*, and others.

In my former papers I have shown that English compounds might be made from patterns already in being; and I would here offer a few more.

Lorn, as we have it in *loveloru*, is a participle of the old Saxon verb, *to lose;* as *verlohren* is in German: hence we may have

Waylorn, having lost one's way.
Glorylorn, having lost one's glory.
Reasonlorn, having lost one's reason.
Childlorn, having lost a child.
Mastlorn, having lost a mast.
Hopelorn, having lost hope, &c.

Fare is from the old verb *to go* (in German *fahren*), and means *a going*, or *going;* as *fare*, a *going; thoroughfare*, a *going through*: so that *landfaring, going by land; airfaring, going in a balloon*; are quite as good English as is *seafaring* or *wayfaring.*—*Dom* in *kingdom*, and *doom*, are from an old verb, meaning *to judge* or *rule;* still found in Danish, as *dömmer*—"*med hvad dom I dömme*," &c. "*with what judyment ye judge*," &c.; so that the jurisdiction of a *chief, mayor, commissioner*, or *master*, is as fitly a *chiefdom, mayordom, commissionerdom*, or *masterdom;* as that of a *king* is a *kingdom.*

We may make many meaning and useful adjectives by the help of the word *rich*, as the Germans do; as

Shiprich, having much shipping.
Landrich, having much territory.
Minerich, having many mines.
Fruitrich, producing much fruit.
Spicerich, producing many spices.
Wordrich, copious in words, &c.

But it is useless to multiply examples. It may be said with safety that good English compounds might be made for every case in which they might be needed.

We now come to the second argument, that the borrowed words are more meaning or more elegant than the English equals; the first part of which may be soon answered. To think that words of another tongue should be more meaning to an Englishman than those of his own is absurd: compounds made from simples which he *does* know, must surely be more meaning than those made from such as he does *not* know. Even to the learned such words as the following can only be *equally* meaning with the English ones put against them, since they are compounded of the very same simples:—*anthropophagi*, maneaters; *precursor*, forerunner; *malevolence*, illwill; *mediterranean*, midland.

The question of elegance is rather more weighty; but it must be allowed that loftiness and elegance do not consist so much in words as in thoughts. A set of common confused ideas uttered in fine words, will no more make a noble speech or writing, than a boy's scrawl filled up with bright colours will make a fine picture. The fittest words one can use to utter a series of thoughts, are those that will give those thoughts and nothing more. The elegance of an expression is in its shape rather than in its sound; and it is therefore the Italians say that to speak good Italian there should be "*una Lingua Toscana in bocca Romana*," because the Tuscan syntax is more elegant than the Roman, though the accent is much less so. Such an expression as "to see with half an eye," would be low in any language; because it would be impossible to see at all with half an eye, and because the image it offers the mind, that of a man looking at something with only half an eye in his head, is ridiculous.

In comparing a few expressions, in which Latin verbs are used, with the

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like expressions as they are shaped by the common people, we shall see that if the Latin verbs make the former the more elegant, it is only in sound, since they are compounded of the very same simples that are found in the latter.

Vulgar.—I am not to be *put upon*.

Elegant.—I am not to be *imposed* (*im-pono*) *upon*.

Here, since *im* means *upon*, and *pono, to put; imposed* means *put upon*. So that the more elegant expression is, in truth, "I am not to be *put upon upon*."

I *looked out* for you.

I *expected* (*looked out, ex specto*) you.

I saw the *upshut*.

I saw the *conclusion* (*shutting together, con-claudo*).

He was *cast down*.

He was *dejected* (*cast down, de jacto*).

He *ran into* debt.

He *incurred* (*ran into, in curro*) debts.

I *set* myself *against* it.

I *opposed* (*set against, ob pono*) it.

It was *put out* for sale.

It was *exposed* (*put out, ex pono*) for sale.

He *stood to* it that, &c.

He *insisted on* it that, &c. (*insisted on, stood on on*).

Now I do not bring forward these words to show they are useless, nor do I want to see them put out of the language, I only wish to show that borrowed compounds are often not so much more elegant than the English equals, as many bare English scholars may think.

The style of Addison in the Spectator is much less latinized than that of writers of our own time, and yet the great latinizer of the English language, Dr. Johnson, records his sense of its elegance by observing that "whoever will attain an English style, *elegant* but not *ostentatious*, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison."

Few men will say that Byron has spoilt his poems by using many old English words which others would have rejected; nor is it, I think, the opinion of the learned that our version of the Bible would be bettered by being latinized into the language of modern writers; and if it would not, I infer that pure English is as fit for lofty subjects as the latinized.

But allowing even that every borrowed word, Latin, Greek, or French, adds to the elegance of English; yet, what we gain in elegance, we lose in purity and regularity; and those things are of value as well as the former: for, if they are not, then Cæsar's Commentaries would be as fine a composition turned into law Latin (in which we find *shopa* for a *shop; laga*, for *law; messuagium, house*, &c.), as they are written by the General himself; and Virgil would lose nothing of his loftiness by being turned into Macaronic verse. Whereas we know that Macaronic Latin affects us in no other way but in that of making us laugh: and as English words latinized make Macaronic Latin, so Latin ones anglicised are Macaronic English.

But the learned, in their earnestness to inrich our language, have brought in words for which we have scarcely any use—which are scarcely ever wanted. How often do we use such as *ponderal, sciolous, anthropophy, pregustation, preoccupate, prescind, transfretation?* Are poets killed so often that we want the word *vaticide?* Or is *venetate* often used for the verb to *poison?* or what great difference is there between *a spherule* and *a globule?*

The third argument (for I have heard it used) deserves but little notice. In the first place it savours of vanity, and in the next it is weak. If it be allowed, then our eastern scholars may inrich our tongue by words from the Chinese, Turkish, or Hindoostanee, to place it still higher above common understanding. But the ignorant will always distinguish themselves by their ignorance; for, though German is a self-derived language, the common people do not speak it correctly, any more than those of England do English.

Some object that the English has too many monosyllables to be fit for a grave or lofty style; but the roots of all languages are chiefly monosyllables. English *compounds* would *not* be monosyllables.

Having examined the arguments as I intended, I would now add a few thoughts that have occurred to me while writing. The first is, that many words borrowed from the Latin and Greek are badly chosen or compounded, since they do not mean exactly what they should.

Perambulator, for instance, is the name of an instrument that moves on a wheel; though I do not think a Roman would have used the verb *ambulo* for such a motion as that: *ambulo*, to walk, seems to have *ambo* in it, alluding to the two legs.

Arithmeticians again talk of *reduction ascending;* though we know *re*

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means *backward*, or *downward;* so that a *reduction ascending* is really a bringing *downwards upwards*. This is like the *conjunction disjunctive* of Grammarians, an absurdity; for a *disjoining* cannot be a *joining together*. It might be more fitly called an *oppositional conjunction*.

Dis is often used for *de*, as in *disfranchise*, for *defranchise*; *disjoin* for *dejoin; disrobe* for *derobe; disembogue;* and others: on which see a note in Cassan's "Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells," p. 161. The French, it is true, use the *s* in these cases, but they also use the *e*, so that their *des* is still the Latin *de*, with an *s* for soundsake. In *disembogue*, *bogue* is from the Italian *bocca, mouth; embogue* (*imboccare*) is to put into one's mouth; *de embogue* is the opposite, to put out of one's mouth. *Dis* means about in different directions.

Subscription is often unfitly used for *contribution;* when an object is written on paper, and people write their names underneath, with the sum they mean to give towards it, they *subscribe;* but giving money *without underwriting* one's name, is not a *subscription*.

Proscription is used for an *outlawry*, or a *doom to death*, whereas it rightly means only an offering money in newspapers or handbills for the taking offenders. When such persons among the Romans had withdrawn themselves, and could not be found, their names, with the sums offered for their apprehension, were written in the Capitol; and they were then very fitly said to be *proscripti* (*pro*, for, *scribo, to write*), *written for*.

The adjective ending *en*, equal to the Latin *eus*, as *golden*, aureus; *wooden*, ligneus; *woollen*, made of wool; *linen*, made of lin (flax); is quite neglected by the learned, though the common people still use it regularly. Nor do I know why it should be less elegant to say a *silken apron*, than a *woollen cloth*, or to talk of a *floweren wreath*, a *strawen* bonnet, or a *metalen* spring, than of the *golden* age. The ending cannot be wholly useless, since it makes the adjective different from the noun. A *woodhouse* is rightly a house for wood, and a *woodenhouse* one made of wood; a *paper bag*, a bag *for* papers, and a *papern* bag, one made *of* paper; an *iron* tool, one for working in iron, and an *ironen* tool one *of* iron, and so on.

There is a class of English nouns made from verbs by changing the hard sound of *k* in the latter, into the soft one of *ch*, as

from bake,	comes batch;
wake,	watch;
break,	breach;
speak,	speech;
stick,	stitch;
strike,	streech (as in selling by *streech* measure).

According to this analogy, as much lime as is *slaked* at once, would be a *slatch*, and as much of any thing as is *taken* at once, would be a *tach*.

After reading all these observations, Mr. Urban, some of your readers may be ready to ask whether I would alter the English tongue so much as to put out every Greek, Latin, and French word, and take a Saxon one in its stead. Surely not. It is neither possible, nor to be wished. I mean to show that it might be much purer and yet not less elegant than it is now, and that there is no need of corrupting it further. I could wish the learned to study the nature and power, and learn the value of the Saxon groundwork of our tongue, which we know was so little understood a century or two since, that writers of that time, thinking the *s* of the possessive case a corruption of *his*, and wishing to be quite correct, wrote *John his book*, and *Peter his horse*, an error which, if they had known any thing of the Teutonic tongues, and had allowed them to have a genitive case as well as the Latin, they might not have made.

The English are a great nation; and, as an Englishman, I am sorry that we have not a language of our own; but that whenever we happen to conceive a thought above that of a plough-boy, or produce any thing beyond a pitch-fork, we are obliged to borrow a word from others before we can utter it, or give it a name; and, to conclude, as the English language is most rich in literature of every kind, our writers should aim to purify and fix it, for, if they go on corrupting it, their own writings after some time will not be read without a Glossary, perhaps not at all.

Yours, &c. W. BARNES.

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Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 7.

YOUR learned Correspondent 'Ιλαρανθρωπος, in p. 228, has attempted to elucidate and explain the word *aroint* in Shakspeare. Although he refers to Boucher's Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, to Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary, and to Collier's Lancashire Dialect, he appears still dissatisfied with the etymology of the word. He thinks it probable that *ronyan* may be French or Italian; but that it is by no means evident that the word *aroint* has the same derivation. I refer your Correspondent to the Rev. Wm. Carr's second edition of the Craven Glossary, from which it appears that in that district of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the mountain ash, the *sorbus aucuparia* of Linnæus, was called *royan tree*, and was supposed by the inhabitants to have wonderful efficacy in depriving witches of their infernal power. The learned editor of Boucher's Glossary calls *aroint* an interjection; but in the Craven Glossary, the royntree (of which *aroint* may be supposed a corruption) conveys the sense of a triumphant exclamation. As 'Ιλαρανθρωπος may not have seen the second edition of the Craven Glossary, I will extract for his information the whole of the reverend author's remarks on the word royntree, which in my judgment forcibly elucidate the meaning of the word *aroint*:

Royntree, Roantree, Rowantree, Rantree, Wicken, Wigan, Wibele Hazel;—Mountain Ash, *sorbus aucuparia*, Linn. Dan. *Roune.*

Thompson, in his Etymons, says, that the word aroynt signifies reprobation, from Goth. *raun*; a tree of wonderful efficacy in depriving witches of their infernal power; and she was accounted a very thoughtless house-wife who had not the precaution to provide a churn-staff made of this precious wood. When thus guarded, no witch, however presumptuous, had the audacity to enter. Sometimes a small piece of it was suspended from the button-hole, which had no less efficacy in defending the traveller. May not the sailor's wife, in *Macbeth*, have confided in the divine aid of this tree when she triumphantly exclaimed, 'aroynt thee,' alias, 'a royntree! With the supernatural aid of this,' pointing it may be supposed at the *royntree* in her hand, 'I defy thy infernal power.' The event evidently proved her security; for the witch having no power over her, so completely protected, indignantly and spitefully resolves to persecute her inoffensive, though unguarded, husband on his voyage to Aleppo. Mr. Wilbraham, in his Cheshire Glossary, says, "Possibly aroynt owes its origin to the old adverb arowne, found in Promptorium parvulorum clericorum; and there explained by remote, seorsum, or from *ryman*, or *reuncan*, A. S. to get out of the way—

'Rym thysum men set!,—give this man place.'—*Saxon Gospels, Luke*, xiv. 9."

It was said two hogsheads full of money were concealed in a subterraneous vault at Penyard Castle, in Herefordshire. A farmer took twenty steers to draw down the iron doors of the vault. When the door was opened, a crow, or a jack daw was seen perched on one of the casks; as the door was opening, the farmer exclaimed, "I believe I shall have it." Whereupon the door immediately closed, and a voice without exclaimed—

"If it had not been for your quicken-tree
goad and your yew-tree pin,
You and your cattle had all been drawn in."

This story has some resemblance to the curious nonsense concerning a cave and a cock related in Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 619, ed. 1. because the prophylactic properties of the quicken-tree (mountain-ash) shew an incorporation with Druidical superstition; for we believe these ancient personages were accustomed to delude the people with wonders, see Gent. Mag. Dec. 1825. In the song of the Lardley Worm in Northumberland Garland, p. 63, we read—

"The spells were vain, the Hag returns
To the Queen in sorrowful mood,
Crying that witches have no power
Where there is *rown-tree* wood!"
Brand's Pop. Ant. vol. ii. p. 370.

"I go to mother Nicneran's," answered the maid; "and she is witch enough to rein the horned devil with a red silk for a bridle, and a *rowan-tree* switch for a whip."—*Abbot.*

"In my plume is seen the holly green,
With the leaves of the rown-tree."
Minst. of S. B. vol. iii. p. 290.

Not long ago, as a *sagacious* farmer in my neighbourhood was driving his plough, the horses instantaneously became restive. The whip was most rigorously applied without any effect whatever upon the horses, which still continued motionless. The farmer, very fortunately, cast his eyes on a wicken-tree, which was growing in the adjoining hedge; he speedily cut from it a twig, when lo! the most gentle application of this divine plant broke the witches' infernal spell, and caused the

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horses to proceed quietly with their accustomed toils! *Credat Judæus!*

" Wi *rown-tree* weel fenced about,
We 're seafe frae every evil;
For weel I ken that wood has power
To scar away the deevil."
Stag's Poems.

" And money a panting heart was there
That bode full bitter picks,
For tho' wi witch-wood weard yet weel,
They kend auld Hornie's tricks."
The Panic—Idem.

This species of superstition which, in England and Scotland, attaches to the rown-tree, Bishop Heber, in his Journal, informs us is paid by the Indians to a species of mimosa, the leaves of which so much resemble the mountain ash. " Though it did not bear fruit the natives observed it was a *noble* tree, being called the ' Imperial tree,' for its excellent properties; that it slept all night, and wakened and was alive all day, withdrawing its leaves if any one attempted to touch them; a sprig worn in the turban, or suspended over the bed, was a perfect security against all spells, an evil eye, &c. From what common centre are all these notions derived?"—*Bishop Heber's Journal*, vol. ii. p. 252.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

WHATEVER literary pursuit occupies the mind, it yields a local pleasure; and if the subject be properly digested, it may prove beneficial to society. The path upon which I tread at present is a beaten one: poets, historians, critics, and divines of the first eminence, have laboured hard to make it smooth; but flinty protuberances have frequently resisted their united endeavours, and left passages so very rugged, that, for want of minute investigation among the old quarto editions of the author, they have continued to remain in an obscure state for more than two centuries.

Comment on the works of an author is generally the worst received;—like unsolicited advice, it is often disregarded, and frequently considered as an innovation upon common sense. Let me, then, avoid incurring the displeasure of the more enlightened, and merely point out a few rugged passages which misconception caused to be falsely introduced into the plays of the most celebrated dramatic poet England ever produced. I have no necessity to say I allude to SHAKSPEARE, who will ever stand unrivalled, and whose fame has gained him the pre-eminent title of the IMMORTAL BARD.

I confine my observations to that play which is considered one of the author's best productions; namely, *Othello, Moor of Venice*.

ACT I. sc. 2, OTHELLO and IAGO.

Othello.——" I'fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege; and my demerits
May speak unbonneted, *to* as proud a fortune
As this to which I have reached."

While the most eminent of Shakspeare's commentators were supporting their different opinions on the words *unbonneted*, and *putting on* and *putting off*, &c. they overlooked the original reading of the passage, which would have ended the controversy. It is to be found in the quarto edition of 1630; where the sense is immediately obtained. The quarto reads,

my demerits
May speak unbonneted, as proud a fortune, &c.

The preposition *to* has been introduced from misconception, and has overcharged the verse. Omit that useless word, and the meaning is perfectly clear. Othello being of royal lineage, says, he may speak (without boasting or assuming a lofty demeanour), *as proud a fortune* as the rank he holds from the republic of Venice entitles him to; namely, his being derived from royal descent. The word *demerits*, in its present state, means *deserts* or *deservings*.

ACT III. sc. 1, *Clown and Musicians.*

Clown. But masters, here's money for you; and the general so likes your music, that he desires you, of *all loves*, to make no more noise with it.

The folio and the quarto of 1630, read,—

But, masters, here's money for you; and the general so likes your music, that he desires you, *for love's sake*, to make no more noise with it.

Othello and Desdemona, if not wrapped in the arms of sleep, are in those of love. The gentle breathings of a passionate attachment like not to be disturbed, even by the charms of music. In this state the Clown receives his orders; and judging that the loves of his master and mistress

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must not be interrupted, tells the musicians "for *love's sake* to make no more noise."

This is a wanton alteration, and made by Mr. Steevens, who substituted 'of all loves' in the place of *for love's sake*, because, as he observes, 'the same phrase is used in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*;' never reflecting on the great difference of circumstances and situation; nor that that which is made a quality in one, proceeds from the local situation of the other. The passage in the Merry Wives of Windsor is—

Dame Quickly. But Mistress Page would desire you to send her your little page *of all loves*: her husband has a marvellous infection for the little page.

Act III. sc. 1, *Cassio and Emilia.*

Emilia. He might not but refuse *you*; but he protests he loves you.

The quarto reads,

In wholesome wisdom,
He might not but refuse; but he protests he loves you.

Meaning his refusal of Desdemona's solicitation. Thus, according to the old quarto, the sense is much clearer; the repetition of the pronoun done away, and the true quantity of the verse restored.

Act III. sc. 3, *Othello and Iago.*

Iago. O beware, my lord, of jealousy,
It is *the* green-eyed monster which doth *mock*
The meat it feeds on.

The reading I have now to exhibit is from the quarto of 1630, which, it would appear, my predecessors had not seen; or they must have been heedless, at the moment, in their researches to rectify a passage which has occasioned such controversy and diversity of opinion.

Mr. Steevens observes, "If Shakspeare had written '*a* green-eyed monster,' we might have supposed him to refer to some creature existing only in his particular imagination; but '*the* green-eyed monster,' seems to have reference to an object as familiar to his readers as to himself."

From this observation of Mr. Steevens, it must be inferred that, had he known that Shakspeare's original read —'*a* green-eyed monster,'—all difficulties were overcome, and the passage decidedly established. In fact, so far as it depended on the indefinite article, all doubts were removed. But another word has proved a stumbling block, which is, the word *mock*,—supported by Mr. Steevens against Sir Thomas Hanmer's correction, who reads—*make*; though from the tenor of his observation, he would have subscribed to it, provided the author had written 'a green-eyed monster;' and this from the conviction that Sir Thomas Hanmer, in that case, was correct;—and for this reason, that, at the end of the third act, we have a passage which proves to demonstration the justness of Sir Thomas Hanmer's restoration. The passage alluded to reads thus:

But jealous fools will not be answer'd so;
They are not jealous even for the cause,
But jealous, for they are jealous; *'tis a monster*
Begat upon itself, born on itself.

Having premised thus far, I have only to add, that, as Mr. Steevens has ever been considered one of the most luminous of Shakspeare's commentators, and as he would have been perfectly satisfied had he obtained ocular demonstration that any of the quartos read—'*a* green-ey'd monster,' his admirers will, I think, be gratified by my announcing that, in the old quarto of 1630, printed by A. M. for John Hawkins, the passage, so long and vainly contended, reads:

O beware (my lord) of iealousie;
It is *a* green-ey'd monster, which doth *mocke*
The meat it feeds on.

Correcting then, from the quarto, and reading with Sir Thomas Hanmer, I should presume the critical judges of Shakspeare will establish the following reading:

O beware, my lord, of jealousy;
It is a green-ey'd monster that doth make
The meat it feeds on.

The same, Act III. scene 3,—

Iago. Note if your lady strain *his* entertainment
With any strong or vehement *opportunity;*
Much will be seen in that.

The quarto of 1622, and that of 1630, read:

Note if your lady strain *her* entertainment
With any strong or vehement *importunity;*
Much will be seen in that.

That the reading of the two quartos

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is correct, every critical judge of Shakspeare will immediately admit; nay, they must smile to think how the author's commentators, in their collating, could have overlooked two errors of such importance to the passage. The personal pronoun *his* for *her*, evidently arose from want of due reflection. The word *opportunity* for importunity casts not only a veil of obscurity over the passage, but leaves it not many removes from nonsense. The reading of the quartos should be restored.

ACT IV. sc. 2, *Desdemona and Iago.*

Des. ——————— Here I kneel:
If e'er my will did trespass 'gainst his love,
Either in discourse *of* thought, or actual deed.

Mr. Malone observes, "that the old copies read as the passage now stands in some of the modern editions; but others follow the reading of Mr. Pope—discourse *or* thought."

To ascertain what Mr. Malone has advanced, I searched some old copies, but found no such reading. In the quarto of 1622, the entire speech is omitted; and in that of 1630, I found the verse precisely the same as given by Mr. Pope, thus:

Either in discourse, *or* thought, or actual deed.

If Mr. Pope had not seen the edition of this play where the passage is correct, his penetration is entitled to more credit than I merit, for discovering the true reading, which establishes his emendation, or rather restoration; and which it is to be hoped will be the standard for all future editions.

Scene 2, *Iago and Roderigo.*

Roderigo. 'Faith, I have had too much; for your words and performances are no kin together.

The petty oath—*'faith*, is falsely introduced. In the quarto of 1630, Roderigo gives the forbidding *Sir*, instead of *'Faith;* and which, in his present temper, being more natural, should be restored.

ACT IV. sc. 3, *Desdemona and Emilia.*

Desdemona. Would'st thou do such a thing for all the world?
Emilia. Why, would not you?
Des. No, by this heavenly light!
Em. Nor I neither by this heavenly light, I might do't as well i' the dark.
Des. Would'st thou do such a *deed* for all the world?

It will be perceived that the same question is put twice to Emilia, and each time without the variation of a word. This is not Shakspeare's, nor is it true nature. Desdemona has perceived that Emilia has played on her words; and to bring the question more home, so as to obtain a direct answer, she changes one word. In the quarto there is a variation. The second time she demands—

Would'st thou do such *a thing* for all the world?

And which is unquestionably the true reading, as will be seen by Emilia's answer:

The world is a *huge thing:* 'tis a great price, &c.

Thus she plays in the same sportive manner on the word *thing;* which, though it does not convey a direct answer, yet shows that she could not resist the temptation of so vast a price.

These efforts to restore the true readings of Shakspeare, as taken from minute collating of the old quartos and first folio, with Johnson and Steevens's edition, 21 vols. 8vo, I intended, with a number of similar corrections, for a second edition of my work published in 1820, entitled "Shakspeare's Genius Justified," &c.; but not meeting sufficient encouragement, I submit these few to the critical reader's notice. ZACH. JACKSON.

Mr. URBAN,

ALLOW me to correct a slight error that has accidentally crept into the very curious and interesting memoir of John Daye the Printer, in your Magazine for November ast. At p. 419, it is stated that the passage which refers to the cause of offence given by Daye to the journeyman who attempted his life, is at the end of the "Second Admonition to the Parliament." Now the passage is not at the end of the "Admonition" itself, but at the end of a small tract appended to it, and entitled "Certaine Articles collected and taken (as it is thought) by the Byshops out of a little boke entitled an Admonition to the Parliament, with an answere to the same; containing a confirmation of the sayde booke in shorte notes." At bottom these lines from the printer to the reader:

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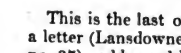
Thys worke is fynished, thanks be to God, [searchers rod.
And he only wil keepe us from the
And though Master Day and Toy watch and ward,
We hope the living God is our savegarde.
Let them seeke, loke, and doe now what they can,
It is but inventions and pollicies of man,
But you wil marvel where it was fynished,
And you shal knowe (perchance) when domesday is ended,
Imprinted we know where and whan,
Judge you the place and you can.

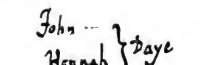
J. T. J. S.

As a small addition to the before-mentioned excellent account of John Daye, I beg leave to present you with three accurate copies of his autograph.



This is the last of five signatures to a letter (Lansdowne MSS. vol. XXVII. no. 37), addressed by the Company of Stationers to Lord Burleigh, 9 Dec. 1578; in behalf of Thomas Woodcock, who was imprisoned in Newgate by the Bishop of London, for selling the Admonition to the Parliament.

From an abridgment of Stow's Chronicle, in his own hand-writing, in the present writer's possession.



On the title-page of a very small and apparently inedited volume, "The Hope of the Faythful," &c. B. L. no date, place, or printer's name, also in the present writer's possession. We have here a chasm filled up, in the Christian name at least, of the first of Daye's wives; unless the signature belongs to his son John, the clergyman.

Yours, &c. F. D.

Mr. URBAN,

ALLOW me to make the following additions to your account of John Daye the printer.

It may be that he derived his name from the town of Eye in Suffolk (pronounced Aye): and this is rendered more probable from the fact, that the rectory of St. Peter's in Dunwich belonged, as did several other rectories and lands there, to the priory of Eye, and that the family of D'Eye (pronounced Day), which still continues in the county, bear arms very similar to those of the printer; as will appear by the following blazon of them:

D'Eye, of Eye, Or, on a chief indented Azure, two mullets of the Field.

Day, the printer, Ermine, on a chief indented Azure, two eagles displayed Argent.

In Gardner's History of Dunwich, p. 49, is the following:

"5. The gift of John Daye to the town of Dunwich, where he was born, to be set up in St. Peter's Church. Martin's Coll^ns."

It appears, from hence, that his gift was not in money, but was some ornament or other, from its having been directed to be set up in the church.

Day's second wife was Alice, only daughter of Richard Le Hunte of Little Bradley, esq. a family of note, for many generations established at Springfield in Essex, from whence they removed to Ashen in the same county; and, upon the marriage of Richard Le Hunte to the heiress of Knighton, to Little Bradley. The arms quartered by Alice Le Hunte are the following:

1. LE HUNTE. Vert, a saltire Or.
2. UPWELL. Gules, a lion rampant in a bordure engrailed Ermine.
3. HUNTE. Per pale Argent and Sable, a saltire Counterchanged.
4. FOTHERINGHAY. Quarterly Or and Gules, a cross lozengy Sable; in the second quarter, an eagle displayed of the First.
5. KNIGHTON. Barry of eight Argent and Azure, on a canton of the First a tun Gules.
6. UNDERHILL. Gules, six annulets Or, 3, 2, and 1.

But these were not all the quarterings which she was entitled to bear; for the family of Le Hunte, besides those above, married the heiresses of

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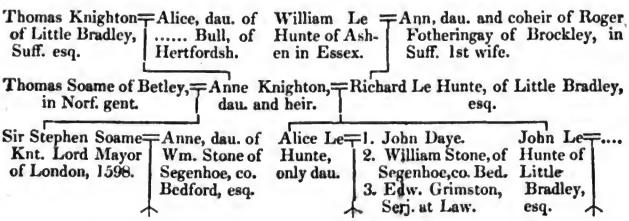
Wingham, Rushbrook, and Toppesfield; and, through her mother, she could claim to bear the arms of Peche, Watervill, Notbeame, Hinckley, Caldebeck, Blyant, and Butler.

The conjecture that the conversion of the Printer's widow into Stone was by a second marriage, is correct; and the following portion of the pedigree of Le Hunte will best explain the connection of the several families mentioned in this and the former account.



The epitaph of John Day, one of the printer's sons, remains in the church of Little Thurlow, of which he was Rector. It is on a mural monument of stone, placed against the south wall of the chancel:

In obitum doctissimi viri et charissimi fratris M'ri Joannis Daye, ex materno genere e Lehuntoru' familia oriundi, Sacræ Theologiæ Bacalaurei, Collegii Orielensis apud Oxonienses Socii, et hujus ecclesiæ Rectoris dignissimi. 'Erat Johannes lucerna ardens. Joan. 5, 35.'

Dum vigil es pastor maceras te corpore toto,
Sic sibi sicq' suis ardens lucerna fuisti:
Atq' ita dum præbes lumen, sis lumine cassus,
Nactus et æternum es fragili pro lumine lumen.

Apostrophe ad Mortem.

Fecisti, et diru' fixisti in corpore vulnus,
At tibi de tanto vulnere nullus honor;
Terra tegit corpus, sua mens super astra volavit,
Mens sua vulneribus non penetranda tuis.
Terra tegit corpus, sua mens super astra volavit,
Mens sua terrestri nescia mole premi:
Ergo nec insultes, nec, mors truculenta, triumphes,
Victa es, non vincis, mors sua, vita tibi.

Obiit 10 Januarii, 1627, ætatis suæ 61. Gratissimæ memoriæ ergo posuit Lionellus Daye, bene sexagenarius, ex viginti et sex fratribus et sororibus solus superstes, indies expectans mortem.

Above are the arms of Day.

The epitaph in Clopton (not Clapton) Church on Christopher Grove (see p. 414), has in the third verse De Sarcere (and not Carcere); it is clear, therefore, that the owner of the land paying the *ludicrous* service, was De Sarcere; but the epitaph writer, who does not appear to have been very nice in his quantities, may have been equally indifferent about other matters, and mistook the Christian name of Rowland for Simon. In this communication, for Caddenham read Coddenham; and add, that Christopher Grove died 14 Jan. 1769.

In the chancel of the church of Edingthorpe, near North Walsham, Norfolk, lies a stone with the following inscription:

Memoriæ sacrum Erasmi Rice, necnon dilecti fratris Oliveri, q'd ab avo, qui et ipse Rebellem in odio habuerit, sortitus est nomen.

In Erasmum.

Pangere te juvenem mortales morte beatos
Mirati fratres: id didicere tua.

In Oliverum,
Archytam alterum.

Cou'dst (for thy land)
Thou hand to hand,
But Rebel Nol have fought,
Dear had been then
To English men
That name, now come to nought.

Ob't Erasmus, Jan. 19, 1715. Ob't Oliverus (Mediterraneis sepultus sub undis) anno nati Christi, 1721.

I appeal to the learning and ingenuity of some of your Correspondents to explain the two Latin verses above.

Yours, &c. D.A.Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

IN compliance with your request in p. 297, I here transcribe the monumental inscription in the church of Whiteparish, Wilts:

Here lyeth the body of Mary, late wife of Anthony Hungerford, of Blackbourton in the county of Oxon, esq. the relict of

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Edward St. Barbe, late of Whiteparish, esq. deceased, and daughter of Robert Mason, esq. late of Lincoln's Inn, and Recorder of London, also deceased; shee was buried the 2d day of December, in the year of our Lord 1692.

This Anthony Hungerford (who died in 1703 without issue) was one of the sons of Anthony Hungerford, esq. of Farley Castle, who died in 1657, by his wife Rachel Jones; and brother of Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B. the founder of Hungerford Market. From the following extract of the St. Barbe pedigree, it appears that the families of *Little* or *Beswick*, whose arms were sculptured on the late mansion at Whiteparish, were allied to the St. Barbes, but not to the Hungerfords.

William St. Barbe, son of Richard of Ashington, Somerset,* of the privy chamber to Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, had a grant from Hen. VIII. of the manor, &c. of Whiteparish, ob. 1562. = Mary, dau. of Robert Little of Bray, co. Bucks.

Edward St. Barbe, eldest son, built the mansion at Whiteparish, lately taken down, ob. 1616. = Christian, dau. of William Beswick, Alderm. of Lond.

Edward St. Barbe, eldest son, ob. 1642. = Anne, dau. of Richard Kingswell, of Lisle, co. Hants.

Edward St. Barbe, eldest son, ob. 1671, s. p. mar. Mary, dau. of Robert Mason, Recorder of London; mar. secondly to Anthony Hungerford.

Yours, &c. C. ST.B.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

THE quarterings on the Nicholas monument (p. 520) are Sandon (not Chamberlain, which same error is committed in Sir T. Phillipps's book of Wiltshire Epitaphs,) Roche, and Nicholas of Rundway. Their blazonry is: Gules, a chevron between three sand-boxes Or, *Sandon;* Azure, three roach naiant in pale Argent, *Roche;* and, Argent on a chevron between three ravens Sable two lions contrepassant Argent, *Nicholas* of Rundway, called also a coat of Sandon. John Nicholas of Rundway, who died 37 Hen. VI. married Alicia, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Enoch, of Bainton, by Agneta, daughter of Simon Sandon; the grandmother of Simon was Dionisia, daughter of Gilbert de la Roche, of Bromhan. Nicholas of Manningford was a younger branch of Nicholas of Rundway, commencing with a grandson of John and Alicia above mentioned. (MSS. in Coll. Arm.) Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

I HAVE long been of the opinion of your intelligent Correspondent Mr. AKERMAN (p. 414), that the early Gallic and perhaps British coins, especially those with the chariot and horses, were imitations of some of the Greek. There is every reason for supposing that the barbarously struck tetradrachms which continue to be found in great numbers in Thrace and Macedonia, were coined in imitation of those of Philip of Macedon, during the several incursions of the Gauls into Greece, and most likely for the purpose of paying their own armies during their stay in the invaded countries.

I am by no means satisfied with the reason assigned by Mr. Cardwell in his lectures for the rudeness of the Athenian coins, and at a time too when coeval Greek coins were fabricated in the most beautiful manner. I think it extremely probable that the rude features of Minerva on the coins of Athens were copied from some very ancient head of the goddess, probably derived from Egypt, and which was of so sacred a nature, that there might have been danger in varying and improving the features, in like manner as the hideous figure of the Lady of Loretto would be held in higher reverence by the vulgar Catholics, than would be the most beautiful painting by the hand of a Raphael, or statue from the chisel of a Michel Angelo.

Yours, &c. F. D.

* See an account of Ashington, and of the St. Barbe family, in our vol. xc. part ii.

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Mr. URBAN,

THE antiquarian readers of the Gentleman's Magazine are indebted to the indefatigable Lincolnshire antiquary Mr. Oliver, for the account of his researches on the site of Temple-Bruer Church; and I hope his communication will be followed up by a ground plan, and representations of some of the architectural fragments which he mentions.

I have a small engraving representing a north view of this church, in which the outer wall, to the extent of half the circular elevation, appears to be standing, and, judging from the accompaniments, about 20 feet in height. The church is united with the tower by two pointed arches springing from a massive cylindrical column, and apparently forming the side of a chancel, which, when entire, was in plan either a square or parallelogram. Two arches with similar columns are formed in the periphery of the wall, and appear to have opened into a chapel or aile, flanking the (presumed) chancel. The architecture of these parts, as far as I can judge from the print, much resembles the church of St. Sepulchre at Northampton.

The tower is here represented to be more perfect than it appears to be at present. The parapet is entire, and not in the dilapidated state shown in the woodcut in vol. XCVI. pt. i. p. 305. The arches of two pointed windows are represented in the outer walls, but not the least indication of the peristyle discovered by Mr. Oliver, is given in this print. In the front of the tower is a low arch, which is probably the entrance to the subterranean passage, for which Mr. Oliver sought in vain.

The church appears to have been built rather on the plan of the older churches of St. Sepulchre at Cambridge and Northampton, than of the more recent structures at London and Little Maplestead. The peristyle of the former buildings is formed, in each example, of eight columns, massive and cylindrical, and it is observable that all the English buildings differ from the alleged prototype (the Holy Sepulchre), in having an entire circular peristyle within side; in that structure the circle is broken at the part corresponding with the choir, to the extent of about 70 degrees. In form the plan of Little Maplestead, I think, comes nearer to the church and choir of the Holy Sepulchre, than either of the others.

It is worthy of inquiry, whether the churches of the Templars were originally built with chancels or not. Little Maplestead manifestly was; and so, judging from my print, was Temple Bruer; but it is not so certain that the Northampton and Cambridge examples always possessed this appendage. Mr. Oliver's researches will probably settle this doubt.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 17.

I OBSERVE, in your last supplementary number, p. 630, an article on ancient Scottish coins, and a correction of Snelling, &c. by Dr. Jamieson.

Mr. Pinkerton doubted the existence of the penny of Alexander I. of Scotland; but there are one or two silver pennies in the Glasgow museum, presented by Dr. William Hunter, said to be of that prince. Dr. Jamieson seems to favour the opinion of Alexander's money being extant. That he coined some there can scarcely be a doubt; yet, considering the stormy and unsettled state of Scotland in the middle ages, it is not at all surprising that no such record exists; and almost all the independent princes, his contemporaries, coined their own monies. Henry of England certainly did.

I have in my possession a coin of which I have sent the fac-simile.

I shall feel obliged for some information respecting it, through the medium of your valuable periodical. C.

MR. URBAN, *Richmond, Yorkshire, Aug.* 27.

IN addition to the able observations made by my valued friend Mr. Wright, upon the Archbishop's coin found in this neighbourhood, and which appeared in the Gent. Mag. of April last, p. 304, I send you the opinion of the reverse of it, as deciphered by another antiquary (Mr. Gordon) of this place,

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well acquainted in that kind of knowledge.

Egbert, as before observed by Mr. Wright, was Archbishop of York from 734 to 766; he was accounted a man of great learning, and Alcuin, the celebrated friend of Charlemagne, calls him his master, and requested the King to send young men to York to transcribe the MSS. left there by him. Egbert was brother to Eadbert, King of Northumberland, and died Nov. 13, 766.

The sketch enclosed, shows Mr. Gordon's idea of the reverse of the coin, ✠ AÐEALWIN, probably the name of the moneyer by whom it was struck.

Obverse. EGBERHT AR. *Reverse.* ✠ ATHEAL... (BIN, or WIN).

Since the account of the tomb-stones found in clearing the chapel of Ellerton Abbey, which appeared in your vol. XCVII. ii. 593, another stone has lately been found with a cross very much ornamented, and ЄLЄNÆ ƑORISSÆ upon it. The grave was walled round and plastered at the inside, in which was a perfect skeleton. Unfortunately both it and the stone have been broken in pieces by the workmen.

Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Dec.* 1.

THE old Church of St. Luke, Chelsea, has lately undergone a thorough interior reparation. The pavement has been relaid; the pews lowered and newly arranged; the pulpit removed and placed in the middle aile near the lower chancel; and the monuments all very carefully cleaned and repaired. An unsightly gallery, placed across the chancel, has been taken down, and by this means the venerable monument of the illustrious Sir Thomas More, which was partly concealed by the staircase leading up to that gallery, is now again laid open to public view. It is intended to put this monument into a complete state of restitution by means of a public subscription, at the head of which our worthy Rector, the Rev. J. W. Lockwood, has placed his name. By the removal of the pulpit from the wall of Sir Thomas More's Chapel, the nave of the Church has acquired much additional light, and the curious and antique monuments which decorate its walls are now seen to greater advantage. It may be presumed that few of our parish churches in the vicinity of the metropolis contain such a copious collection of the monumental architecture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Whilst the workmen were employed in digging up the ground in Sir Thomas More's Chapel, they discovered two brass plates, one containing the effigies of Sir Arthur, Lady Gorges, and children; and the other the arms of the Gorges family. Sir Arthur, who died in 1625, was a poet, and a friend of Spenser. He wrote a translation of Lucan's "Pharsalia," which was published in 1614. These brass plates had been originally placed against a monument which is still remaining; and they are described by Bowack, who wrote his account of Chelsea in 1705; but, owing to subsequent burials in this ancient chapel, the whole monument had sunk considerably, and the brass plates were dug up, as before mentioned.

Sir Thomas More's Chapel was built by him during his residence in Chelsea. It is separated from the nave by a large pointed arch, springing from capitals having five carved faces. These carvings, which have hitherto been choked with whitewash, are executed in a style perhaps unique in this country. Its chief characteristics are arabesque foliage and grotesque human heads, in some parts coarse, and in others delicately finished. The heads round the summit of the western capital resemble those which usually accompany pointed architecture; whilst the eastern capital has in their place some grinning cherubs, like those of a century and half later. The designs on the several faces of the capitals are still more remarkable; some of them represent several of the utensils of the Romish church, shortly before the Reformation. On the western pillar are two bundles of candles placed saltire-wise, two church-candlesticks, a holy water bucket, and a bible. On the eastern pillar are the More arms, two tombs, one inscribed with the date 1528; and two other

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designs, perhaps exhibiting the insignia of the Chancellor; but which may perhaps be more satisfactorily explained hereafter, when, as I hope, an engraving of these singular carvings shall appear in your Magazine.

Sir Thomas More's monument is not within his chapel, but in the south wall of the chancel. It was erected in 1532, and nearly resembles that of Chaucer in Westminster Abbey. Aubrey says that, "it being worn by time, Sir John Lawrence, in 1644, erected *an inscription* in marble to his memory," and this inscription is undoubtedly the same as is now seen on the present black marble slab. An unengraved blank is left where the words *hereticisque* occurred in the original. With respect to the long disputed point concerning the burial of Sir Thomas More in this church, it may be recorded that, during the late repair, the vault under his monument fell in, and I had an opportunity of examining and ascertaining that nothing is now visible of his mortal remains. T. FAULKNER.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON THE FRAGMENT OF THE BACCHÆ OF EURIPIDES.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 14.

THE favour you conferred on the learned world by the publication of the first part of the newly discovered fragments of Euripides, is to my mind more than doubled by the publication of the second. For though, as your Correspondent observes, the latter is of less interest, in a poetical point of view, than the former; yet, in a critical light, it is of equal if not greater importance, as it not only verifies the discoveries made not long since by various scholars, but confirms also the brilliant conjectures of first-rate critics, and even suggests readings which Bentley himself would not have ventured upon.

Thus we find in v. 71, the splendid reading preserved in the gloss of Hesychius, Σαρκήρη στάχυν· τὸν ἐκ σαρκῶν συνηρμοσμένον καὶ οὐκ ἐκ κριθῶν συνεστῶτα, οἷον ἀνθρώπων, and which was first happily applied by G. Burges on Æsch. Suppl. 34, to the correction of the vulgate, and well supported by his quoting most appositely Bacch. 264, Κάδμον τε τὸν σπείραντα γηγενῆ στάχυν: and Phœn. 962, Γῆν, ἣ ποθ' ὑμῖν χρυσοπήληκα στάχυν Σπαρτῶν ἀνῆκεν· and to which he might have added, Herc. F. 4, γηγενὴς σπαρτῶν στάχυς. Thus too, v. 16, first discovered by Bredow in a MS. commentary of Eustathius on Dionys. Perieg. and printed by him in Epistol. Paris. p. 45, is found in its proper place. In like manner, v. 30, quoted by the Schol. on Aristoph. Plut. 902, from the Bacchæ of Euripides, is found to be correctly quoted; and while a tragic Senarian, preserved with a slight variation by Aristides, II. p. 39, is restored to its rightful owner, v. 89, first discovered by Elmsley in a Vatican MS. but in a state perfectly unintelligible, is now with a trifling change read here, as it was doubtless written by Euripides himself. How others may be affected by such coincidences, I know not; but to my mind they carry conviction, that the fragments are and must be genuine.

Besides, the allusions to the preceding events of the play are such only as could proceed from the author himself.

Thus in v. 4, the words Εἰς δέσμ' ὅτ' ἦλθον, allude to the fact recorded in v. 509, Χώρει· καθείρξατ' αὐτὸν; and v. 648, Πόθεν σὺ δεσμὰ διαφυγὼν ἔξω περᾷς? and as the nature of the *παίγμα* was already known to the audience, its repetition is dexterously avoided for the reason assigned in the words Αὐτὸς δὲ πάντ' ἄρ' εὖ μάλ' ἐδίδαξεν χρόνος.

I find, moreover, in both the fragments the same air of antiquity not only in the language and versification, but in the acquaintance with mythological fictions, which only a native Greek poet was likely to be familiar with, and which assuredly no modern scholar would have dared to introduce. For instance, the allusion to the renovation of Cadmus by the cauldron is evidently an Euripidean parody of an incident mentioned in the ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΤΡΟΦΟΙ of Æschylus, as we learn from the Greek Argument to the Medea, and the Schol. on Aristoph. Ἱππ. 1318: both of whom, deriving their information from the same source,

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tell us, that *πρὶν ἡ Μήδεια λέγεται Αἴσονα νεοποιῆσαι, Αἰσχύλος ἱστορεῖ ὅτι τὰς τροφοὺς τοῦ Διονύσου ἀφεψήσας ἀνανεάσειε, μαγεύματά τινα δρῶν, Ἀπόλλων·* for so that passage ought to be read, instead of the absurd *μετὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν αὐτῶν·* at least from the words of Lycophr. v. 208, *οἱ Τιτᾶνες, οἱ τὰ Διονύσου μέλη ἐσπάραξαν, Ἀπόλλωνι ἀδελφῷ ὄντι παρίεθεντο, ἐμβαλόντες εἰς λέβητα*, it is fair to infer that, as Apollo played his usual part of a physician in restoring to youth the nurses of Bacchus, according to Æschylus, he performed, according to Euripides, the same kind office to Cadmus; and which was performed by Ceres to Bacchus himself, as we learn from Diodor. Sicul. III. 62, *παραδεδωκότων δὲ τῶν μυθογράφων καὶ τρίτην γένεσιν· καθ' ἣν φασι τὸν θεὸν ἐκ Διὸς καὶ Δήμητρος τεκνωθέντα διασπασθῆναι μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Γηγενῶν καὶ καθεψηθῆναι, πάλιν δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς Δήμητρος, τῶν μελῶν συναρμοσθέντων, ἐξ ἀρχῆς νέον γενηθῆναι*: a story evidently of mystic nature; for, according to Diodorus, v. 75, *Διόνυσον Ὀρφεὺς κατὰ τὰς τελετὰς παρίδωκε διασπώμενον ὑπὸ τῶν Τιτάνων.*

With regard to individual passages, the most remarkable are the following, as being similar in sentiment to the genuine remains of Greek tragedy.

v. 1. *σίγα· σὺ γὰρ παῖδ' οὐκέτ' ἀνστήσεις πάλιν.*] Compare Troad. 707, *οὐ μὴ δάκρυσιν ἀνστήσεις τὰ σά*; where G. Burges quotes Soph. El. 137, *Ἀλλ' οὗτοι τὸν γ' ἐξ ἅιδα παγκοίνου λίμνας πατέρ' ἀνστάσεις*: and Æsch. Agam. 1372, *δυσμηχανῶ Λόγοισι τὸν θανόντ' ἀνιστάναι πάλιν*: and might have added Hom. Il. Ω. 550, *Οὐ γάρ τι πρήξεις ἀκαχημένος υἱὸς ἑῆος Οὐδέ μιν ἀνστήσεις.* Agam. 571, *Ἐπέρχεται δὲ τοῖς γε νῦν τεθνηκόσι Τὸ μήποτ' αὖθις μηδ' ἐν' ἀνστῆναι πάλιν*: for so that passage has been beautifully corrected by Bothe, in the place of the absurd *μηδ' ἀναστῆναι μέλειν*: and who doubtless remembered Eum. 618, *Ἅπαξ θανόντος οὐδέν ἐστ' ἀνάστασις*: and Soph. Scyr. Fr. vi. *Καὶ τὸν θανόντα δακρύοις ἀνίσταναι.*

v. 2. *ἦν στένῃς ἀεὶ νεκρόν.*] Compare Eurip. Dict. Frag. xiv. *Δοκεῖς τὸν Ἅιδην σῶν τι φροντίζειν γόων*; *Καὶ παῖδ' ἀνήσειν τὸν σὸν, εἰ στένεις ἀεί*; *Παῦσαι.*

v. 4. *πάντ'—ἐδίδαξεν χρόνος.*] Compare *ἐκδιδάσκει πάντ' ὁ γηράσκων χρόνος* in Prom. 1017.

v. 7. *Ζεὺς—ἐπένευσεν.*] On this phrase, see the commentators on the Homeric *νεῦσε Κρονίων*, and Euripidean, *καὶ γὰρ Ζεὺς ὅτι νεύσῃ*, in Alc. 981.

v. 10. *οὐ κρύψω κακά.*] To this passage is to be referred the words of the Greek Argument to the Bacchæ: *Διώνυσος δὲ ἐπιφανεὶς μὲν πᾶσι παρήγγειλεν ἑκάστῳ δὲ ἃ συμβήσεται, διεσάφησεν ἔργοις ἵνα μὴ λόγοις ὑπό τινος τῶν ἐκτὸς, ὡς ἄνθρωπος κατεφρονηθῇ*: where, however, we ought to read, *διεσάφησ' ἐναργῶς—ὑπό τινος τελετῶν ἐκτὸς*—for thus *τελετῶν ἐκτὸς* would be similar to *τελετῶν ἐντὸς* in Marcellin. Vit. Thucyd.

v. 12. *ὃς δ' ἐν θεοῖς ἦν μάντις ἀψευδέστατος.*] Compare *Ἀπόλλων μάντις ἀψευδὴς* in Cho. 559.

v. 13. *Ζεὺς αὐτὸς εἶπεν Πυθίῳ, Φοῖβος δέ μοι.*] So Virgil, *Quæ Phœbo pater omnipotens, mihi Phœbus Apollo Prædixit*; which Macrobius compares with the Æschylean *ταῦτα γὰρ πατὴρ Ζεὺς ἐγκαθίει Λοξίᾳ θεσπίσματα*: and he might have added Eum. 19, *Διὸς προφήτης δ' ἐστὶ Λοξίας πατρός.* Thus too we find in S. Johann. xiv. 10, *τὰ ῥήματα, ἃ ἐγὼ λαλῶ ὑμῖν, ἀπ' ἐμαυτοῦ οὐ λαλῶ· ὁ δὲ πατὴρ, ὁ ἐν ἐμοὶ μένων, αὐτὸς ποιεῖ τὰ ἔργα.*

v. 14. *ἃ φησ', Ἔσται, θεός.*] With regard to *φησὶ* or *λέγω*, thus united to *ἔσται*, it is sufficient to refer to Soph. Phil. 1277. *Οὕτω δέδοκται*; *Καὶ πέρα γ', Ἔσται, λέγω*: for so that passage has been emended by G. Burges, and approved of by Buttmann, in the place of the absurd *Καὶ πέρα γ' ἴσθ' ἃ λέγω.*

v. 15. *ἀπὸ γῆρας ξύσας.*] Compare a fragment of the epic poem called the *Νόστοι*, quoted by the Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 1318, and in the Greek Argument to the Medea; *Αὐτίκα δ' Αἰσόνα θῆκε φίλον κόρον ἡβώοντα, Γῆρας ἀποξύσασα, Ριδυήσι πρασίδεσσι Φάρμακα πόλλ' ἐψοῦσ' ἐπὶ χρυσείοισι λέβησι.*

v. 16. *δράκων γενήσει.*] This change of Cadmus into a serpent was performed in another play before the eyes of the audience, as we learn from Hermogenes, p. 226—202, who has preserved the following distich; *Οἵμοι δράκων μὲν γίγνεται τό γ' ἥμισυ, Τέκνον· περιπλάκηθι τῷ λοιπῷ πατρί*: which Valckenaer Diatrib. p. 12, has aptly compared with Ovid's *me tange, manuque Accipe, dum manus est; dum non totum occupat anguis*: and who might have referred to Philostratus in Pentheus: *ἡ δὲ Ἁρμονία καὶ ὁ Κάδμος εἰσὶ μὲν, ἀλλ' οὐχ οἷοί περ ἦσαν· δρά-*

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κοντες γὰρ ἤδη ἐκ μητρῶν γίγνονται, καὶ φόλις ἤδη αὐτοὺς ἔχει· φροῦδοι πόδες· φροῦδοι γλοῦτοι, καὶ ἡ μεταβολὴ τοῦ εἴδους ἕρπει ἄνω· οἱ δὲ ἐκπλήττονται καὶ περιβάλλουσι ἀλλήλους, οἷον ξυνέχοντες τὰ λοιπὰ τοῦ σώματος, ὡς ἐκεῖνα γοῦν αὐτοὺς μὴ φύγῃ: and he might have remarked, that to this metamorphosis Horace thus alluded in A. P. 187. *'vertatur Cadmus in anguem.* Quodcunque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.'

v. 20. *βάρος γήρως—Αἰτναῖον.*] This is evidently Euripidean. Compare Herc. F. 639. Ἃ *νεότας μοι φίλον ἄχθος· τὸ δὲ γῆρας βαρύτερον Αἴτνας σκοπέλων ἐπὶ κρατὶ κεῖται.*

v. 31. *βαίνειν φονευτὰς ἐν ταφοῖς γαυρουμένους.*] Compare Horace's *Insultet—Paridis busto.*

v. 32. *ἄλλοις δὲ δώσεις ἀνάπαλιν τὸ γῆς κράτος.*] This alludes to the fact, stated in v. 218, that Cadmus had abdicated in favour of his grandson Pentheus.

v. 38. *νόστον Ἐγχελέων ὅπλα.*] This is an egregious reading in the place of the absurd *ἅθλιον*. Respecting the people called Ἐγχελεῖς, literally *Eels*, an appellation similar to the English *Ely* (a place where *Eels* abound, as being in a fenny county), the commentators quote Herodot. v. 61, ix. 42. Dionys. Perig. 388, and Apollon. Rh. iv. 518, Οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἰλλυρικοῖο μελαμβαθέος ποταμοῖο, Τύμβον ἴν' Ἁρμονίης Κάδμού τε πύργον ἔδειμαν Ἀνδράσιν Ἐγχελέεσσιν ἐφεστιοι.

v. 40. *μακάρων.*] Compare Plato Phædon. p. 115. D. *ἀλλ' οἰχήσομαι ἀπιὼν ἐς μακάρων δή τινας εὐδαιμονίας.*

v. 46. *ὄψ' ἐμάθεθ'.*] Compare Plato Phæd. p. 242, D. *νῦν δ' ἤσθημαι τὸ ἁμάρτημα.*

v. 49. *ὀργὰς πρέπει θεοὺς οὐχ ὁμοιοῦσθαι βροτοῖς.*] Compare Lucian's Tragodo-Podagra. *Οὐ γὰρ ἴσον μακάρων ὀργαῖς θράσος ἐστὶν βροτῶν.*

v. 50. *εὔφημος ἴσθι.*] On this formula see Monk at Hippol. 721.

v. 53. *κἀδύνας λύοντος σύ.*] Here is an evident allusion to the two titles, Διόνυσος and Λύαιος, of that very deity, who, in v. 280, is said *παύειν τοὺς ταλαιπώρους βροτοὺς λύπης*, or in the words of Horace, *curas Lyæo solvere:* who has been guilty of a similar pun on the word *Lyæus*, i. e. Λύαιος, derived from λύω, *solvo:* a pun derived from Pindar's Frag. Inc. 25, *εἰ δέ γ' ἀνιῶν ἐμὶν ὁ Διόνυσος Λύαιός ἐστι.*

v. 72. *ἐστὶ γὰρ τὸ θύσφατον.*] Here is an evident lacuna; for the poet ought to have stated how Cadmus obtained a knowledge of the prophesy, communicating facts not told by Bacchus.

v. 73. *ἀναγὼν—δράκων.*] Respecting such mythological fictions, where animals are said to lead armies, see Broukhusius on Propertius, iv. 1. 40; and who might have added, from Athenæus, vii. *ὁ δὲ αὐτοῖς ἔχρησεν ἐνταῦθα οἰκίζειν πόλιν, ἥντινα ἰχθὺς δείξῃ καὶ ὗς ἄγριος ὑφηγήσηται.* The origin of the fiction is to be traced to an heraldic bearing, as may be inferred from Euripides Phœn. 425, where Polynices and Tydeus are said to resemble respectively a boar and a lynx, because, as we learn from Ælian H. A. xiv. 6, Ὁ μὲν κατ' ὦμοιν ἐκ συὸς φορῶν δορὰν, Ὁ δὲ τὴν ἀμορφον λύγκα, δύστοκον δάκος: a distich which evidently belongs to Phœn. 433, and therefore we ought to read *Κάπρῳ τε λυγκί θ' ἁρμόσαι παίδων γάμους*, in 425, and *Τυδεὺς τὸ λυγκὸς δέρος* in 1135.

v. 87. *ὄρνις ὅπως ἀπτῆν γε.*] This is a beautiful reading in the place of the absurd *κηφῆνα*: a word that never was nor could be united to *ὄρνιν*: which manifestly requires *ἀπτῆνα*: a reading that F. Jacobs, were he still alive, would have received with open arms, in confirmation of his own elegant emendation of Tro. 147, *Μάτηρ δ' ὡς ἀπτῆσι κλαγγὰν Ὄρνισιν*, similar to the Homeric *ἀπτῆσι νεοττοῖς* in Il. I. 323, while the whole passage in the Bacchæ, as now read, may be compared with Tro. 759, *Τί μου δέδραξαι χερσὶ κἀντέχει πέπλων, Νεοσσὸς ὡς τις πτέρυγας εἰσπιτνῶν ἐμάς*; and with Herc. F. 71, *παῖδες, οὓς ὑποπτέρους Σώζω νεοσσοὺς ὄρνις ὡς ὑφειμένη*: where, however, we ought to read, *ἐφημένη*, translated by Horace, *Ut assidens implumibus pullis avis.*

v. 89. *πατρίδος ἐκβεβλημένη.*] This is an evident absurdity; for Cadmus had told Agave it was her fate to remain at Thebes. There is consequently another lacuna here. With regard to the wish expressed by Agave to accompany her father into exile, compare Antigone's words in Phœn. 1695, *Συμφεύξομαι τῷδ' ἀθλιωτάτου ποδὶ,*—and shortly after, where, to the remark of Œdipus, *Αἰσχρὰ φυγὴ θυγατρὶ σὺν τυφλῷ πατρὶ*, she replies, *Οὐ σωφρονοῦσῃ γ', ἀλλὰ γενναία, πάτερ.* Compare also the language of the son of Crœsus, as reported in Nicol. Damasc. Excerpt. p. 272, ed.

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Schæf. Οὐ γὰρ, ἔφη, λελείψομαι τῆς σῆς μοίρας, ὦ πάτερ· εἰ δὲ νῦν με οὐκ ἐάσουσιν, ἀλλὰ προσδέχου με ταχύ. τίς γὰρ ἔτι μοι τοῦ βίου ἔλπις;

v. 92. κύνας.] The same name is given to the Bacchants in v. 978, Ἴτε, θοαὶ λύσσης κύνες.

v. 95. ἐν θεοῦ κελευσμοῖς.] This alludes to v. 1086. Ὁ δ' αὖθις ἐπεκέλευσεν· ὡς δ' ἐγνώρισαν Σαφῆ κέλευσμὸν Βακχίου Κάδμου κόραι.

v. 95. αἶδε νῦν ἥκουσ', ὄχλος.] Nonnus, who in his Dionysiaca, has given the subject matter of every scene in the Bacchæ, thus introduces Autonoe envying the fate of Agave, p. 790, Ὅττι περιπτύσσειε γλυκερὴν Πενθῆος ὀπωπὴν Καὶ στόμα καὶ φίλον ὄμμα καὶ υἱέος ἄκρα κομάων: words which prove also that Nonnus had read the scene, where Agave addresses the mangled limbs of her son; and while the lament in p. 789, Ὑμετέρης, φίλε κοῦρε, τί φάρμακόν ἐστιν ἀνίης; Οὔπω σοῖς θαλάμοισιν ἐκούφισα νυμφίκομον πῦρ, Οὐ ζυγίων ἥκουσα τεῶν ὑμέναιον ἐρώτων, is evidently an imitation of Phœn. 344, Ἐγὼ δ' οὔτε σοι πυρὸς ἀνῆψα φῶς ἐν γαμηλίοις νόμιμον, ὡς πρέπει ματρὶ μακαρίᾳ, the succeeding lines, ὑμετέρῳ δ' ἐπὶ σήματι τοῦτο χαράξω, Εἰμὶ νέκυς Πενθῆος, ὀδοίπορε, νηδὺς Ἀγαύης· Παιδοκόμος μ' ἐλόχευσε καὶ ἔκτανε παιδοφόνος χείρ, are probably imitated from Tro. 1189, τί δὲ Γράψειεν ἄν σοι Μουσοποιὸς ἐν τάφῳ; Τὸν παῖδα τόνδ' ἔκτειναν Ἀργεῖοι φόβῳ Δείσαντες.

v. 96. ὀργὴν πέπειρος ἐξ ἄγρας ῥώμης τροπῆ.] To this passage Philostratus in Pentheus evidently alludes in the words, ἐλεινὰ καὶ τὰ τῶν γυναικῶν ἠγώμεθα, οἷα μὲν γὰρ (read ἄγρια) ἐν τῷ Κιθαιρῶνι ἠγνόησαν, οἷα δὲ ἐνταῦθα γιγνώσκουσιν· ἀπολέλοιπε δὲ αὐτὰς οὐχ ἡ μανία μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ ῥώμη, καθ' ἣν ἐβάκχευσαν· κατὰ μὲν τὸν Κιθαιρῶνα, ὁρᾷς ὡς μεσταὶ τοῦ ἄθλου (read ἐνθέου) φέρονται, συνεξεγείρουσαι τὴν ἠχὼ τοῦ ὄρους, ἐνταῦθα δὲ καθίστανται καὶ εἰς νοῦν τῶν βεβακχευμένων ἰζάνουσίν τε κατὰ τῆς γῆς, τῆς μὲν εἰς γόνατα ἡ κεφαλὴ βρίθει, τῆς δὲ εἰς ὦμον. With regard to the expression ὀργὴν πέπειρος, it is similar to ὀργὴ πέπειρα in Soph. Trach. 730; and with regard to ἐξ in the sense of *after*, see Wakefield Silv. Crit. iv. p. 209, and G. Burges on Tro. 503, βασιλικῶν ἐκ δεμνίων: and while the use of βεβακχευμένων, *ceasing to be mad*, may be compared with Κεκαρτέρηται τἄμ'· ὄλωλα γὰρ, πάτερ in Hippol. 1475, the silent and sad position in which the Bacchants are seen to stand, will best explain the gloss in Suidas: Βάκχης τρόπον· ἐπὶ τῶν ἀεὶ στυγνῶν καὶ σιωπηλῶν, παρόσον αἱ Βάκχαι (read βεβακχευμέναι) σιγῶσιν.

v. 112. τῇδε, μητρί γ' οὐ.] Compare Ovid's beautiful expression *At pater infelix, nec jam pater*, quoted by G. Burges on Æschyl. Eum. 594; and compared with the Sophoclean Γυνὴ τέθνηκε τοῦδ' ἔτ' οὐ μήτηρ νεκροῦ in Antig. 1282, where the vulgate exhibits the absurd reading τοῦδε παμμήτωρ νεκροῦ.

v. 113. θολούσαις καρδίας.] Compare θολοῖ καρδίαν in Alcest. 1086.

v. 114. ἀνευφημήσατε.] Hesvch. Ἀνευφήμησεν· ἀνοίμωξεν· κατ' ἀντίφρασιν· Σοφοκλῆς Τραχινίαις.

v. 115. ὀπισθόπῳ—ποδί.] On such expressions see G. Burges at Æsch. Suppl. 189, who quotes μετωποσωφρόνων—προσώπων, ἀγριωπὸν ὄμμα, and καλλίχειρες—ὠλέναι from Æschylus, Euripides, and Chæremon.

v. 116. ἔα δε—ἐν χοροῖς μέλη.] This verse is added to account for the omission of the usual Choric hymn; while the whole of Cadmus's speech is an imitation of the close of the Eumenides of Æschylus, where Minerva arranges the order of the procession; and where, as here, mute persons are introduced, who had previously taken no part in the play.

v. 118. ἐκλείπω δ' ὅπα δυστυχίᾳ.] This is a splendid reading in the place of the absurd ἐπὶ δυστυχίᾳ.

I take this opportunity of adding a few notes on the fragment published in Sept. p. 195.

v. 16. ἀγκάλαις λαβοῦσα—κατασπάσαι.] Compare Hipp. 1450. λάβε Σὸν παῖδ' ἐν ἀγκάλαισι καὶ προσελκύσαι.

v. 32. τίνα δὲ θρηνήσω τρόπον.] Compare Plato Phædm. p. 115, C. θάπτωμεν δὲ σε τίνα τρόπον;

v. 48. βλέπειν σέ γ' οὐ φέρω.] To meet the objections started by E. G. we may read here, βλέπουσά σ' οὐ φέρω: in v. 58, οἱστ' ἦν γυμνὸν βλέπειν· and in v. 62, μὴ σθένουσ' αὐτὴ βλέπειν.

With regard to the argument against the genuineness of the fragment drawn from the circumstance, that the place where the original MS. was found, is not mentioned, it may be stated that when the Electra of Euripides was first published, the editor, who was probably Victorius, was equally silent as to the place where he met with the

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MS.; anxious, doubtless, to ascertain the sentiments of scholars upon the genuineness of the fragment from arguments resting on internal evidence alone; and until such arguments are produced in the present case, I shall be content to embrace, Ixion-like, a cloud for a Juno, in the opinion of one of your sceptical Correspondents.

Of such internal evidence the strongest instance will be found in the words *ὅσ' ὠμά σοι 'τέλουν*, which, if good Greek, present at best only a weak idea; and, therefore, it is more than probable, if other MSS. be still in existence, that they will be found to contain a sentiment which Nonnus XLVI. p.788, ed. pr. has thus imitated, *Νηλείης Διόνυσε, τεῆς ἀκόρητε γενέθλης, Δὸς προτέρην ἔτι λύσσαν ἐμοὶ πάλιν· ἄρτι γὰρ ἄλλην Χείρονα λύσσαν ἔχω πυνθόφρονα*: and from which we may elicit the distich following:

Τρανῶς ἰδοῦσ', ἔγνων ὅσ' ὠμά σ' ἦν ἐγὼ
Εἰργασμένη· φρονοῦσα δ' οὐκ εὖ, τὴν πάλαι
Ἔχοιμι λύσσαν, τοῦ φρονεῖν λῷόν γέ τι.

For, as Gray says, *Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.*

Yours, &c. A. Ω.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

AS the letter of your Correspondent Mr. Barnes requires some notice at my hands, I trust to your candour for the insertion of the following communication, the last I shall trouble you with; as I find it impossible to exhibit the truth of the Hemsterhusian theory, without the introduction of subjects that the half-bred philosophers of modern times dare not discuss, nor even look upon

"With eyes that, owl-like, blink at Truth's broad glare,
And hearts that dread e'en spectral forms of air."

First, then, I beg to state that I did not intend to accuse W. B. of coining the meanings to words to suit his own theory. My observation was levelled against etymologists in general, few of whom have even approximated to the truth, with the exception of Walter Whiter, whose theory, I suspect, was not very different from my own; though both he and Payne Knight, together with Hemsterhuis and myself, did not dare to promulgate 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.'

Secondly, when I spoke of the *inventor* of the Greek language, I ought to have said, if indeed it were not a mere misprint, *inventors*; for, according to my theory, which I suspect is similar to that of Hemsterhuis, the Greek alphabet was invented one half, from A to I, by a woman, and the other half from K to Ω, omitting the double consonants Ξ, Φ, Χ, Ψ, by a man, with the view to communicate the knowledge of certain facts, which two other parties were anxious to know something of; and had I been aware that the arguments of W. B. were directed against a typographical error, I should not have complained of his *pseudo-logic*.

Thirdly, though the principle of imitation has doubtless led to the formation of some words expressive of sounds, yet no reason has been nor can be given, except on the Hemsterhusian theory, to explain the fact, why certain sounds were expressed by certain symbols, or why such symbols followed each other in a certain order, or, lastly, why they had certain names.

Fourthly, that as the Greek letters were confessedly a Phœnician importation (for of the double consonants introduced by Simonides, the Hemsterhusian theory takes no notice, except in connexion with certain religious rites,) and as Phœnicia was confessedly united to Egypt in early times, it is only fair to infer that the Greek letters were Egyptian originally; while the similarity of the words Κ—ΑΔΜ-ος and ΑΔΜ, i.e. *Adam*, to whom God taught Hebrew, as Mercury taught Cadmus Phœnician, proves that the Greek fable is only a *rifficiamento* of the Jewish truth: and in answer to the question whether the Egyptians did actually put the letters Α, Ω, Ν, to the three angles of an equilateral triangle described in a circle, I reply, that he who knows how to explain tangibly the idea of the Creator, the Destroyer, and the Preserver, powers all ever equal to one another, and similarly situated with respect to universal Matter, bounded by the circle of Time, and diffused over and through the solid globe of Space, such a person, provided he also knows what Α, Ω, and Ν, really represent, and why they do so, must of necessity use those letters, and place them, as I have done, to describe the functions of a Triune Deity, as developed in the mysteries of the pyramids.

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Fifthly, though the Teutonic TOD be a hybrid compound of T-UD-us, and DUST of D-UST-us, it does not follow, as W. B. would infer, that the *Teutones* had not a word to express *death*, nor the English a word to express *dust*, previous to their adoption respectively of such hybrid compounds; for the ancient words, if such previously existed, might, like a thousand others, have been lost, or they might have never existed at all; for in an early state of society the Teutones and English might never have wanted to speak either of *death* or *dust*, although the ideas represented by those words doubtless are now, as W. B. asserts, connected with the everyday phenomena of matter; for in northern countries where the heat is little, and the ground perpetually covered with nature's livery of grass, *dust* would be almost unknown, and therefore a word expressive of *dust* would not be wanted, and being not wanted, would not be invented; and still less occasion would a people in a primitive state have to speak or even think of death; for to such persons the idea of dissolution, unconnected as it is, equally, with the hopes or fears of the future, and the sensations of the present, could have produced no effect on the mind; and consequently they would not have wanted to coin a word to express an idea that troubled them not.

Sixthly, though a *toad* is so called from *t'ud*, the *cold* or *clammy*, it does not follow that *frogs* and *fish* ought to be called by the same name, as W. B. would infer. For as the phenomena connected with the properties of toads, frogs, and fish, are not precisely the same, so they ought not all to be called by one and the same name. Had, however, W. B. remembered that a young frog is called a *tadpole*, he would have seen that the inventors of the word *tadpole* saw such a connexion between a *frog* and *toad*, as W. B. was anxious to find but could not; and as he is decidedly opposed to all hybrid compounds, he will doubtless reject my notion, that *pole* is a corruption of the Greek πῶλος, *polus;* a word applied to the *young* of almost all animals, and which even now forms the termination of names in the Morea, as common as the English *son*, and thus Νικολο-πουλο, *Nicolopulo*, is the modern Greek for *Nicholson*. This derivation, however strange as it may seem at first sight, is put beyond all doubt by perceiving that *pole* is derived from the French *poule*, the young of a fowl, itself a corruption of the Latin *pullus*, similar to the Greek πῶλος, *polus*.

Seventhly, though the English *fish* is a corruption of the Teutonic *vis*, the last has, what W. B. is probably ignorant of, nearly the same connexion with the Latin *vis-cus* (in English *bird-lime*, a *clammy* substance made originally, as *glue* even now is, from *fish*,) that *toad* has with *t'ud*, the clammy; and as we are upon the subject of *frogs*, I may as well inform W. B. that *frog* bears the same analogy to the Greek βάτραχος, *batrachos*, that the Latin *rana* does to φρῦνος, *phrunos*, another Greek word for the same animal.

Eighthly, though *God* is derived from *Gott*, *Gud*, because *God*, as Christ said, is *the Good*, it does not follow that *Dog* is not derived from *God* by metathesis; and as regards the English *hound*, similar to the German *hund*, the origin of *hunt*, that word is evidently *made* from the *bark* of the dog, thus expressed in Greek αὖ, αὖ, i. e. *how-wow*, and not, as we foolishly write it, *bow-wow*.

Lastly, with regard to the so-called *cycloidal curve* and *curve of oscillation*, which it appears I have confounded according to the definitions of modern geometry, I deem it necessary to say merely, that, as the subject was started incidentally, it is now omitted entirely, not because I feel myself unable to prove my assertions, but because the proofs would be, as well from their nature as their length, ill-suited to the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine. Thus much, however, I may state, that when I said the Newtonians were babies when compared with the geometricians of old, I said only what Time, the great teacher of truth, will eventually confirm; for it requires no ghost to tell us that the Newtonian will, like other theories, cease to be considered true, when it is found to be no longer any man's interest to support it—so utterly incapable is it of accounting satisfactorily, except in a few cases, for the phenomena it pretends to explain.

Yours, &c. A. Ω.

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REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lafayette, Louis Philippe, and the Revolution of 1830. By B. Sarrans, jun. Translated from the French. 2 vols. Portraits. Wilson.

TO those who recollect the events of the last age as occurrences of a few days past—who have dwelt on them in their progress with all the vigour of intellectual youth, and considered them with the steadiness of age—who have in both loved liberty and hated licentiousness,—there is perhaps no man in the whole scope of existence, a just account of whose progress through life could be of so much interest as that of Lafayette. To every reader this work must be full of instruction, from the tremendous history it embraces, involving the politics of all Europe; and from the talent, judgment, suffering, and equanimity, displayed in so many conflicting seasons by one now nearly an octogenarian, and still, whether rightly or wrongly judging, fresh in activity for the happiness of his beloved France.

In saying this we are sure we shall not be suspected of ministering to democracy, or the principles of the French Revolution, any more than we ascribe perfection to the distinguished person of whom we speak. On the contrary, there is one principle of Lafayette that in our opinion detracts largely from the other parts of his character: it is that which he calls non-intervention; but which, differently from our understanding of the term, applies even to actively preventing the intervention of governments with the acts of their own insurgent people. We speak only historically, and of the facts put forth by M. Sarrans; who, if he equal not the style of Tacitus, or his biographical excellence, at least emulates him in regard for his subject.

Lafayette was born at Chavanniac in Auvergne, on the 6th Sept. 1757, of a family which had distinguished itself in arts and arms. From his studies at the College du Plessis, at the age of sixteen, he married the still younger daughter of the Duke d'Ayen, that lovely example of virtue, courage, and conjugal affection. The influence of her family, that of Noailles, would have obtained for him court patronage, but he disdained it. At nineteen he determined on breaking a lance with the British in their revolted colonies, and this at the worst period; for the American Congress at Paris could not furnish him conveyance, and he fitted out a vessel at his own expense. After many dangers he arrived at Charleston, early in 1777, and would only serve as a volunteer, and at his own expense, with the prospective rank of Major-General. In the first battle (Brandywine) he was wounded, and after distinguishing himself variously, arrived at a principal command under Washington. After two years' service he returned with leave to France, full of compliments. Having thus served the American cause, he again visited America with new success, and when the war was decided again returned. He was then associated with an expedition madly planned by his country, and rendered unnecessary by peace. A third time, however, he visited America with new honours, his bust being placed in the capital of Virginia, while another was presented to the city of Paris. In 1785, he visited the courts and armies of Germany with distinction; and in 1787 interfered on behalf of his protestant countrymen, and of the negro slaves. He assisted the Ambassador Jefferson in a league against the Barbary powers, and was about to be called to the aid of the Dutch against Prussia. Events had however formed a crisis in his own country in which it might be expected he would act a prominent part. In 1787, as member of the Assembly of Notables, he denounced *lettres de cachet* and state prisons. Subsequently deputed to the States General, he in July 1789 made that declaration of rights which afterwards convulsed the world. Vice President of the Constituent Assembly, Commandant General of the National Guard of the people, he ordered the destruction of the Bastille, and received the King at the head of two hundred thousand men. While he was deemed another Cromwell, he

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protected the royal family, and its flight had nearly compromised him; his head was sought by the Jacobins; while he was surrounded by plots in the very Court he protected, and in constant dangers. When the Constitutional Act was digested he resigned, on a principle of public safety, the command which he had disinterestedly holden without emolument. He retired to his native province, a hundred and twenty leagues from Paris, receiving honours and marks of affection as soon as he had quitted the intrigues and excesses of the capital.

Then came the European coalition; three French armies of fifty thousand each were formed, to one of which Lafayette was appointed, and he introduced a simplicity of discipline which promised future glory. The ministry which had appointed him was displaced by one influenced by the Jacobins, and he had to sustain new intrigues; he had placed his force in a good position, had gained advantages, but his command was thwarted, himself denounced, his opinions of liberty with order decried, and he found no resource but in quitting France. He put his army in order for service, left every thing behind that was essential, and travelled on in the company of a few friends, as he says, "with death in his heart:"—certainly a memorable example of revolutions! Holland and England were his points. At Liege he fell in with an Austrian corps, was seized, and carried ultimately to Luxembourg, Wesel, and Magdeburg. Under these circumstances he resisted every effort to induce him to betray his country. On the Prussian peace with France, he and his remaining friends were carried to the Emperor of Austria's prison at Olmutz, where he was mourned by half Europe, and whence America tried to extricate him. Meantime his wife, who had expected in the prisons of Paris that execution by which the greater part of her family had perished, being released by the fall of Robespierre and the reign of terror, determined on sharing the captivity of her husband. By stratagem she arrived with an American passport at Altona in Sept. 1795, and suddenly appeared before the Emperor at Vienna. She sought without avail the liberty of Lafayette, but was enabled, with her younger children, (George she had sent to America) to embrace him in his prison—an embrace interrupted by an order to deliver up every thing they had about them. In sickness she was refused the power of breathing a better atmosphere, without undertaking not to return, so she remained with her accomplished daughters in the most horrible of incarcerations. At length, France, better governed and victorious, ordered its generals and plenipotentiaries, Bonaparte and Clark, to demand him, as well as his former companions Latour Maubourg and Bureau de Puzy. By Hamburgh he returned to France, and retired to the country. Bonaparte, who had been assiduous in his release, would willingly have attached him to his service, and had him in the Senate; but while Lafayette declared his admiration, as well as gratitude, towards him, he declined both, as incompatible with his ideas of public liberty.

He devoted himself to the agricultural improvement of La Grange, and here, on the 24th Dec. 1807, lost his devoted wife, while yet young, from the effects of her sufferings, an affliction not to be described. During the glories and errors of Napoleon, against which he constantly protested, he took no part in public affairs.

On the approach of the coalition to forcibly restore the second time Louis XVIII. he was called by Prince Joseph to witness a new order of affairs. He attended the call, became prominent, roused the nation to rally around the standard of 1789—that of liberty, equality, and public order. Napoleon abdicated, and a provisional government was formed, of which it was supposed he would become President and commandant of his old National Guards. He was excluded by intrigue, and made instead one of the plenipotentiaries to the allies. Previously to his departure he had endeavoured to obtain two vessels to carry Napoleon to the United States, but the same intrigues attended every thing. A declaration of the Chamber of Representatives, however, demanded from the Allied Powers, on their expressed respect for the independence of the nation, all the grand objects of Lafayette, though in vain. Lafayette again retired.

Again he was called forth as Deputy to the Chambers. He insisted for his principles, particularly in 1820.

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In 1823 he denounced violations of the Charter, and the prospective incursion of Spain. He was accused but not prosecuted; and in 1824, being no longer in parliament, and having received an invitation of the nation through the President Jefferson, he made a long promised visit to the United States of America, where he had received a grant of land as Lieutenant-General, and in 1815 the vote of a large sum of money, delicately offered as a rumuneration for his previous expenses. He embarked in the common packet Cadmus, instead of availing himself of an American 74 offered to his order; there he passed a year, visited the twenty-four States, every where creating a jubilee, with every recollection that could inspire him, and was then sent home in the Brandywine frigate, named from the scene where he was wounded in the revolution. At Havre, both on his departure and arrival, he was received with joy. He returned to La Grange, but was soon chosen for his department, and in 1828, recommenced his entire opposition, fortified no doubt by his recent enjoyments in America. In 1829 his grand speech involved every topic of Europe; one can hardly find a prototype in Greece or Rome.

At the end of the Session he revisited, after an absence of fourteen years, the place of his birth, now the property of his son, where a party of his family had met for the purpose of a tour, in which he every where experienced a similar jubilee to that of America. At Grenoble he received from a venerable old man the ancient compliment of a crown of silver intertwined with oakleaves. At Lyons 80,000 persons assembled to meet him. The Court was about sending a telegraphic order to arrest him, but it would have been in vain.

Were not the opinions of Charles X. just?—that "there are but two men in the revolution that have remained unshaken in their principles, Lafayette and myself;" and that on his dethronement, "it is that old republican, Lafayette, that has done all this."

The ministries of Villele and Martignac had successively become obnoxious; that of Polignac which followed was more unhappy. A proposition of 221 members of the Chamber of Deputies, and an "*immutable* answer of the King, produced ordinances first of dissolution, then dissolution of a newly elected Chamber before it assembled, changing also the law of Election, and lastly abrogating the freedom of the press, &c. which took place on the 26th of July. These were surely unfortunate measures with which to contravene such a spirit as had appeared, and it so turned out for this series of the ministries and Kings of France. They produced another Revolution which chiefly occupies this work. The preceding personal notices of Lafayette are necessary to the due understanding of this great catastrophe, and we would have wished that the writer had been still fuller on them.

The Revolution of 1830 may be said to have been commenced by meetings of the proprietors and editors of the periodical press, to consult their lawyers on the means of resisting the ordinances against them. With difficulty a protest was determined on, printed, and distributed. This excited a people sufficiently predisposed; the journeymen printers shewed themselves in arms, the scholars of the Polytechnic School followed; then those of Law and Medicine, and portions of the people generally, which seem to have been feebly dispersed by gens-d'armerie. The Count Alexander Laborde, who had presided at the meeting of journalists, now called a meeting of deputies at his own residence, and it was proposed to the *eight* who attended the call, to form in the name of the Chamber a National Assembly, to appeal to the people, and to cry "To arms!" M. Perier appeared among them, and produced some damp; he had a small party of Deputies at his house, but the populace who were led to watch it suffered carnage; other meetings of Deputies took place, but "the people" anticipated them by conflicts with the troops.

The picture here presented to us, though not very lucid, is that of a Monarchy well armed, and prepared at all points for all purposes—a People excited to desperate revolt without guides, and open to all dangers—the Parliamentary Representatives of the kingdom divided or in doubt as respected both the one and the other. M. Sarrans has described these matters with a simplicity which excites in close observers rather suspicion than confidence in his narrative; in the same manner he announces that the mere

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circumstance of reading the Monitor newspaper at La Grange produced through every danger of arrest Lafayette's arrival in the capital!

By the evening of the 27th Lafayette had offered to the insurgents the influence of his name and person; at four o'clock next morning he received the Polytechnic pupils, who a few hours after were leading and dying with the people: barricades now began to be raised. A meeting then took place of Deputies at the house of M. Audry de Puraviceu, where MM. Lafayette and Lafitte were the first, and a long discussion occurred, which was interrupted by the news that the people had carried the Hotel de Ville after a terrible carnage. Some deputies seceded, and Marmont seems to have been thus enabled to demand the submission of the people as a preliminary to any negociation. Deputies met and met again, and the *Hotel de Ville* was taken and retaken by the people. More barricades were formed by them, and the paving stones of Paris were torn up in the night between the 28th and 29th of July, as if by enchantment. (A *peinturesque* description is here given of Lafayette's visit to them, and other particulars, for which we must refer to p. 195, vol. I.) A hundred thousand men were by this time on foot. Lafitte's hotel became the rendezvous, and surprising anecdotes are furnished on the abstinence of miserable visitors from the slightest violation of its grandeur and its riches; as also on the capture of the Louvre and the Tuilleries, where, without a single abstraction, they only desired to place a corpse on the throne of Charles X. On the 29th municipal commissioners were appointed; Lafayette took command of the popular army; Gen. Gerard, under his direction, took charge of its active operations. The Hotel de Ville under universal triumphs became head quarters, and Lafayette was in the same position as he had been forty years before!

While this was also the only seat of government, Deputies were assembling at the hotel of Lafitte, where his long cherished desire to have the Duke of Orleans in power prevailed; and while the principle of calling together the primary assemblies, to determine on the future form of government, (and a Republic appeared the favorite, with Lafayette at its head,) occupied one part of the meeting, the others had settled upon Louis Philippe as Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. The cry of "Down with the Bourbons," the different parties for Charles X., Henry V., (son of the Duke of Berry), Napoleon II, all succumbed to this intrigue, and Lafayette acquiesced in the measure as the best means of quieting France. In all this the celebrated M. Talleyrand now appeared as the adviser of the Duke in his acceptance of the government. "'Tis well—it must be accepted," were the laconic terms of this ex-Bishop, Citizen, Imperial Prince, Royal Chamberlain, wily diplomatist, and consummate politician, whose history will one day astonish the world. Lafayette, in explaining to Joseph Bonaparte his adhesion, thus remarks on the new governor—"I knew in common with every one, that this family possessed domestic virtues, habits of simplicity, little ambition, and a French feeling. I recollected the young republican of 1789, the soldier of Valmy and Jemappes, the teacher in Switzerland, and the traveller in the United States." It appears that Louis Philippe immediately conciliated Lafayette by laying down as a principle the sovereignty of the people in the arming of the whole nation, themselves appointing their own officers. He at length visited the Hotel de Ville, where Lafayette delivered to him a tri-coloured flag; and General Dubourg, taking him to a window whence were seen a discontented people, said "Monseigneur, you know our wants and our rights. Should you forget them, we will bring them to your recollection." Lafayette quieted the people by holding up to the Lieut.-General that "what is at present necessary for the French is *a popular throne, surrounded with republican institutions;*" to which the Prince replied, "*It is exactly so that I understand it.*" This is a text important to the understanding of all that followed to this day.

Charles X. was meantime endeavouring to rally his force, and raise the former famed La Vendée; for he had still with him 12,000 effective men, with three regiments of cavalry and forty pieces of cannon. Lafayette equipped, not without apprehension, a motley army of 20,000, of which the description is romantic in

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the extreme (p. 234). Its presence was sufficient, however; the crown-jewels were restored, and the royal family proceeded to embark at Cherbourg.

The Chambers met on the day which had before been appointed by Charles X. Mobs surrounded it; but were quieted by Lafayette, who incurred jealousy for his influence. Louis-Philippe, however, continued to hail him and his myriads of national guards, even on his ascent to the throne, which was granted to him quite in a republican manner, and on which, on the motion of Lafayette, he did not adopt the *chaine-des-tems* title of Philip V. "You have gained your point," wrote his Majesty, *in English*, to Lafayette. This was all very good, but was there not something inordinate in the conception that "it was now for the kings of Europe to ask, and for Louis Philippe to grant peace!" Surely it partook of the gasconade that at all periods of time had in some degree affected "the great nation," and which least of all befitted a new monarchy with republican institutions, rising on the ruins of so many schemes of government, and necessarily requiring admission among the *settled* states of Europe; those states, which amidst all the changes, all the powers, both moral and physical, exerted, beyond all history, against them by that very France, still remained the same. We suspect, that on this point hangs a great deal of what forms the subject of the remaining and particular portion of these volumes—and that from it arises the question at this moment existing between the "Doctrinarians" of the French Ministry and their popular opponents. Again, says M. Sarrans, "the July restoration appeared as a gift to be shared in by *the whole human species*, and for which the civilized world acknowledged itself deeply indebted to *the people most advanced in civilization.*" Then, we are told in a note (259), that even the Hindoos celebrated it on the banks of the Ganges! After indulging in this grandiloquence he comes to facts: as regards England he says—"Whigs, *Tories*, and Radicals, Church of England men, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Catholics, *rich* and poor, admired us—seemed as if they could set no bounds to their enthusiasm." "The *wide-felt shock* overthrew the Tory Administration, and produced that *happy ferment* which has hastened the cause of Reform," &c. &c. Under all this admiration, of course, many great things were *expected* by the men of July to be done by them for the whole human race; instead of which it is complained, that, "the Royalty of July has become one of the family of legitimate monarchies, the just medium *(juste milieu)* triumphs, and peace will be maintained." The terms in which it is here given seem to be an odd ground of complaint. Yet such it is; and moreover condemned, because there were not "thrown on the frontiers all those classes which the days of July had taken from their occupations, to join *foreign* populations fighting for a cause which was their own;" among which, of course, might have been included the "enthusiastic" hundreds of thousands which met at Birmingham and elsewhere, a favour which we still think all England would decline.

Louis Philippe thus placed on the throne, we shall add the following paragraph, with which we would hope that Lafayette is entirely disconnected—"The citizen Royalty would not comprehend that, independently of the necessity of entitling it to the gratitude and esteem of the people, there existed another necessity from which no new dynasty had ever escaped, that of *a baptism of glory and blood!*" Merciful Heaven! would they still

——"Wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind?"

Had this been the case, would England have been "the first to recognize the new king," and "thus lead the other powers to recognition?"—this seems to be understood elsewhere in these pages.

While Louis Philippe was, probably with the advice of M. Talleyrand (though it is not so said), cultivating his foreign relations, it will easily be supposed, from the prominence of Lafayette throughout Europe as well as the two Americas, that he was not inactive; he urged his opinions constantly upon the Chamber at home, and corresponded in their spirit with almost every people abroad. That he evinced much talent and feeling in this, as in most things, is to be acknowledged, but not quite so readily that a close auxiliary communication with

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the chiefs of Revolution in countries yet unrevolutionized, could serve his own. These form a considerable part of the second volume, and may furnish useful illustrations to modern politics.

The trials of the Ministers of the ex-monarch, against whom more rage existed than against himself, now came on, and the popular influence of Lafayette was well and worthily employed in preventing commotion. After having done this, perceiving some intrigues, he very properly anticipated some measure that would affect his command of the National Guards, by resigning it. Here he acted nobly, and with other points of conduct, fulfilled the picture furnished by his historian, that "he has never been able to help turning his back upon fortune."

The insurrections during the trials, which had been quieted by Lafayette, seem with his resignation, and perhaps other circumstances, to have alarmed the government so much as to cause an assembly of the troops on the sitting of the chamber on the 28th of Dec., as was rumoured, to provide against "the truncheons of Cromwell, the butt-ends of Bonaparte's musquets, or the horsewhip of Louis XIV." M. Perier the President, who had evinced great talent before, declared his apprehension; and his character, even as exhibited in these pages, demands for it some attention. However it was, a series of debates ensued, in which never was king or minister so belaboured upon every subject of human ingenuity as were these, from the ministry of Lafitte, the nominator of Louis Philippe, through that of Guizot to "the 13th of March." Then "a vast national coalition" took place in the department of Moulle, under pretext of "resisting the foreigners and the Bourbons." Sixty-two other departments followed their example, all including considerable citizens of several orders, and formed *Unions*, deemed destructive of the government as well as its foreign relations *(p. 155, Vol. II. and note.)* Some trials took place in consequence. Lafayette was a witness, and received from the public very great distinction. The individuals were virtually acquitted. In the midst of wordy conflicts which ensued, arrived cholera, to the terror of all parties. Its first strokes carried off many members of the chamber, and among them MM. Perrier and Lamarque, the extremes in politics. Perhaps it was unfortunate that the government, under such circumstances, should have ordered its minister a public funeral. It however passed in silence; Gen. Lamarque also received, at the hands of his republican friends, a grand spectacle, and it unhappily produced a conflict, with loss of life; but afforded this fact, that republicanism was no longer cherished. We are quite willing to believe that in this case Lafayette utterly disproved all culpability on his own part, that much arose from the apprehensions of the subordinates of the government, and much more fortuitously from conflicting parties, equally inimical to all.

A contingency deserves to be mentioned; it is that of a deputation to the King, from a meeting of which Lafayette was a member, but of which deputation he would not form a part. It was composed of Lafitte, Arago, and Odillon Barrot. These were readily and courteously received by the King, in a study which he had made of the bed-room of Louis XVIII. He then talked to them as fellow citizens, and we must say seems altogether to have had the best of the argument. He closed by declining to change the measures of which they complained; and which M. Sarrans predicates will destroy his government.

Here ends *this* history of Lafayette and his politics. With whatever apprehensions we may view some tirades of his historian, and some dogmas of his own; or whatever may be our favour of a *just medium in all governments*, having less to do with politics than letters; we cannot but wish, looking at him as the extraordinary man which he still is, and the many high qualities he possesses, that it may be yet long before he shall fall into our Obituary.

What an awful picture do these details present! A country, after a whole age spent in the search of freedom, in which so much talent, so much wealth, and so much blood has been expended, still suffering from internal divisions, and creating external alarm; of which it is acknowledged that some corrections of the system of Louis XVI. would have produced a better regimen than the present! We have noted these subjects, because they are

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essential as a key to the present as well as future operations of the French government, and useful as historical monitions.

We cannot agree with the praises bestowed on this translation; it is very unequal, and in the commencement far from good: there are also typographical errors which obstruct the sense.

History of the Battle of Agincourt, and of the Expedition of Henry the Fifth into France, in 1415; *to which is added, the Roll of the Men at Arms in the English Army.* By Sir Harris Nicolas. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 528.

One of the most memorable achievements that has distinguished the military annals of England, is described in this work in a manner singularly complete and elaborate. The former edition well merited this character; but the present has still further deserved it. The author is one who will not content himself with obvious authorities; but investigates to the utmost limits that are possible in the present unarranged and disordered state of our national records. To so diligent an inquirer new facts and illustrations are of course constantly arising; and, as he has never lost sight of the subject since the first edition was printed five years ago, much new light is thrown upon it in the present publication. The extracts from contemporary writers are more copious; and the author's own narrative has been completely new written.

The contents are arranged in four principal divisions,—a narrative composed from a comparison of every authority; the statements of the contemporary writers at length, translated from the originals, with notes; a list of the persons present; and an appendix of illustrative documents.

The merits of diffuseness, when the subject is one which will bear it, cannot of course be exemplified in a contracted space like ours; and were we to attempt to abridge Sir Harris Nicolas's History of Agincourt, the main features of the tale would probably show very little difference to those it has generally worn. It is in the minor details that the novelty and the interest will be found; and from the research bestowed on these, not only this great victory and the memorable year 1415, but the history and antiquities of the whole æra, derive important illustration.

The character in which Henry the Fifth is generally regarded by posterity is that of a hero or conqueror, whose great incitement to the invasion of France was a passion for military glory; yet it is remarkable that either this opinion or fact (whichever it be) is opposed or disguised in a variety of ways. In the letters written to the French King, previously to the war, Henry professes the strongest desire for peace on religious grounds; but these perhaps were merely the fictions of subtle policy, concocted rather by his council than himself, and probably dictated, *more suo*, by the churchmen who were the scribes and diplomatists of the age. Sir H. Nicolas ascribes their authorship to Cardinal Beaufort. Again, after the victory, so far was Henry from evincing any elation from his success, that there was no end to his protestations that he ascribed all the glory to God, and assumed no merit to himself; this of course was his own doing, but it may be said it was affectation. Lastly, historical writers have supposed the young monarch to have been principally actuated by this long-sighted policy,—that, by promoting foreign war, he would most effectually divert domestic rebellion; and such is stated to have been the spirit of the dying injunctions of his father, the first Lancastrian usurper. This opinion, however, does not appear to rest on more substantial grounds than that which ascribes to him ambitious motives; both are supported only by great probability. The presumed "feelings of ambition" are described by the present author as "no less natural to his youth and personal character, than consonant with the manners of the times in which he lived;" and the sanctified protocols to which we have alluded, are stigmatized as false, hypocritical, and impious; it must be further admitted that the inordinate demands made upon the territory of France, unequivocally exhibit a great appetite for conquest, though doubtless here again policy suggested that much should be asked in order to obtain a little. We have not, after all, met with any evidence that aspirations of chivalric glory stimulated Henry to war; or that, in short, his martial genius deve-

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loped itself previously to his French campaign of 1415. It is true he had been present, when a boy of fourteen, at the great battle of Shrewsbury, and that he was afterwards engaged in the warfare with Owen Glendour; but there can be no doubt that this was entirely under the guidance of his tutors, and for the mere purpose of military education, the command being nominally ascribed to him, because the scene of the warfare was his own titular principality. The vision of "young Harry with his beaver on" must be considered, we conclude, to belong only to the field of poetry; and we know that during the peaceful years of the latter part of his father's reign, the reputation obtained by the Prince had been that of a youth enervated by the luxuries and dissipation of peace. How far the dying injunctions of Henry the Fourth influenced his son in hastening the war with France, may be reasonably doubted from the circumstance, that the former had been deceased for fifteen months before the period when Sir H. Nicolas fixes for the first preparation or resolution of Henry V. for urging his claims upon France, —"the middle of the year 1414."

There is, however, in Mr. Ellis's second series of Original Letters, one of Prince Henry to his father, which, though written ten years before the battle of Agincourt, may be fairly presumed to record a military lesson which Henry did not forget on that memorable day, and which we think affords an interesting illustration in this passage:

"Presently were out my well-beloved cousin the Lord Talbot and the small body of my household, and with them joined your faithful and valiant knights William Newport and John Greindre, the which formed but a small power in the whole, but *true it is indeed that victory is not in the multitude of people, and this was well proved there; but in the power of God.* And there, by the aid of the blessed Trinity, your people gained the field, and vanquished all the said rebels."

To the conviction expressed in this letter we may with great probability attribute the laurels won by England at Agincourt. The recollection that, in his own experience, victory had not, in a memorable instance, attended "the multitude of people," would inspire the youthful commander with that courage and confidence which are in a certain degree an earnest of success; and if, as we may fairly presume, Henry also, in the hour of trial, appealed with faith to "the power of God," we may thus account for his reiterated and persevering assertions that the victory was God's work; as he would naturally regard as an act of the greatest impiety the assumption of the glory from that Almighty Power, in whose hands he had unreservedly placed the task of its achievement, and who had apparently so completely answered and rewarded his vows and his faith.

In the description of the triumphal arches and pageantry which greeted the conqueror on his return to London, occurs a recondite compliment which it is very difficult to understand. On the tower at London Bridge, by which the King entered the City, was what is termed by the chronicler "this elegant and suitable" inscription, CIVITAS REGIS JUSTICIE. This is rendered by Sir H. Nicolas, "The City, to the King's righteousness;" and on turning to the little volume on "London Pageants," by Mr. J. G. Nichols, we find another version, "The City of the King of Righteousness;" neither of which appear satisfactory. We think it may probably have been intended to say, "The City of the King (as London was especially considered) is the city of righteousness," with an allusion to Isaiah, i. 26.

We have only space to add that the Appendix contains several articles valuable as illustrative of the military and naval antiquities of the period; and that the map and banners printed in colours, as well as the general typography, reflect credit on the press of Mr. Johnson. We the rather make the last remark, because we think the outward form of this volume is in much better taste than were the peculiarities of the former edition.

Political, Commercial, and Financial Condition of the Anglo-Eastern Empire in 1832, *Analysis of its Home and Foreign Governments, Examination of Free Trade, Colonization, &c. By the author of "The Past and Present State of the Tea Trade," &c.* 8vo. pp. 403.

THE title embracing so many important questions tells also that the work has reference to the renewal or modification of the East India Com-

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pany's Charter; and we must commence by saying, that it bears so decidedly in favour of renewal, and opposes so pointedly many objections from powerful and well-informed quarters, as well qualifies it for a *precis* or brief on the part of the Honourable Company. And if, as the author rather gratuitously declares (p. 398), he has really "to seek on continental Europe a field for the exercise of that political and commercial knowledge which he acquired as a medical officer in His Majesty's navy, or as a private individual, in various parts of the globe," we must say that the Company is not, as is so generally supposed, alive to its own interests.

However, we have only to do with the book. We gave our brief approbation of that on the Tea Trade (Gent. Mag. for Aug. p. 156); and we are bound to speak further of this extended work. In this, as in the former, Mr. Martin claims "dispassionate consideration," certainly the only means of forming correct judgment; yet he afterwards feels it necessary to apologize for *strong* and *salient* expressions, and we find of these an instance, p. 127, in mention of "a few slave colonies in the west;" also p. 113, &c. We think, nevertheless, that few will disagree with his position, that "society is in a state of transition;" or object that he should range himself "on the side of order, of civilization, and of freedom."

When we pass through the various details of this book we say, as we did before, that no political economist should be without it; there is an immense mass of information, and much obtained by personal investigation in India and elsewhere. To detach any part of it would only be injurious, while it would overcharge our space; it embraces every relation of India, every species of its commerce, every point of its economy, with facts only to be derived from peculiar advantage of information. It boldly confronts, and not without power, all the great opponents of the Company, (and many they are,) and produces witnesses of unquestionable credibility; yet there is somewhat too much of a triumphant air on some of his convictions over men, who, even if in error, deserve respect; one of these convictions, that on the salt monopoly, must be taken *cum grano salis*. To a chronological account of noble public works executed *since* the last renewal of the Company's Charter, should have been added a notice of what had been done *before*, and is to be done in future. A desire in the Government to interfere improperly with the Company should have been more strongly made out before it is so particularly (though at the same time ably) opposed. There is also a question of great importance raised as to the manufactures of England displacing those of the Hindoos; which would appear to us little less than shewing how much better India would be under the government of the Company, separated from that of England! The great extent and *freedom* of the Indian press is *felicitated* — English colonization is repudiated on the ground which, it were well if every traveller had not witnessed it, of a contemptuous feeling towards foreigners generally in more than one class of Englishmen. We lament to be obliged to fear, that in an empire like India, it is too true that a disregard of their habits, and even opprobious terms may render a free admission of *all orders* of our countrymen dangerous; yet the argument goes to shew something like what we have before stated, of the superiority of the Company's government. The remaining chapters are equally ingenious on more general matters, and shew the author's power of observation in other countries; as on the trial by jury introduced to Ceylon by the amiable and talented judge Sir H. Gifford; and also in intimate comparisons with England, notwithstanding that as an Irishman he deems himself a stranger, and equally alienated from both, although lately editor of "The United Kingdom." The fact is, that all governments in India, from the original Portuguese possessors downwards, have been always troublesome, but at the same time very advantageous things; and that ours, so much greater than any before, must in course possess greater difficulties. We sincerely trust that the principal positions of Mr. Martin's summary may turn out to be true, and heartily join in the prayer with which he concludes, "that God may direct the Councils of the nation" on them, to which we only add, and *on all things*.

In our involvement in the various

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points of this work, we had almost forgotten to speak of its purity of style and its method, in which latter we only regret the want of an index. We shall be glad to meet, as we doubt not we shall do, this talented writer again. His works, and that of Col. Caulfield, noticed in p. 157, at the same time as Mr. Martin's former one, cannot fail to be useful to the consideration of the approaching question.

A Manual for the Afflicted, comprising a Practical Essay on Affliction, and a Series of Meditations and Prayers, selected and arranged for the Use of those who are in Sorrow, Trouble, Need, Sickness, or any other Adversity. By Thomas Hartwell Horne, *B. D.* Pp. xii. 275.

WE have peculiar satisfaction in announcing, that the excellent author of the "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Scriptures," has again exerted himself for the benefit of the Christian world in the above most useful manual. Though this be avowedly only a compilation, yet, considering the admirable judgment with which the selection of matter has been made, and the consummate skill with which that matter has been moulded, it may not improperly be thought to deserve a preference over many *professedly original* works in this age of shallow book-making. In drawing up this excellent little work, the editor was animated by the benevolent hope, that he might in some degree alleviate those afflictions which are dealt out by Providence, more or less, to all the sons of men.

Since the very nature of the work renders any specimen of its contents as impracticable as, in the case of so excellent a writer, it were unnecessary, (for few of our readers can suppose specimens necessary, to induce them to avail themselves of what is here offered by one to whom most biblical readers are all more or less under obligations) we cannot better occupy the brief space which a critical notice like the present admits, than by laying before our readers a sketch of the contents of this small but most valuable *Enchiridion Precatorium*. It consist of two parts: 1. A Practical Essay on Affliction, its origin and design, observations (chiefly abridged from Sir Matthew Hale) on the best preparation for Afflictions, and for the improvement of them, pointing out our duty on being delivered from them; also on the privilege and duty of prayer, especially in seasons of Affliction; 2. *Consolation* for the *Afflicted*, or a series of meditations and prayers, chiefly selected from the *Scriptures*, but *partly* from the admirable Liturgy of our Church (the first of uninspired compositions, and itself formed almost wholly on Scripture), and, *in no small degree*, from the devotional writings of those giants in their days, our earlier English divines; many of them the founders and fathers of our Church. Most cordially and sincerely do we, suitably to the seasons, wish the worthy editor "*multos et felices!*"

We cannot conclude this necessarily brief notice better than in the words with which the editor himself concludes his preface.

"'To those who are in heaviness through manifold temptations,' and who 'know every man the plague of his own heart,' to those who are 'weary and heavy laden,' and whose 'hearts are failing them for fear;' to all 'who do truly and earnestly repent, and are heartily sorry for their sins, and who do believe the Gospel;' to all, in fine, who 'are any ways afflicted in mind, body, or estate,' is this little manual of counsels, meditations, prayers and promises respectfully offered, in the hope that, with the DIVINE BLESSING, it may prove an aid to devotion, and may lead them to the only source of consolation in trouble, communion with the Father of Mercies and God of all comfort, and with his son Jesus Christ'."

Pompeii, vol. II. (*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*) 16*mo.* 1832.

THE opening paragraph of the second volume of this instructive work forms an able preface to its various contents.

"The first volume having been employed in describing the public buildings which are preserved in Pompeii, the second will contain an account of the most remarkable houses which have been disinterred; of the paintings, domestic utensils, and other articles found in them; and such information upon the domestic manners of the ancient Italians as may seem requisite to the illustration of these remains. This branch of our subject is not less interesting, nor less extensive

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than the other. Temples and Theatres in equal preservation, and of greater splendour than those of Pompeii, may be seen in many places; but towards acquainting us with the habitations, the private luxuries and elegancies of ancient life, not all the scattered fragments of domestic architecture, which exist elsewhere, have done so much as this city with its fellow sufferer Herculaneum."

The opening chapter treats on a subject highly interesting to every antiquary, *the domestic architecture of ancient Italy;* and, if our space would have permitted, we should have been happy to have transferred some of the information contained in this division of the work to our pages, for the use of those readers who, however desirous of obtaining knowledge on the subject of the Roman remains so frequently discovered in our island, have not an opportunity of consulting the learned but expensive works of Hoare and Lysons. Yet, as it would be a task difficult, if not impossible, satisfactorily to abridge a compendium, we must be content to refer this class of our readers to the volume itself, from which they will derive much instruction, and many useful aids in elucidation of this branch of historical study. The houses at Pompeii appear to be " Roman, and not Grecian, as has been generally supposed from the Grecian taste which prevails in the architecture and decoration." A degree of luxury and refinement characterized all the domestic arrangements far beyond what might be expected from the period; at the same time that the common and useful arts of life appear to have been somewhat neglected. For instance, " their lock-work is coarse, hardly equal to that which is now executed in the same country;" yet "the external ornaments of doors, bolts, handles, &c. are elegantly wrought." All the talents of the inhabitants seem to have been directed to the elegancies of life; and, in proportion as their love of ease and splendour increased, the mere mechanical arts were disregarded.

In point of architecture, a bad taste had arisen, and at the period of the destruction of the city, appears to have been very prevalent; this is evinced not only by the universal application of stucco to their buildings, but by the liberties which appear to have been taken with the detail of the orders. For instance, in the Doric order a capital of a column of the Greek variety, is given in p. 36, in which an alteration has been made by running a fillet immediately below the annulets; the coloured stucco with which it had been covered having fallen off, shows the fluting in its original and pure state. A similar liberty has been taken with the Ionic column shown in p. 1. In the house of Pansa, we find that pure Ionic capitals have been altered by the means of stucco into a sort of pseudo-Corinthian or Composite order, p. 104. A still greater deviation from architectural purity occurs in the house of Sallust, where one of the pilasters which flank the doorway have capitals representing a Silenus and Faun.

" Ornaments of this character, which can be comprehended under none of the orders of architecture, are common in Pompeii, and far from unpleasing in their effect, however contrary to established principles."—p. 111.

There is little doubt that the same kind of ornament prevailed in Rome during the decline of her power, and eventually became the parent of the sculptures which decorate the doorways in Saxon and Norman architecture. In the *Venereum* of the house of Sallust, octagon columns, with Doric caps, are to be seen, which is by far the boldest attempt at innovation upon the established orders we now recollect to have witnessed.

The chapter on paintings and mosaics contains a comprehensive account, not only of the colours and colouring substances used by the ancient artists, but their value, at the same time that the palettes, easel, and other appliances of the painter's art, shown in the engravings, evince the advancement the artists had made in the mechanical part of painting.

Up to the period of the last accounts, it appears that about eighty houses, together with a very large number of small shops, had been excavated. The shops

" present great similarity in their arrangements, and indicate that the tribe of shopkeepers was very inferior in wealth and comfort to those of our own time and country. They are, for the most part, very small; and sometimes without any interior apartment on the ground floor. The upper floor must have com-

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prized one or two sleeping rooms; but there is, as we believe, no house in which the upper floor is in existence."—p. 80.

In the arrangement of the shops, there is a circumstance which seems to agree but poorly with the state of luxury in which the higher orders appear to have indulged.

"The houses of the richer classes, instead of presenting a handsome elevation to the street, were usually surrounded by shops (which they let out to hire) of that mean or at least uncomfortable sort, which we have already described. They furnished a very considerable source of revenue—and one Julia Felix possessed nine hundred, as we learn from an inscription at Pompeii."—p. 80.

In p. 82 we have a cook's shop, which we are told was situated near the soldiers' quarters. Here we see a citizen with a figure worthy of a Coriolanus, waiting for his dinner, which a damsel is weighing with a steelyard, at the same time that another attends to a cauldron of steaming soup; and in the next page we may imagine the same individual, after consuming his frugal meal, sipping his hot wine in a Thermopolium or shop for the sale of hot drinks, which was discovered with its counter or bars marked by the stains left by wet glasses. So completely modern are the houses, that we can scarcely imagine we are reading of domestic buildings of more than fifteen hundred years' antiquity, but rather think that the author was describing at one time the habitations of our own metropolis, and at others, that he was treating of the manners of our own times, if the illusion were not dissipated by the introduction of the very uncomfortable mode in which the ancient epicures lolled on their tricliniary beds at their meals.

The circumstance of a cross having been found worked in bas relief, on the walls of a baker's shop, has induced a conjecture that the owner might have been a Christian (p. 101); an objection to this supposition appears to occur, in consequence of the sacred symbol being mixed up with paintings of pagan subjects. This association may be accounted for, on the supposition that either the owner was not an entire convert, but had indulged in a mixture of Christianity with heathenism; or that he had not, on his conversion to the true faith, erased the decorations which in his state of ignorance he had bestowed on his tenement. At all events, we may conclude, whether the person was really a sincere Christian or not, that the cross was used as a religious symbol as early at least as the first year of the reign of Titus, when Pompeii was destroyed.

The house of a surgeon exhibited some interesting discoveries.

"A variety of surgical instruments were found in it. In number they amounted to forty; some resembled instruments still in use, others are different from any thing employed by modern surgeons. In many the description of Celsus is realized; as for instance, in the specillum, or probe, which is concave on one side, and flat on the other; the scalper excisorius, in the shape of a lancet-point on one side, and of a mallet on the other; a hook and forceps, used in obstetrical practice. The latter are said to equal in the convenience and ingenuity of their construction the best efforts of modern cutlers."—p. 129.

If a provincial town exhibited such an advanced state of the arts, what must have been the degree of excellence in which they were cultivated at the eternal city. If we knew as fully the real state of life in which the Patricians and the wealthy of ancient Rome indulged at the same period; if we could have their useful and ornamental works, their machines, and their toys, laid before us in the same state as those of Pompeii, we should have little cause to exult in our presumed superiority to the ancients!

The Street of the Tombs, with an essay on Roman sepulture, forms an interesting chapter, which we are compelled to pass over without further notice; and as we have already gone to some length in the notice of this work, we must leave our readers to their own conclusions on the volumes. The frequent discoveries of the remains of Roman domestic buildings in this country, have excited an interest and created a desire for knowledge, which in consequence of the magnitude and scarcity of the tomes in which it was necessary to seek for the requisite information, has not in all instances been fully gratified. In the present and the accompanying volume there is much information in a popular form, which will be very useful in the elucidation of such discoveries; for it must be evident to all who have

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studied the subject, that the buildings existing at Pompeii correspond very closely with those which are so often brought under our notice in various parts of England, and this consideration will increase the value of the work, which may be regarded not alone as a key to the discoveries at Pompeii, but as a work of easy reference, when subjects nearer home are brought under review.

Picturesque Illustrations of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. From Original Drawings by Thomas Allom. Parts I. II. and III. 4to.

THIS is the fourth of a series of steel engravings which have been dedicated to the illustration of the scenery of the United Kingdom. The present comprizes the beautiful lake scenery, the splendid seats, baronial and modern, and the busy towns of the four northern counties at the head of this article.

The admirers of really fine scenery, those who delight to view nature in her grandest forms, and can believe that their own country affords opportunities for the enjoyment of their taste, will regard this work with satisfaction. If they have visited the Lakes, it will call up reminiscences of the most agreeable nature, and if they have not enjoyed this treat, any latent love of the picturesque which they may possess will immediately be called into action by viewing the really fine views which are here presented to their notice.

Langdale Pikes, with its romantic dell and winding rivulet, backed by gigantic rocks, rising broken and abrupt to their union with the fleecy clouds which envelope their summits, forms a splendid subject for a vignette, and is excellently engraved by Jeavons. The beautiful falls of Colwith Force, and Dungeon Gell, are well contrasted with the glassy quiet of Derwentwater and Windermere, and these, with the mountains of Ullswater, are fine specimens of the sublimity which reigns in the works of nature in this interesting portion of our kingdom.

The seats of two of his Majesty's ministers form not the least pleasing of the embellishments; they are splendid modern mansions, and at the same time that they show the retirement of the statesmen of our day, are seen in the antique towers of Warkworth and Alnwick, the colossal habitations of the peers of former times. The variety pleasingly illustrates the buildings which grace this extensive portion of the British empire.

Here too Commerce holds her seat in the towns of Shields and Newcastle, the ancient nurseries of our hardy seamen. The view of the first of these places is a fine piece of river scenery; and Newcastle, a well-built town on an acclivity, with its towers and public buildings, and above all the much admired steeple of St. Nicholas, forms an excellent subject for the pencil of Mr. Allom. The venerable city of Durham, rising on the abrupt bank of a river, crossed by an ancient bridge, thickly set with antique gables, and crowned with the castle of its feudal Lord the palatine Bishop, and the noble solemn Cathedral, with its towers gilded by the setting sun, altogether forms a picture which to our antiquarian feelings is peculiarly acceptable.

As examples of architectural engravings of a very superior class, we would bring forward the views of Tynemouth Priory, and the Castle Chapel at Newcastle. The latter will soon find its way into the portfolios of the architectural collector, as a specimen of enriched Norman groining, which in boldness of construction and richness of embellishments, will help to show that Norman architecture is susceptible of greater beauty of form than it is generally allowed to possess.

The light and elegant suspension bridge over the Tyne, at Scotswood, recently erected from the designs of Mr. Green of Newcastle, evinces the diffusion of modern improvement to the utmost verge of our country. The opening of roads, and the building of bridges, are national benefits, which can never be too highly appreciated, and deserve the encouragement of well-earned applause.

The execution of the engravings, and the pictorial talent of the artist Mr. Allom, unite to recommend this work to the same degree of public patronage which has attended the preceding efforts of the publishers, and we feel certain they will receive from the public the attention their efforts so well merit.

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Bidcombe Hill, a rural and descriptive Poem. Second Edition. To which is prefixed an Essay on local Poetry. By Francis Skurray, *B.D. Rector of Winterbourne-Abbas, Dorset.* 8vo, pp. 220.

The Shepherd's Garland, composed of Gatherings during leisure hours, from Ways of Pleasantness, and Paths of Peace. By the same. pp. 224.

Sermons, preached on Public Subjects and Solemn Occasions, with especial reference to the Signs of the Times. By the same. Vol. ii. pp. 301.

EXTENSIVE prospects are sublime, because, says Mr. Knight, they produce feelings of exultation, and expansion of the mind, tending to rapture and enthusiasm; and they interest us still more, if they are connected with historical associations. Runnymede is nothing but a long flat strip of meadow; yet the eye, in fine frenzy rolling, forgets the mere insipid green, and peoples it with figures and scenes, which may exceed in grandeur the most splendid exhibitions of the pencil or stage. Bidcombe Hill, before us, has, according to the print (in p. 110), no more pretensions to the picturesque, than Runnymede (being round and lumpish), but it commands a view of grand objects connected with our national history. Upon these our amiable author dilates; but we cannot enter into them. The great charm of such things is the pleasure felt by the solitary walk, and the more numerous combinations and bustles of ideas, than a simple rural scene can confer.

Then it is, as Shakspeare says,

—— "We walk about
Musing and sighing with our arms across,
And when they ask us what the matter is,
We stare upon them with ungentle looks."

We wonder how people can like *pic-nics* in prospect scenes. Landscapes are fittest for such *social* pleasures.

From the "Shepherd's Garland" we extract the following lines:

"True friends, like ivy, and the wall it props,
Both stand together, or together fall."
P. I.

"Oblivious sleep! thy opiate give
Whene'er upon my couch I lie;
Thus, without life, how sweet to live!
Thus, without death, how sweet to die."

Again,

"Ah! what is Pleasure, but a bubble broke? [stream?
And what is Time, but as a transient
And what is Hope? a spark overwhelmed with smoke,
And what Affection, but a troubled dream."—p. 137.

The Sermons are truly edifying and impressive. One of them is very properly adapted to the rebuke of a foolish Sabbatarian controversy; *viz.* whether *Sunday* ought not to be *Saturday*, whereas, before the emendation of the style, neither of them could possibly be right. Our Lord is known to have been born in May, yet every body assigns the nativity to December. Good Friday is clearly a fixed date, yet it is made uncertain. Mr. Skurray gives the most satisfactory reasons why the present arrangement should not be disturbed; and connected, as it is, with forensic and other business, we cannot conceive why, in the view of common sense, such a question has been newly agitated. If people split straws, let it be for bonnets only.

We hope that the sweetness of Mr. Skurray's poetry, and the soundness of his divinity, will obtain for him that esteem from the public at large, which those who know him have always entertained for him.

A Memoir of the late Capt. Peter Heywood, R.N. with extracts from his Diaries and Correspondence. By Edward Tagart. 8vo, pp. 332.

THE life of Captain Heywood, as far as it is the history of the Mutiny of the Bounty, is now become familiar to the public by repeated publications: and even the subsequent honourable career of this victim of early misfortune is by no means new, having been detailed at considerable length in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography (whence it was abstracted in our vol. CI. i. 640), and again very fully in the United Service Journal. Mr. Barrow, the author of the interesting little volume on the Mutiny, in the Family Library (reviewed in vol. CI. ii. 623), had the use of the letters and other papers in the family's possession; so that the most the present work can claim, is that it gives a fuller selection from the same sources, and is more directly devoted to Capt. Heywood's

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memory. In this view it will be acceptable to the friends of the deceased. Nor were the letters of Capt. Heywood undeserving of publication; for he was characterised by strong natural abilities, great professional and scientific knowledge, and a warm and pervading sense of religion and honour. After the oft-repeated story of the Court-martial is past, the letters consist chiefly of descriptions of the coasts and countries surveyed by Capt. Heywood in the Eastern seas, and in South America. To the self-satisfied busybodies who appear always best pleased when interfering in matters which they do not understand, and who blazon their benevolence in direct opposition to the adage that, "charity beginneth at home," humbling truths are related in what Capt. Heywood was informed by the Governor of Benguela; that the suppression of the slave-trade had much distressed the nations of the interior of Africa, by the loss of the European manufactures they formerly procured; and that it had rendered their wars "shockingly sanguinary; for, finding they got no sale for their slaves when brought in to the Europeans, they put them all to death, to get rid of them." (pp. 206, 207)

Capt. Heywood's religious impressions were always strong, and "early and sad experience of life had given to all his reflections a serious cast." His habits of devotional study were constant when at sea, and "the result of his own reading and reflection" (unbiassed, as is said, except by the Bible and Blair's Sermons,) were opinions approaching to Unitarian. During the two last years of his life he was induced to attend the chapel in York-street, St. James's-square; and to this circumstance he is indebted for his present biographer; but, "such was the independence of Capt. Heywood's mind, that he shrunk to the last from connecting himself closely with the Unitarians as a body, dreading lest it should bring with it any compromise of his own principles, and hating the very name of sect and party."

Capt. Heywood married rather late in life, and had no family; his wife's only daughter, by a former husband, is married to Lieut. Belcher, R.N. who, as Commander of the Ætna, is at present surveying the coast of Africa.

The Monastic Annals of Teviotdale, or, the History and Antiquities of the Abbeys of Jedburgh, Kelso, Melros, and Dryburgh. By the Rev. James Morton, *B. D. Preb. of Lincoln, Vicar of Holbeach, Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.* 4to.

THE district of Teviotdale in Scotland is one of the most fertile fields which was ever unfolded to the Antiquary. The genius of Sir Walter Scott has flung a charm over the land of "mountain and of flood," and especially those scenes and objects in the Scottish Border over which his spirit, it may be poetically said, presides, and where his ashes repose in the venerable ruins of the abbey of Dryburgh.*

"The monasteries of Scotland, in their flourishing state, are believed to have equalled, if not surpassed, in wealth and splendour, most establishments of the same kind in the other countries of Europe. Their lands and domains equalled in extent the possessions of the most powerful barons, and were the richest and best cultivated in the kingdom. The members of their communities were, for a long period, revered as the learned instructors and spiritual judges of the people, the indulgent masters of the numerous vassals and retainers, and the kind benefactors of the poor. Their churches and conventual buildings, raised with consummate art and skill, and profusely adorned with carving and painting, were the chief architectural ornaments of the country. Their halls were the seats of splendid hospitality, where princes and distinguished persons were entertained, and where minstrels and the professors of the liberal arts were welcome guests." * * * * "History presents few changes of fortune more sudden and complete than that which befel the monastic communities at the period of the Reformation. Within a few years their wealth, their honours, their avocations, their establishments, were swept away. However useful their institutions might have been in an earlier and different stage of society, juster views of religion now condemned them as founded in error, and worse than useless. This, together with the mis-

* It is remarkable that no notice of Dryburgh Abbey occurs in Sir Walter Scott's Antiquities of the Scottish Border, whilst Lochleven Castle, upwards of sixty or seventy miles from Borderland, is included. This arose from arrangements wholly out of the illustrious Editor's control.

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conduct of individuals among them, degraded them in public estimation; and the covetousness of those persons who expected to share in the plunder of their ample possessions, made them listen willingly to the disgraceful stories which were easily propagated against them, and readily believed in those times, which did not afford the facilities that exist in the present day for ascertaining the truth of such allegations. The unfortunate monks, often perhaps deeply wronged, though many of them were doubtless loaded with some just accusations, were driven from their ancient seats; and their magnificent edifices, if the chance of war had not already desolated them, were either demolished by the blind rage of the populace, and the barbarous ignorance of the government, or left to crumble into premature decay."

The work of destruction in Scotland, under the zealots of Presbyterianism, was indeed all but complete. "Destroy the nests, and the rooks will never return," was the cry of Knox and his colleagues in the Reformation.

We wish Mr. Morton had extended his plan, as he proposed, and given a history of the rise, progress, and fall of Monachism in Scotland. But we trust he will not stop. Though local partiality has invited him to give to the world the monkish annals of his native district, we urge him not to leave the splendid field which is open to him, nor to allow the histories of such places as Elgin Cathedral, and St. Mungo's in Glasgow, with many other monastic piles, to continue in scattered and fugitive works, when they might be embodied in the authentic manner in which this work comes before the public, and illustrated with as excellent plates. We are happy to know that these interesting remains of the piety and munificence of the Border, are guarded with unusual care. At Melrose, the ingenious keeper, with lynx-eyed vigilance, prevents the unhallowed and morbid curiosity, or, we should say, rapacity of curiosity-collectors. At Kelso, with excellent taste, the Roxburghe family have inclosed the remains of the once splendid Abbey; as likewise at Jedburgh; and lastly at Dryburgh, where we hope and trust Sir David Erskine, whose antiquarian enthusiasm renders him every way fitted as the *genius loci*, will, more especially now that the resting-place of the Author of Waverley will become the annual pilgrimage of all classes of travellers, strictly guard the relics of departed greatness from being outraged by the spoiler.

As a work of art, the present reflects the highest credit on Lizars of Edinburgh, by whom the drawings are executed and engraved. We would more particularly point to the view of Dryburgh Abbey from the Cloisters, as striking in effect, and exquisite in execution; and also the view of Melrose Abbey, interior, from the west, for the beautiful tracery and fairy-like lightness of its architectural effect.

The Year of Liberation; a Journal of the Defence of Hamburgh against the French Army under Marshal Davoust, in 1813*: with Sketches of the Battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, &c. &c.* 2 vols. 8vo.

"THESE volumes," to quote the opening paragraph of the preface, "contain a brief narrative, an episode, of the final year of the most eventful, brilliant, and influential period of modern Europe,—the great patriotic war of Germany." The work is manifestly the production of a master mind, displaying profound knowledge of human character, and an intimate acquaintance with the political history of the time. The author was on the spot during the whole period of the siege, and his narrative abounds with the most graphic and interesting sketches of scenes which passed under his own eye. The horrors of war, and the iron tyranny of the French yoke, are depicted with a vividness and force altogether startling; while some of the lighter incidents are described with a humour so rich, and withal so peculiar, that we would stake our reputation in asserting that they are from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Croly, whose pages abound in flashes of wit and bursts of the most splendid eloquence. This, our readers will probably say is high praise, but we feel confident that our extracts will justify it.

Speaking of the fall of Napoleon, after his unparalleled career of military success, the writer thus eloquently observes:

"Napoleon was driven home, to make a second trial, at the expense of more French blood; the Russians and Germans were coming, full speed after him; Europe was struggling for deliverance in

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every quarter; and at length, Germany, to the great joy of all tourists, was declared to be open. Merchants, soldiers, scholars, men of science, artists, the mere loungers of Bath and Cheltenham, the infinite multitude who had any thing or nothing to do, crowded to the coast, gallantly dared the dangers of a summer navigation in a government packet, and migrated for the Elbe."—pp. 4, 5.

The author's reflections on the state of France, at the period he is describing, are peculiarly striking:

"For the last ten years no head has slept on an easy pillow on the continent. Even in France, triumphant, haughty, and all-contemptuous France, the nation has added but another example to the old moral, that all is vanity. Her conquests have only increased her burthens; she feels that she has been fighting the world only to make herself the more abhorred, and a slave; that she has been breaking down the thrones of other countries, only to compel their people to fabricate from their ruins weapons against herself; and that she has at last succeeded in nothing but the erection of a wild and unnatural influence over Europe, for which she pays a no more trivial price than perpetual torrents of blood, and her last hopes of liberty. The miseries of an incessant conscription, and the iron weight of a despotism unrivalled for malignity, are even now bowing down her crowned and helmeted head. Her power is still tremendous; but it is all straining and convulsion. This cannot last. I see the iron legs already mixed with the clay. She will fall, and her empire will be remembered only for a furious ambition, a more than infidel scorn of the obligations of kingdoms to God and man, and a most bitter, subtle, and merciless disdain of every feeling that could impede its seisure of the general tyranny of mankind."—pp. 298, 299.

It should be remarked that the work contains three episodes, "A Hussar Sketch of the Jena Campaign," "A Skirmish on the Seville Road," and a "Tale of the Generations of Napoleon;" the first of which is remarkable for its graphic truth and rich humour; the second for its pathos; and the last for its absorbing interest and admirable moral.

Reflections upon Tithes, with a Plan for the general Commutation of the same. By G. H. Law, *D.D. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. Second Edition.*

THE excellent Prelate sets out with the admission "that the Tithes are at present an objectionable and impolitic mode of provision for the Clergy;" and that "the obligation to pay Tithe has frequently put a stop to the increasing improvement of the soil." The Bishop examines the various remedial measures which have been proposed and tried; and then offers his own mode of remuneration for the Clergy—By a *Commutation of Tithes for Land.* The Bishop suggests that a Parliamentary Committee be chosen to effect a general commutation of tithes for land—that a Commission be then issued, appointing the most respectable persons in each Diocese, Commissioners for accomplishing the measure; and that Sub-Committees be fixed upon by them for each parish, consisting of the Patrons and Incumbents, with the respectable occupiers of land. These to appoint a Surveyor, to ascertain the value of the benefice. The tithes of each estate to be sold, as in the redemption of the land-tax; and with the amount, land to be purchased and buildings erected when necessary, for the benefit of each Tithe-owner.

The Bishop earnestly recommends to the Clergy, should tithes be exchanged for land, the letting out to the poor, for spade cultivation, a quarter or half an acre, according to the size of their families.

"Indeed, among the many blessings of a life sufficiently happy, few have been to the Author a source of more pure delight than the recollection of his having first introduced this plan more than thirty years ago; and the feelings with which he now witnesses the extended adoption, and success of the measure."

As to Lay Impropriations, the Bishop sees no ground why enactments which may be deemed necessary in the case of the Clergy, should not, with equal justice, be extended to Lay Impropriators also.

The Bishop asserts, that the *clear* average value of all the livings in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, very little, if at all, exceeds 200*l.* per annum.

"Now when the necessary charges of an academical education, and the moderate expenses of a family, raised some-

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what in the ranks of society, are considered, can any man of just and liberal feelings think or say that the Parochial Clergy are overpaid?"

"The Bishop observes, that to restore to the Clergy their due hold on the affection of the people, some commutation must be adopted. All who wish well to the peace and good order of society, should support the character and station of the Minister of the Gospel. It were however vain to expect the attainment of this great object, so long as Tithe forms a demarcation between them." In answer to objections made as to "existing rights," whilst he observes that the property of the Church is as sacred and inalienable as that of individuals, still he thinks that legislative enactments relative to the revenues of the Church are justifiable and requisite.

Semi-Serious Observations of an Italian Exile, during his residence in England. By Count Pecchio.—Wilson.

The merited success of two similar works, lately re-christened, respectively, 'The German in England,' and 'The Frenchman in England,' the former said to be written by Prince Puckler Muskau, and the latter by Mirabeau, or, supplied, it is said from his papers, has doubtless led Mr. Effingham Wilson to put into an English dress the letters written in 1827 by Count Pecchio to a friend in Italy, descriptive of a country, which is as little known to the generality of his compatriots, as the *toto penitus divisi orbe Britanni* were to his Roman ancestors.

From a short advertisement prefixed to the volume by the translator, we learn that Count Pecchio is no novice in Literature, having published in 1823, some Letters on the Spanish Revolution in 1824; a journal of military and political events in Spain during the preceding twelvemonth; and in 1825, the narrative of a tour in Greece, that appeared in the pages of the New Monthly Magazine; exertions such, as we fear, few Englishmen could make in a foreign land to keep the wolf from the door. To these may be added the life of Ugo Foscolo, written in Italian, and published at Leagaro; the literary asylum to the present and future Cisalpine patriots, as being the only place where they can speak what they think, and write what they please. Of this work little seems to be known in England, although it has been highly spoken of in a well known publication; for in the language of the Corn Law Rhymer, 'it is ill-suited to the circulating libraries for adult babies.'

We learn, moreover, that the Count, having fled his native soil, in consequence of the share he had taken in the ill-fated Piedmontese revolution, first sought refuge in England, and afterwards in Spain; but driven from thence, a country almost as dear to him as his own, he went to Greece, and on his return to England, married an English lady, and now resides at Brighton, *post tot naufragia tutus*; having doubtless won, like a second Othello, the hand of a modern Desdemona, by telling 'of fearful accidents by fire and flood, and of hair-breadth escapes, in the imminent deadly breach;' not that we mean to insinuate that the Count is the perpetual hero of his tale, for in truth we have seldom met with a less egotistical traveller; but simply as a warning to our young female friends, to steel their hearts against the witcheries of young and talented reformers and revolutionists, with which the country now swarms, and who are wont to exclaim, with Tom Thumb—

I ask not kingdoms; I can conquer those;
All that I seek, as guerdon of my fame,
Is but to bask in Dollalolla's eyes.

But a truce to this badinage; to which we have been resistlessly impelled by the Count's own sallies, for, like the wisest of ancient philosophers, he has chosen to turn the Tragedy of life into a Farce, rather than its Farce into a Tragedy. For this resolution we owe him many thanks, as it has led him to write, he says, what people may read, 'skipping, singing, or even yawning;' although we can truly assert that his liveliness and originality in sketching the profiles of English characters, are any thing but somniferous; unless it be in his account of the religious sects in this country; a subject, however, of some interest to the Catholics of Europe, who are wont to laugh at English taste, in having only one sauce, but a hundred sects, while in other countries they have a hundred sauces, and but one sect.

With regard to the facts and views

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contained in this volume, few in the eye of the mere English reader lay any claim to novelty; and, as in some instances the Count has drawn more upon his imagination than memory, and with a kindness of disposition not very common amongst foreigners towards our countrymen, has chosen to paint English men and women rather as they ought to be than as they are, it would be ungracious on our part to find fault with a painter, who is determined to put the party drawn in good humour with himself. To the persons, however, for whose amusement these letters were written, the sketches of English life must have been very entertaining, by their touching on points imperfectly known abroad; and we will therefore direct the attention of the English reader to the pages devoted to the history of some of the martyrs, who suffered in their holy but hapless endeavour to regenerate their fallen country; and who like Dionysius of Syracuse, Louis Philippe of France, Machiavel of Florence, and even our own Milton, chose rather to live by the drudgery of teaching than owe their subsistence to alms, doled out by the niggard hand of reluctant charity.

In 1823, London, says Count Pecchio, was peopled with exiles of every kind and country; presidents of republics, and generals of armies; the widow of the negro king Christopher, with the two princesses, her daughters of the true royal blood, black, and all black, and the dethroned Emperor of Mexico, met together in one spot, the Elysium, or, as a satirist would say, the Botany Bay of illustrious men, and would-be heroes. It was a sort of magic vision, worthy of Merlin himself, to see in the Opera house at London, as in the enchanted palace of Ariosto, the deadliest foes jostling each other on the staircases, without being able to go out and fight.

"At their first arrival, some of these wandering cavaliers attracted a good deal of attention from the English public. *The people is everywhere the people*; that is to say, boobies. ninnies. The newspaper writers ran to their lodgings to get the fag end of their lives at least, *with some anecdotes*. The fashionables took a delight in exhibiting a new 'lion,' which is the name given in England to any person of celebrity who is invited to an evening party, to be shown as the wonder of the day to two or three hundred persons, squeezed together like anchovies in a barrel, so that one can neither speak nor move. This diversion is called a *rout*; but some prefer to call them 'living skeletons.'

"How soon did this curiosity pass away! The exiles, lions and all, were speedily buried in oblivion. There is no tomb so vast as London, which swallows up the most illustrious names for ever: it has an omnivorous maw. The celebrity of a man in London blazes and vanishes away like a firework: there is a great noise, numberless invitations, endless flattery and exaggeration, for a few days, and then an eternal silence. Paoli and Dumourier, after having at their first appearance made a crash like thunder, when they died excited no more attention than a falling leaf. General Mina, when he landed at Portsmouth, was carried to his hotel in triumph, and deafened with applause for a month together, at the theatre in London. He was more famous than the Nemean lion. What then? He fell very soon into oblivion, and the grave closed over his name. The English people are greedy of novelty; childish in this alone, it makes no great distinction between good and bad,—they want only what is *new*. They pay for the magic lantern, and pay well, but they always want fresh figures. To feed this insatiable whale, that always pants with open jaws,—

"And after meals is hungrier than before,"

toil incessantly journalists, engravers, historians, travellers, philosophers, lawyers, men of letters, poets, ministers with schemes for new enactments, the King with schemes for new palaces and buildings, and the liberals with schemes for parliamentary reform." 152-155.

Useful and Ornamental Planting; with an Index. pp. 151.

THIS volume, though anonymous, is very creditable to the "Library of Useful Knowledge," from which it emanates, both in matter and manner: for by close printing on large pages, in moderate sized type, it comprises what in ordinary printing would make a large volume. Its style is good, and information extensive; indeed, we think we trace in them a writer characterized by both. The ornamental planter will be disappointed to find no more than fourteen pages devoted to him; but he ought not,—for he is furnished with new trees and their histories, besides correlative facts, and then left to his own taste,

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(delightful task!) for their appropriation,—

"To note those general properties of shape, [and hue,
Dimension, growth, duration, strength,
Then first impress'd, when, at the dawn of time,
The form-deciding, life-inspiring Word
Pronounced them into being."

The first chapter justly states that "judicious planting and the skilful culture of plantations, combine national and private interests in an eminent degree; for, besides the real or intrinsic value of the timber, it improves the general climate of the neighbourhood, the staple of the soil as to vegetable matter, affords shelter to live stock, promotes the growth of pasture and corn crops, beautifies the landscape, and thus greatly and permanently increases the value of the fee simple of the estate and adjoining lands." These positions are then illustrated; and it is justly asserted that "many thousands of acres now unprofitable to the owners and to the community, might by judicious planting be reclaimed and rendered highly productive; and there is hardly a spot of waste land in the kingdom so barren which by the exercise of skill in planting, and selection of proper species of forest trees adapted to the soil and exposure, might not be covered with profitable plantations." This has often been said before, but cannot be too often repeated. It has also met controversion, and does so at the present time, prominently by the opponents of a plan which, after long abeyance, is now in some degree of operation by an Institute for agricultural employment of paupers. Instances in favour of the *position* are here quoted.

The following seven chapters are practical, and may be thus taken from the analysis: the structure of trees, agents, seeds, vegetation; modes of rearing, sowing, transplanting, shoots, comparison, simple and mixed plantations; soils and sites, adaptions for growth; fencing, draining, ploughing, trenching, herbage; rides or carriage ways into the interior of plantations; culture, pruning, thinning, remedies for injuries and diseases, felling, tannin in the bark; increase, different value of trees, extraordinaries; species, uses of timber.

On the whole, this is a useful and interesting book; and sections of timber with figures of implements, &c. are added, where necessary.

Lives of Eminent Missionaries, by JOHN CARNE, Esq.—When we consider the obligations of history to the Catholic mssions of former days, we cannot look without some regard to those from various communities in the present. This volume is not altogether biographical, for it comprises also a history of some early missions. Of the 348 pages 88 are justly dedicated to Schwartz, and 76 to the Moravians, though we have already dwelt with pleasure on both elsewhere; poor Kirmander, while a splendid subject in all memoirs of this sort, forms a memorable instance of decadence in missionary history. The *tone* of Hooker and Antes to the Copths, also, are instances of the cause of many missionary failures, though their advocates are mingled with those of Bruce. To Eliot is worthily given 81 pages, who, though we close our brief notice with him, is first in the volume. His classical education, his adventures, and his relations with his own country while in America, are, of course, well known; yet we see them again with pleasure, unless indeed a gratuitous remark (p. 41) on Cromwell's patronage of himself and Indians. Surely these are missions of peace, from which harshness should never breathe. Anecdotes of peculiar people and distant countries can never fail to please; and here is compressed much of it, with, we are willing to suppose, some additions.

Bible Spelling Book—Bible Lesson Book—Sadoc and Miriam, a Jewish Tale—Original Family Sermons.—These are works published under the superintendance of a Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and seem eminently calculated to form a sound system of scriptural education. — The spelling-book is in parts, the first of which proceeds from simple letters through words to sentences not exceeding two syllables, every word being taken from the Holy Scriptures. The second proceeds to five syllables. These are prettily interspersed with applicable vignettes, agreeably and instructively attracting the attention of childhood. The child is then introduced to the evidences of the Christian religion through the medium of a tale, which is rendered interesting by the intermixture of Jewish manners and customs well pre-

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served.—The Sermons are apparently by different writers, and on texts applicable to the ordinary circumstances of human life.

Advice to Emigrants, by THOMAS DYKE, Jun. is a very useful little work for all who contemplate emigration to the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the United States, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, the Swan River, or the Cape of Good Hope. It contains much information as to local advantages and disadvantages, and is written in an agreeable manner. There are introductory remarks on colonization, in which the ancients are included; but when he describes the Phœnician colonists, he should have stated who were the Phœnicians themselves, and spoken of Tyre and Sidon.

The Bird of the Beeches is one of the most extraordinary efforts of these poetic times; it is "inscribed to the Ladye Cara," and she must be as inordinate as "dear," if she be not impressed by the gorgeous diction from various climes with which she is invested in the fashionable octave measure.

Lionel Lincoln, by J. F. COOPER (Standard Novels, No. 20) 1 vol. pp. 408.—This is one of those publications which at once does credit to the proprietor and justice to the public. A beautiful close re-print with lovely embellishments in a single cabinet volume for six shillings, shuts out the violation of literary property and imposition on the reader by *paltry* piracy; and nothing therefore can be more praiseworthy in all respects.

This volume, as well as others of the series, has, besides its other merits, the advantage of revision, very useful notes by the author, and an introduction.

Anglo-American literature (if we may use the term) has now attained full fame, and therefore requires not a word generally, unless we were to throw in an idea that of all we have seen, and it is much, we think our transatlantic brethren excel least in *criticism*. We have long read "The North American," for instance, with every good feeling, but without anything of the result which we desired to hail.

Mr. Cooper's talents have attained a very high rank among the authors of America. His stories are highly interesting and illustrative. He has, we believe, been blamed for abrupt transition, and improbability in the winding up of his story; but those who did so should first condemn our Richardsons, our Smolletts, and *even* our Fieldings. We might also, perhaps, speak of an incongruity or two; but who could do so, when he has advanced at all through so many beauties?

Paris; or the Book of the Hundred and One, 3 vols.—This is a selection from the many volumes successively published in Paris, very honorably to the French literati and to M. Advocat, a liberal bookseller; whose failure in business produced a determination in the various writers to present each an article, independently, towards a work for his sole benefit. It could not fail to be curious from its various character, and the individuals who have composed it, from the *belle esprit* in her boudoir to the ex-minister in his state dungeon. The pieces naturally vary in merit; but none are below mediocrity. Hence it was termed, *Le Livre de Cent-et-Un*, "Paris" being an addition of the English editor.

From the preface it would appear that there are also several translators; and it appears to have been the desire (very difficult in execution) to yield in our language exactly the manner and spirit of the original. This, however, has been greatly done; and without the vulgar use of gallicisms. A very fine specimen of the French work, which has been some time making its progress, may therefore be here expected; several lose a degree of their interest in dilatation, but all are of a debonnaire character, and form an agreeable view of the habits, manners, and feelings of the living authors of the French capital.

History of the King's German Legion, by N. L. BEAMISH, 2 vols.—War is a subject always repulsive to the general reader; yet, as it has existed in all ages, and has become a science throughout Europe, it is desirable that England should not be behindhand. Yet this has been the case at least up to the late war in respect to *Military Memoirs*, under which title is to be understood not the mere adventures, but *professional views* of the several actions and circumstances of a war.

Major Beamish has, under this title, afforded one of the few contributions to this department of military literature, accompanied by that essential adjunct military plans, of which the correctness is assured by the names of Herbert and King.

The mere history of the corps is of little value compared with the rest; and while the noble affair of part of this force at St. Etienne has never been sufficiently blazoned, there are many who will think the present work much too favourable as regards the *morale*. It is

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sufficiently known that the Legion originated among the King of England's German subjects, who with great dignity refused to remain in their "father land" under domestic treason and foreign conquest; to these were afterwards added others who did not honour them, at least in *officers*. Perhaps it was these who produced the courts martial and other inquiries of a disagreeable nature.

As is necessary to *military* memoirs, the author has received *data* from others of the Legion, and amongst them Count Alten appears with a credit, which, though in opposition to some highly favoured accounts, richly deserves the attention of both the military and general reader.

A new edition of JOYCE'S *Analysis of Paley's View of the Evidences of Christianity* has been published by Mr. Grant of Cambridge, with the very useful addition of a Supplement; and the Examination Questions at Cambridge, including the Senate House Papers for the present terms at that University, with references for answers. It is altogether one of the most useful books for the University student.

The Selection of Geometrical Problems, chiefly intended as illustrations of the Method of Geometrical Analysis; is a highly useful little book, and one that ought to be introduced into all our public schools.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Dec. 28. The premium for the *Hulsean dissertation* has been adjudged to Francis Garden, of Trinity college: subject, "The advantages which have resulted from the Christian religion being conveyed in a narrative rather than a didactive form." The subject of the next Hulsean prize is—"What were the opinions of the ancient philosophers of Greece and Rome, respecting the nature and attributes of the Deity; and how far did they differ from the revealed word of God?"

Dec. 31. The Rev. H. J. Rose, Fellow of St. John's, was elected Hulsean Lecturer; and the Rev. J, F. Jeremie, Fellow of Trinity, was chosen Christian Advocate.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.

A Geographical Society has recently been formed in Bombay, which promises to be of great utility. At a meeting which took place on the 11th of August, Sir Charles Malcolm in the chair, a paper was read, entitled:—"A Dissertation on the Geographical Distribution and Settlement of the Ten Captive Tribes of the Jews," which appeared to be only preparatory to further researches, and displayed a variety of learning and extent of inquiry. A paper of an antiquarian character, by Lieut. Wellstead, R.N. was also read, which would appear to establish, beyond a doubt, the site of the long-disputed Berenice mentioned by Pliny, 6, c. 23, as the entrepot of European and Asiatic commerce. Lieut. Wellstead produced a plan of the ruins, and three stone tables dug up from a temple which he excavated, two inscribed with hieroglyphics, and the third in the Greek character. The only part of the former yet ascertained is a character frequently found in the dedicatory inscriptions on the colossal statues in Luxore, which Champollion (No. 299 of his Tableau General) translates "Statue colossale." The Greek tablet, of which unfortunately a considerable portion is wanting, bears the following inscription:—

ΥΠΕΡΒΑΣΙΛΕ.....
ΚΑΙΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗ.....
ΤΗΣΑΔΑΛΦ.....
ΚΑΕΟΠΑΤ.....
ΘΕΟ.....
ΤΕ.....

King † † † † † †
And Queen † † † † †
Cleopatra † † † † † †
His Sister † † † †
† † God † † † †
† † † †

The above is apparently a dedicatory inscription by a King of Egypt, who had for Queen a Cleopatra, his own sister. This was the case with Ptolemy Evergetes, Ptolemy Lathurus, and Ptolemy Dionysius, husband of the renowned Cleopatra, whose beauty enslaved Marc Anthony: so that it is difficult to determine the exact date of the inscription. Finding it, however, in juxta-position with the fragment of a hieroglyphic tablet, mentioning a "colossal statue," it is not improbable that both tablets had reference to the statue of the god to whom the temple was dedicated by one of the above monarchs. The want of means prevented the party from excavating any of the private houses, or indeed completing that of the temple. It is to be hoped that at a future opportunity these efforts may be renewed with more extensive appliances, as the result may be the discovery of some happy monument, which, like the Rosetta stone, will throw a new light on the still mist-enveloped literature of Egypt.

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QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.

At a late meeting of the Royal Society a paper was read on the Hindu formulæ for the quadrature of the circle, by C. M. Whish, Esq. of the Madras civil service. Mr. Whish first extracts several rules from various works, exhibiting the proportion of the diameter to the circumference of the circle, with a degree of accuracy which must cause Europeans to admire the means by which Hindu mathematicians have been able to extend the proportion to so great a length. In one of these works, entitled the "Tantra Sangraha," composed in Malabar in A.D. 1608, it is stated, that if the diameter of a circle be 1, the circumference will be 3.141592653921, &c. which is an excellent approximation, being correct to the ninth place of the decimals. He then goes on to show, that a system of fluxions, peculiar to the authors from whom he quotes among Hindus, has been followed by them in establishing their quadratures of the circle; and that by the same method the sines, cosines, &c. are found with the greatest accuracy. Several different infinite series, extracted from various Brahminical works, are given in illustration; and after some notes on the dates of these works, Mr. Whish concludes by submitting a proof of the 47th proposition of Euclid, extracted from the "Yuktibháshá," a commentary on the "Tantra Sangraha," above mentioned.

HINDOO MS. OF ANCIENT BRITAIN.

A singularly curious work, being an account of the British Island prior to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, has lately been discovered in the possession of the Brahmins of Benares. In this valuable treasure of antiquity, Britain is called by a name which signifies the Holy Land; the Thames, the Isis, and other rivers, are called by names similar to the present ones; and Stonehenge is described as a grand Hindoo temple! The Asiatic Society of Calcutta are said to be preparing for publication a translation of this interesting manuscript.

Number of Periodical Journals in the various states of the world, with the extent of Population.

	Population.	No. of Journals.
EUROPE	227,700,000	2,142
France	32,000,000	490
Paris	690,000	175
Lyons	146,000	13
Marseilles	116,000	6
British Islands	23,400,000	483
London	1,275,000	97
Dublin	227,000	28
Edinburgh	138,000	18
Glasgow	147,000	14
Manchester	134,000	12
Birmingham	107,000	9
Liverpool	119,000	9
Swiss Confederation	1,980,000	30
Geneva	25,000	4
Austria	32,000,000	80
Vienna	300,000	24
Milan	151,000	9
Prussia	12,464,000	288
Netherlands	6,143,000	150
Amsterdam	201,000	35
Brussels	100,000	33
Antwerp	66,000	6
Germanic Confed.	13,600,000	305
Sweden and Norway	3,866,000	82
Denmark	1,950,000	80
Copenhagen	109,000	6
Spain	13,900,000	12
Madrid	201,000	4
Portugal	3,530,000	17
Lisbon	260,000	12
Sardinia	4,300,000	8
Turin	114,000	3
Two Sicilies	4,600,000	51
Naples	364,000	3
Papal Territories	2,590,000	6
Rome	154,000	3
Russia and Poland	56,515,000	84
Petersburgh	320,000	29
Warsaw	126,000	13
Moscow	250,000	17
Greece	1,100,000	3
Napoli	10,000	1
AMERICA	39,300,000	978
United States	11,600,000	840
New York	169,000	30
Columbia	3,000,000	20
Santa Fé	30,000	4
Mexican Confed.	7,500,000	28
Mexico	180,000	7
Brazil	5,000,000	8
Rio Janeiro	140,000	3
English America	2,290,000	30
Spanish America	1,290,000	4
Dutch America	114,000	2
French America	240,000	3
Hayti	950,000	5
ASIA	390,000,000	27
Calcutta	500,000	9
Surat	450,000	1
Pekin	1,300,000	1
OCEANIA	20,000,000	9
Batavia	46,000	2
Van Diemen's Land	2,000	1
Otaheite	7,000	1
AFRICA	60,000,000	12
Cairo	260,000	1

SUMMARY.

Europe	227,700,000	2,142
America	39,300,000	978
Asia	390,000,000	27
Africa	60,000,000	12
Oceania	20,000,000	9
Total for the whole Globe	737,000,000	3,168

In

In Asia, there is one paper for every 14,000,000; in Africa, one for every 5,000,000; in Europe, one for every 106,000; in America, one for every 40,000: and precisely in the same ratio is the comparative progress of civilization in these different divisions of the earth.

FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Population.—A very elaborate paper by M. Moreau de Johnes was lately read at the French Academy of Sciences on the subject of the increase of population. From the statistical documents it contains, it appears that in Prussia the population doubles itself in the space of thirty-nine years, which is the maximum of acceleration exhibited in Europe; in Austria it takes 44; in Russia in Europe 48; in Poland and Denmark half a century; in the British islands 52 years; in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Portugal, 56; in Spain 62; in Greece and European Turkey 70; in the Netherlands 84; in Germany 120; and in France it takes 125 years. The period for all Europe is 57 years. Taken together half a century doubles the population of the northern states, while the southern requires 80. The causes of the maximum of acceleration in Prussia, Austria, and Russia, are the vast extent of their territories compared with the population, the protection afforded by cold climates to advanced life, the novelty of civilization which creates and multiplies in its developement the means of existence—the habit of living on little appertaining exclusively to newly civilized nations.

Description of a Natural Micrometer; with observations on the Minuteness of Animalcula. By G. FAIRHOLME, *Esq., F.G.S.*

All authors who have treated of microscopic objects have said that there are some animalcula so inconceivably minute, that it would require *many thousands* of them to form the size of a grain of sand. Now, although we may be satisfied that the extent of created objects appears quite boundless, in whichever direction of the scale we may direct our thoughts, yet the powers of the human understanding are so much more limited, that though the tongue may *express* it, the mind fails in its attempt to *conceive* defined ideas of organized beings so much below the scale on which our conceptions are formed.

I have not found, in any author, the mode by which he arrived at his conclusions respecting the comparative size of the two objects above named. Leuwenhoek calculates, probably from conjecture, that the size of some animalcula is to that of a mite, as a bee is to that of a horse. I think that the following observations will demonstrate the truth of that remark: but in a manner more conclusive and convincing than mere conjecture.

In the course of last winter, having observed on a dry and frozen gravel walk a variety of small hollows, of a greenish colour, it occurred to me that that tint might have been occasioned by the *scum* upon water during the summer rains; and if so, that it would probably contain animalcula. I accordingly scraped off a little of the frozen surface, and mixed it with water which had been boiled, and in which I had previously ascertained that there were no animalcula. In a few hours I examined a drop of this water, and found, as yet, no animalcula; but I discovered a number of minute transparent fibres, apparently vegetable, and to the existence of which, the green tint I had first remarked was probably owing. I found these fibres transparent: and when viewed in a certain degree of shade, I observed them to be marked throughout their whole length, in the most delicate and regular manner, with divisions like globules in a hollow tube, each of which was separated from another by a space of exactly similar dimensions. In the course of a day or two I again examined the water, and found in it a variety of animalcula, some of which were the most minute I had ever observed, except perhaps those found in an infusion of pepper. The highest powers of a good microscope gave me no information as to their form or structure, except that they were of an oval or round form, and moved about with considerable activity.

Having near me at the time some sea sand which I had been examining, I put a few grains of it into the drop, with the view of forming some idea of the comparative size of these minute creatures; and I then began for the first time to conceive the possibility of what has been stated by Lenwenhoek and others, who have described to us the result of their observations in the minute walks of animated nature. The difference of size, however, was so great, and the angular figure of the grains of sand so rude, that I despaired of ever advancing beyond conjecture as to their actual comparative measurement.

It happened, however, that a straight piece of the above mentioned graduated fibre lay near one of the grains of sand; and as the globules or marks in the fibre were as nearly as possible of the same size and shape as some of the animalcula swimming around, it occurred to me to use this fibre as a base on which to measure the comparative size of the two objects. I had then an exactly graduated scale for this particular calculation; and

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by taking the square and cubic measure of a variety of grains, of different shapes, and striking the mean of the whole, I found that instead of many *thousands* of animalcula for the size of a grain of sand, there were *from one to three millions* necessary to make up the solid bulk. For I found the mean of ten measurements to be, 50 of the globules, which, with their 50 equal intervals, made 100 for the side of a square: the matter therefore stood thus;

$$100 \times 100 \times 100 = 1{,}000{,}000.$$

But in this calculation I had by no means taken the smallest of the animalcula discernible in the fluid. Many were much smaller than those I calculated upon; so that I had thus a simple means of proving to demonstration the existence of animated beings *from one to three millions of times less than a grain of sea sand!*

By means of a species of micrometer of my own construction, of a very simple character, but sufficiently correct for all common purposes, I consider the graduation of this natural fibre, with the intervals between the globules, to be about 6000 to an inch; and as the animalcula on which the above calculation was made were of exactly similar size and form, we thus find that the space of a common half-inch die would require 27,000,000,000 of these organized beings to compose its bulk! And when we consider that others were distinctly visible in the same fluid not more than *one third part* so large, the calculation mounts far beyond the mental powers of distinct conception.

Account of a curious Chinese Mirror, which reflects from its polished Face the Figures embossed upon its Back. By Sir D. Brewster, *K.H. LL.D. &c.**

We have just received, through the kindness of George Swinton, Esq. of Calcutta, whose zeal for the promotion of science is never relaxed, an account of a curious metallic mirror, which had been recently brought from China to Calcutta, and which was then amusing the dilettanti and perplexing the philosophers of our Eastern metropolis.

This mirror has a circular form, and is about five inches in diameter. It has a knob in the centre of the back, by which it can be held, and on the rest of the back are stamped, in relief, certain circles with a kind of Grecian border. Its polished face has that degree of convexity which gives an image of the face half its natural size; and its remarkable property is, *that when you reflect the rays of the sun from the polished surface, the image of the ornamental border, and circles stamped upon the back, are seen,* (we presume in shadow) *distinctly reflected on the wall.*

The metal of which the mirror is made appears to be what is called Chinese silver, a composition of tin and copper, like the metal for the specula of reflecting telescopes. The metal is very sonorous. The mirror has a rim of about $\frac{1}{4}$th or $\frac{1}{3}$th of an inch broad, and the inner part, upon which the figures are stamped, is considerably thinner.

Mr. Swinton states, that no person he has met with has either seen or heard of anything similar to this mirror. The gentleman who brought it from China, says that they are very uncommon in that country; and that this one, with a few others, was brought by a Dutch ship from Japan several years ago. On the back of one of these was a *dragon*, which was most distinctly reflected from the polished side. Mr. Swinton also mentions that he has seen another Chinese circular mirror, which is curiously embossed on the back. It is *eight* inches in diameter; but as its polish is rubbed off, he has not yet been able, by replacing it, to ascertain if it reflects a picture similar to the figures stamped upon its back. Mr. Swinton adds, that the original mirror first described, is to be sent to England, either to Sir John Herschel, or to the writer of this notice; and in the mean time he proposes to us the question, "How are these strange optical effects produced?"

Mr. Swinton himself ingeniously conjectures that the phænomena may have their origin in a difference of density in different parts of the metal, occasioned by the stamping of the figures on the back, the light being reflected more or less strongly from parts that have been more or less compressed. If metals were absolutely opaque, and if the light which they reflect never entered their substance, as in the case of reflexions from transparent bodies, then the only possible way by which they could give a picture of the figures stamped behind would be that which Mr. Swinton suggests.†

I believe, however, on the authority of the phænomena of elliptical polarization,

* From the Philosophical Magazine.

† A series of very pretty deceptions might be made on the same principle, by painting (with thin transparent varnishes laid on in narrow lines) a figure on the back surface of a plate of glass. The figure would be seen by reflecting the light of the sun upon a wall, in consequence of the reflexion being destroyed, or nearly so, at those parts of the back surface which are covered with the varnish, and of the light being scattered at the outer surface of the varnish. In ordinary lights the lines would not be visible, but they would distinctly appear in the reflected rays of the sun.

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that in silver nearly one half of the reflected light has entered the metal, and in other metals a less portion; so that we may consider the surface of every metal as transparent to a certain depth,—a fact which is proved also by the transparency of gold and silver leaf. Now this thin film having its parts of variable density in consequence of the stamping of the figure, might reproduce the figure by reflexion. It is well known that silver *polished by hammering*, acts differently upon light from silver that has received a *specular polish*; and I have elsewhere* expressed the opinion that a parabolic reflector of silvered copper polished by hammering, will, from the difference of density of different parts of the reflecting film, produce at the distance of many miles a perceptible scattering of the reflected rays similar to what takes place in a transparent fluid or solid, or gaseous medium. I am satisfied, however, that, at the distance of a few inches from the Chinese mirror, this evanescent effect will be altogether imperceptible, and that we must seek for another cause of the phænomenon under consideration.

Some years ago I had occasion to observe the light of the sun reflected upon paper from a new and highly-polished gilt button, and I made a drawing at the time of the figure which appeared in the spectrum. It consisted of radiations exactly like the spokes of a carriage-wheel, the radiations being *sixteen* in number, and a little confused in the centre opposite the eye of the button. On the back of this button several words were deeply stamped, but these words did not appear in the reflected image. I have since examined several varieties of such buttons, and I find that they almost all give either radiations or great numbers of narrow concentric rings, (and sometimes both), whose centre is the centre of the button, and the smallest one of which is always like a dimple in the centre.

Upon examining the surface of these buttons in the sun's light and at the edge of a shadow,† I have invariably been able to see the same rings excavated in the polished face that appeared in the luminous image which it reflected. They obviously arise from the button being finished in a turning lathe, and the rings are produced by the action of the polishing powder, or probably, in some cases, they may be the grooves of the turning tool, which have not been obliterated by the subsequent processes.‡

These facts will, I presume, furnish us with the secret of the Chinese mirror. Like all other conjurors, the artist has contrived to make the observer deceive himself. The stamped figures on the back are used for this purpose. The spectrum in the luminous area *is not an image of the figures on the back*. The figures are a copy of the picture which the artist *has drawn on the face of the mirror*, and so concealed by polishing, that it is invisible in ordinary lights, and can be brought out only in the sun's rays.

Let it be required, for example, to produce the dragon described by Mr. Swinton, as exhibited by one of the Chinese mirrors. When the surface of the mirror is ready for polishing, the figure of the dragon may be delineated upon it in extremely shallow lines, or it may be eaten out by an acid much diluted, so as to remove the smallest possible portion of the metal. The surface must then be highly polished, not upon pitch, like glass and specula, because this would polish away the figure, but upon cloth, in the way that lenses are sometimes polished. In this way the sunk part of the shallow lines will be as highly polished as the rest, and the figure will only be visible in very strong lights by reflecting the sun's rays from the metallic surface.

When the space occupied by the figure is covered by lines or by etching, the figure will appear *in shade* on the wall; but if this space is left untouched, and the parts round it be covered by lines or etching, the figure will appear most luminous.

ANECDOTES OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

(*Concluded from p. 557.*)

Acts of Kindness.

Of his acts of kindness, divested of the air of patronage, many instances are on record; especially in marks of friendship to literary men whom he found struggling in obscurity and adversity. To the Ettrick Shepherd he was an early and active patron. Mr. Allan Cunningham says, "To his friendship I owe so much, that I know not the extent of what I owe; through him, two of my sons are Engineer officers in the East India Company's service; and he did this, because, said he, complimenting and obliging me in the same sentence, 'One Scottish Makker (Poet) should aid another.'" Mr. T. Pringle (another of his Border acquaintance) was warmly recommended by him when he went abroad in 1820, for a government appointment at the Cape. Some of the sons of the poet Burns have been effectually helped forward in life by his

* Edinb. Trans. vol. xi. p. 47.

† By this method the figure in the Chinese mirror could be rendered visible beneath its polish.

‡ In polished steel buttons the reflected light is crowded with lines running at right angles to each other, and clearly indicating the cross strokes by which they have been ground and polished.

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generous intervention. The widow of Johnson, the engraver, (the early friend and correspondent of Burns,) received in her destitute old age a monthly allowance from his purse. And the catalogue of such generous acts (though all carefully concealed by himself) might be enlarged tenfold were we at liberty to disclose merely all those that have become known to ourselves. His graceful mode of doing a friendly act was even more meritorious than the act itself: he always endeavoured to represent himself as the obliged person.

His latter days.

Before embarking for Italy, from Portsmouth, a deputation from the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town waited upon him to request he would allow his name to be added to the list of honorary members. The deputation were received with all the courtesy for which Sir Walter was so eminently conspicuous; the interview lasted upwards of an hour; and, although he was evidently labouring under severe indisposition, the deputation were highly gratified y the recital of various interesting anecdotes, in which the slumbering energies of his mighty mind broke through the trammels which appeared to hold it in temporary subjection.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

We will conclude with the following excellent summary, by Mr. Allan Cunningham, of Sir Walter Scott's various literary merits: "The genius of Scott was almost universal; he has shown himself great in every way that literature has displayed itself for these hundred years. Shakspeare, Milton, Burns, and Byron, have each, in their particular line, equalled or excelled him; but then he surpassed them all, save perhaps the first, in the combination of many and various excellencies. He was poet, historian, biographer, novelist, and critic. As a poet, he may dispute in many things supremacy with the loftiest of his day; as an historian, he is only equalled by Southey; as a biographer he had not the highest success, because he took up the characters of the changeable Dryden and shuffling Swift; as a critic he ranks with the best; and as a novelist he is not only unrivalled, but he stands on the scale of excellence above all preceding writers, save Cervantes."

SELECT POETRY.

MY LADY'S DREAM.

By Mrs. Carey.

WITH joyous haste my Lady flew
Her *honor'd* spouse to meet.—
"Oh! tell me, were the tidings true
I heard in Regent Street?

"*Sir* James, say, may I call you so—
Have you indeed been knighted?"
"I have, my dear, yet scarcely know
Why you are so delighted.

"What 's in a name?" as Shakspeare said,——
"Oh, pray don't quote him now!
I know his plays are *vastly* read;
But, then, you must allow

"(Though what he says about a name—
When spoke by Fanny Kemble—
Draws forth from all the loud acclaim
That makes the playhouse tremble)

"Those who know life will all confess
A title worth obtaining—
Besides, I've views you'd scarcely guess—
Then, mark, while I 'm explaining.

"You know our girls are much admir'd—
By all acknowledg'd pretty:
And I confess I've long desir'd
To take 'em from the city."

"Do so, my dear," the knight replied.
"The ev'ning 's calm and fair.
To Highgate is a pleasant ride—
I'll shortly join you there."

"To Highgate! pshaw! — Provoking man,
How can you like to tease me?
But come (she smil'd), I'm sure my plan,
When known, will not displease ye."

"Explain."—She did. He heard her tell
Of coronets and coaches—
Of streets and squares where great folk dwell—
Where nothing low approaches—

Of house thrown open, for awhile,
To Fashion's gay paraders—
Where Lords might nod, and Ladies smile,
Protection to the traders—

Of Almack's, where fair parvenues
Have ofttimes gain'd admission,
When spendthrifts, teased with duns and Jews,
Saw cause to make petition.

In short, maternal pride was strong—
Too strong, indeed, for reason—
Her girls amid the courtly throng
Must glitter for a season.

They might look high, she thought and said,
For they were rich and fair—
And, could she see them nobly wed,
'Twould well reward her care.

"Soft!" cried the knight—"don't talk so fast—
D'ye think I've lost my senses?
Perhaps you 'll condescend at last
To calculate expenses."

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Alas! what can poor woman do
When lordly man will lord it,
And mar each vision Fancy drew
With "Ma'am, I can't afford it?"

Ah! what, indeed? 'Twere hard to say—
And I'm not fond of prosing.
Why should I throw advice away
And set my readers dosing?

To make 'em laugh I'd rather try;
For laughter cures the spleen;
And smiles delight the lover's eye
When pearly teeth are seen.

But, to my theme—my Lady tried
To prove by calculation
That ways and means might be supplied,
And said, in explanation,

Much that she thought must tend to show
Her plans well laid and clever.
Sir James look'd grave—"My dear, you know
I've been indulgent ever.

"But, now, though griev'd to give you pain,
I must at once declare
I would not cringe in Fashion's train
To be a monarch's heir.

"I'm a plain man, and love plain ways,
Plain folk, plain truth, plain sense.—
I care not for the public gaze.
I scorn all vain pretence.

"My girls have beauty, youth, and health—
Here they are known and prized.
Shall I give spendthrift heirs my wealth,
To see those girls despis'd?

"No! on my life! Then, talk no more
Of schemes so wild and strange.
Keep the safe path pursued before,
Nor seek a loftier range."

He ceased, and look'd as married men
Can look when spouses schooling—
Such looks say plainly as my pen—
"Madam, I'm bent on ruling."

And he did rule—"Well, what ensued?"
Reader, I'll briefly say.
I would not on thy time intrude
A dull protracted lay.

The lady gain'd no high-born son,
But, in her proper sphere,
Saw her fair daughters wooed and won
By lovers tried and dear.

And these, the titles they can claim—
These, prized beyond all others—
(Fair maids, be yours in time the same)
Good wives and honour'd mothers.

THE REVOLVING SEASONS.*

O HOW quickly, O how fleeting,
Doth each flowery season pass!
Time is always mortals cheating,
Swiftly runs life's hour-glass;
That which whylome seemed the morning,
Present time, we now call night,
Soon another day 'll be dawning,
Soon will set another light.

O how quickly, O how fleeting,
Recreant Spring has passed away;
Daffodillies, valley lilies,
And sweet violets all decay.
That which whylome seemed the spring-time,
Budding hedges, hawthorn bloom,
All are gone, and who can bring time
Back, dispelling wintery gloom.

O how quickly, O how fleeting,
Glowing Summer rolled along,
Lilies, posies, pinks, and roses,
Nightless days and milkmaid's song.
That which once was frolic baytime,
Now is Winter's morning drear,
What was whylome Nature's daytime,
Seems the evening of the year.

O how quickly, O how fleeting,
Autumn's golden fruits are fled,
Scarce they are tasted but they are wasted,
And the bough that bore them dead.
What just now was harvest feasting,
When the horn of plenty blew,
Vintage mirth, and merry jesting,
Ceas'd when brumal whirlwinds blew.

O how quickly, O how fleeting,
Will dark Winter's reign pass o'er;
Other Springs, our senses cheating,
Soon will bloom to bloom no more.
What now is, is always waning,
Flying Time will no more fly,
But the eternal self remaining,
Seeks its mansion in the sky.

Ah! while each successive season
Steals some friend, till all are gone,
Time is spinning, we are sinning,
Life's pale lamp is burning on.
Cares oppressing, fools caressing,
Toiling till our span is spun!
Hope we find the only blessing
Waiting the eternal Sun.

Hail then, Lady Star of heaven,
Hear thy pilgrim's votive prayer,
Balm of woes whom God has given
To the mourner in despair;
That which once was giddy Pleasure's
Passing time, shall now be thine;
Thee I'll praise in deftest measures,
Virgin, now thine ear incline.

For since changeable and fleeting
Are all worldly pleasures here,
Spring and Summer always cheating,
Autumn waning, Winter near.
Brightest star, that 's ever shining,
Round whose feet sweet angels sing,
Help my soul, to God inclining,
To obtain the eternal Spring.

T. F.

* From the Spanish,—said to have been written by Catharine of Arragon.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Post Office in Paris.—The functionaries employed are a director-general, three administrators, a secretary-general, 680 clerks, and 360 postmen, at an annual expense of 2,082,110f.; the average salary of the clerks is 2181f. (or 100*l.* a year); of the postmen 853f. (or about 35*l.* per annum.) The produce of postage of letters and Parisian papers was 7 080,000f., giving a clear income of about 2,000,000*l.* a year. The number of letters daily distributed, not including government despatches, was—provincial letters, 28,000; Parisian letters, 15,000. The number transmitted daily from Paris, exclusive of government despatches, was—of letters, 60,000; newspapers, 58,000. The number of travellers in the mails, in 1829, was 60,000; in 1815, only 4000; the average of speed obtained on the roads of the first section was, in 1815, one hour nine minutes per post; in 1829, only 46 minutes, being an increase in speed of travelling of 23 minutes. Out of the number of letters, amounting to 68,000,000, conveyed annually by the French Post Office, the remaining dead letters in 1829 were 1,106,000, a proportion of one in 63; of these 508,000 were refused, 200,000 unclaimed, 182,000 to persons unknown, and 70,000 to be called for.

GERMANY.

The states of Hesse Darmstadt opened their legislative sittings on the 6th, with a speech from the Grand Duke. After the address, the memorable decree of the German Diet of the 28th June last was brought under the consideration of the second Chamber. On the 12th, seven deputies signed and submitted a proposition, in which they stated that the decree had not been published by the government in the manner in which, according to the constitution of the Grand Duchy, decrees of the Diet can alone have force; that its appearance had in the Grand Duchy, as in all other German constitutional states, caused great trouble and uneasiness; that the said decree appears to be an act not within the competency of the Diet, &c. For these and other reasons they moved the Chamber to maturely examine the effect of the decree of the Diet, and, if it should be found to correspond with their representation, to pronounce a formal and unqualified determination to uphold both the political authority of the prince and the constitutional rights of the Hessian people against the said decree.

Antediluvian Remains.—Two fishermen employed on the banks of the Lippe, near the village of Absen, in Westphalia, at a moment when the water was unprecedentedly low, lately discovered a heap of bones lying in the bed of the river, and conveyed them ashore. It was a superb and perfect specimen of a mammoth's head, in excellent preservation, and of an unusual size. For instance, the four grinders are from six to nine inches in diameter, and the two tusks, one of which was found adhering to the chinbone, are between three and four feet in length. The fishermen parted with their prize for a mere song, and it was conveyed to Haltern, where, after it had been examined by two of the professors from Bonn, it was sold to them for the use of the Zoological Museum in that University. A further search has been made in the Lippe, but without success.

AMERICA.

The Congress of the United States was opened on the 3d of December. The President's Message on the occasion is a most important document, embracing almost every subject connected with the foreign and domestic politics of the Republic. The President commences by adverting to the cholera, of which he says the victims have been fewer than in most countries. The shipping, since the last meeting of Congress, has increased 80,000 tons; and the aggregate of imports and exports has increased ten millions of dollars. Adverting to foreign relations, the President states, that with France all is peace, and he compliments the new King. With England there remain embarrassments, because of the yet unsettled boundary between Canada and the States; domestic agitation having prevented the English government from deciding on that question. The demands of America on Spain have not yet been settled. Portugal and Denmark have agreed to the demands made, and were paying by instalment. Difficulties are still encountered at Naples. Russia and Austria are spoken of with great respect. In Turkey, Asia, and the Black Sea, the American flag shares the free rights of England. The sanguinary struggle in Mexico, and the breaking up of the federal union of Colombia, are duly regretted; as are the broils in Brazil, the confusion

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in Buenos Ayres, and the contests between Bolivia and Peru. In Chili, American commerce prospers; and on the coast of Sumatra her guns had crushed piracy. With regard to foreign states, generally, the President observes,—"On all occasions, our good offices when required will be afforded to promote the domestic industry and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of an official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided." The extinguishment of the national debt, and the ease with which the yearly expenditure may be then reduced, are matters of hearty congratulation. His opinion of protection to manufactures is thus stated—"Those who take an enlarged view of the condition of our country must be satisfied that the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufacture which are indispensable to our safety in time of war. Within this scope, on a reasonable scale, it is recommended by every consideration of patriotism and duty, which will doubtless always secure to it a liberal and efficient support. But beyond this object we have already seen the operation of the system productive of discontent." The grand point is the difference with the Southern states:—"It is my painful duty to state, that in one quarter of the United States opposition to the revenue laws has risen to a height which threatens to thwart their execution, if not to endanger the integrity of the Union. Whatever obstructions may be thrown in the way of the judicial authorities of the general Government, it is hoped they will be able peaceably to overcome them by the prudence of their own officers and the patriotism of the people. But should this reasonable reliance on the moderation and good sense of all portions of our fellow-citizens be disappointed, it is believed that the laws themselves are fully adequate to the suppression of such attempts as may be immediately made. Should the exigency arise rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable from any cause whatever, prompt notice of it will be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as may be deemed necessary to meet it."—The disposal of the public lands granted by several individual states to the Union for expenses of the war, is recommended as a national good. "It cannot be doubted that the speedy settlement of these lands constitutes the true interest of the republic. The wealth and strength of a country are its population, and the best part of that population are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are every where the basis of society and true friends of liberty." The successful termination of the war with the Sac and Fox Indians, is fresh matter of congratulation. The conclusion of the message is forcible.—"In regard to most of our great interests, we may consider ourselves as just starting in our career, and, after a salutary experience, about to fix on a permanent basis the policy best calculated to promote the happiness of the people and facilitate their progress towards the most complete enjoyment of civil liberty. Limited to a general superintending power to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to prescribed laws on a few subjects of general interest, not calculated to restrict human liberty, but to enforce human rights, this government will find its strength and its glory in the faithful discharge of these plain and simple duties. Relieved by its protecting shield from the fear of war and the apprehension of oppression, the free enterprise of our citizens, aided by the state sovereignties, will work out improvements and ameliorations which cannot fail to demonstrate that the great truth that the people can govern themselves is not only realized in our example, but that it is done by a machinery in government so simple and economical as scarcely to be felt."

According to a report from the Minister of Finance, the annual revenue of the United States is twenty-one millions of dollars. The expenditure, exclusive of the national debt, is fifteen millions of dollars, leaving a surplus revenue of six millions of dollars. The public debt amounted, on the 1st of January, 1833, to seven millions one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars, which, by the 31st of December next, it is calculated will be reduced to nothing. The debt is in fact nominal, as the bank shares pay to the treasury more than is required for the interest of the debt. The remainder of Mr. M'Lane's able report to Congress advises a still greater reduction of the expenditure—to confine it, indeed, to nine millions of dollars; and to do this by taking off six millions a year of duties, part of which is to go to the encouragement of American enterprise. He advises a conciliatory alteration in the tariff regulations.

The Governor of South Carolina, in an address to the Legislature of that member of the American Union, declares that "any attempt on the part of the general Government to coerce them in any manner to submission to the obnoxious Tariff will be inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union;" and that "the people of this

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State will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the people of the other States; and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States have a right to do."

The population of the United States, according to the last census, is over twelve millions; and the increase in 1831, including the negroes and the emigrants, exceeded 500,000 souls; so that at the same rate the country might have, in 25 years, a population of twenty-five millions. The emigration of this year to the ports of the Atlantic has not been so great as the last, but thousands of emigrants have spread from Canada through the States of New York and Ohio, and particularly through the territory of Michigan, which is to be incorporated as a state next year.

ASIA.

Navigation of the Euphrates.—A valuable report has lately been made to Government, by an intelligent and scientific officer, on the practicability of a communication with Bombay by the Euphrates within forty days. The proposed route is by steam to Iskenderoon, thence to Bir on the Euphrates, by the usual caravans, and from Bir down the river to Bombay by steam. Captain Chesney twice descended the Euphrates into the Persian Gulph on a mere raft, and his valuable Hydrographical Survey of that river from Bir to the Persian Gulph, made under every possible disadvantage, is now in the hands of Government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Appendix to the Report on the Bank of England Charter contains several returns worth noticing. The value of the Bank premises is estimated at 1,000,000*l.* sterling, and the net profit of the Bank last year was 1,189,627*l.*, subject, however, to the deduction for interest on the capital stock. The annual expense of managing the National Debt appears to be about 170,000*l.* The branch banks cost the parent establishment nearly 35,000*l.* a-year. The amount of bills under discount is from three to four millions per month, and the annual loss from that business is about 31,000*l.* The foreign loans contracted during the last ten years exceed fifty-seven millions, upon one-half of which no return whatever has been made for principal or interest. The number of licenses taken out by the country bankers last year was 639: in 1814 the number was 950; and since then the decrease has been gradual. It also appears that 287 commissions of bankrupt have been issued against country bankers during the last twenty years.

On the night of Sunday, *Dec.* 30, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the church of *Boughton Monchelsea*, Kent, which nearly destroyed the whole of that edifice. The accident originated in the circumstance of one of the flues communicating with some of the timbers of the vestry. At 11 the interior of the church presented the appearance of a vast furnace, and the flames bursting through the beautiful tracery of the gothic windows produced an effect not to be described. Shortly after this the roof, which burnt by peecemeal, presented various lines of light—the sides having the appearance of festoons of lamps. The engines never having more than ten minutes supply of water—the only well in the vicinity being soon pumped dry. At about one, the roof having fallen in, the fire abated and, by the great exertions of the firemen, the chancel and tower were saved. The mansion of Thomas Rider, Esq. M.P. was in imminent danger, as a range of stabling, built of timber, runs within a few feet of the church. Luckily none of the buildings were thatched, and the rain which had recently fallen so plenteously had saturated the loose straw in the yards. The church consisted of a nave and two side ailes, a low square tower in the centre and two chancels, one of them a private chapel belonging to Mr. Rider. The tablets and monumental inscriptions belonging to the Alchorn and Savage families, and several others in the nave, were totally destroyed. Those of Mr. Rider's family, the Barnhams, Rushtons, Dacres, &c., received but slight injury; and the superb monument of Sir Christopher Powell, Bart., and the series of that family in the chancel, have been wholly preserved. The parish registers, which commenced in 1560, have escaped.

Dec. 30. At a meeting of the occupiers and owners of land in the parish of *Ashurst*, Kent, to petition Parliament on the subject of Tithes, W. Camfield, Esq., of Burrswood, having been voted into the chair, said, as agriculturists they were all aware of the evils attendant upon the present mode of remunerating the clergy of the established church. He then read a petition, (which was unanimously adopted,) the substance of which was, that, by the operation and consequences of the present tithe system—the land was kept uncultivated, and labourers unemployed; heart-burnings were created between the clergy and their parishioners; and perpetual hostility was raised among

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Dissenters in being forced to make a direct contribution to a church with which they had no communion.

An address from the Clergy of the Diocese has been presented to the Bishop of Bristol, on the existing agitated state of society, as affecting the welfare of the National Church; in which they declare that no changes which may take place in its temporal arrangements will, in any degree, weaken their attachment to it: believing, as they do, that it is the best calculated to promote the interests of the nation in general, and to secure the present and eternal happiness of its own members in particular.

Dec. 30. A shock of an earthquake was heard in the neighbourhood of Swansea. A correspondent thus describes the effect:—"I was in my garden, and at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock I heard a noise like the distant firing of heavy artillery, which came booming from S.W. by W.; in about two or three seconds it was succeeded by about four violent vibratory motions, which continued altogether from a second to a second and a half; and passed on in a direction N.E. by E., the sound apparently preceding the shock. As there was no obstacle for several miles, it was distinctly heard passing in that direction for several seconds after the shock had ceased. The motion seemed to be that of a wave extending in a N.W. and S.E. direction, and passing from S.W. by W. to N.E. by E. Its effects were very considerable; I felt myself shaken to and fro several times."

Lundy Island.—Lieutenants Denham and Robinson, R.N. who have been employed for several years in surveying the Bristol Channel, have terminated their labours. They have discovered that Lundy Island, which has hitherto been abandoned entirely to a few pilots and fishing boats, possesses a good roadstead, where a considerable fleet might ride securely in westerly gales. This may prevent the necessity of vessels outward-bound, when meeting in an adverse wind, running back upon the dangerous coast of Wales, or returning over the formidable bar of Bideford and Barnstaple. To nineteen-twentieths of the people of England, Lundy, although so near home, is a perfect *terra incognita*. The island is situated in the channel, about midway between Devonshire and Pembrokeshire, and although five miles in length and two in breadth, we believe its only inhabitants are the inmates of a solitary farm-house and the keepers of the light houses. It is encompassed by inaccessible rocks, having but one entrance, where scarcely two persons can pass abreast. It would appear from the following extract from an old chronicle, that in the reign of Henry III. it was fortified:—"In the year 1238, William de Marisco, who, by evil practices, thought to have slayne the King in his bed-chamber at Woodstock, being apprehended, escaped, and fortified the island of Lundy, in the channel of Bristolle, doing much mischiefe by piracie, but was not long after taken, with 16 of his accomplices, and executed in London." Lundy Island has lately had excellent light-houses erected upon it, and is likely to become of more importance from the recent discovery of a valuable silver and copper mine. It was formerly the property of Sir John Borlase Warren; but, being considered of little value, it was sold for a trifle, and has since frequently changed owners, till it fell into the hands of the present fortunate possessors, who will, it is said, realize at least 12,000*l.* a year by the mines alone.

PROGRESS OF THE RESTORATION OF THE LADY CHAPEL.

It is now nearly two years since a constant correspondent of ours on subjects connected with our national history and antiquities, first called the public attention towards the proposed mutilation of certain portions of St. Saviour's Church.*

On the 28th of January last, the public meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern was held, which extended its conservative protection in the most effectual way to that elegant feature of the building, the Lady Chapel.

On just that day six months, the first stone of the restoration work was laid, as reported in our present vol. pt. i. p. 257. We have now the pleasing satisfaction of seeing this public-spirited undertaking in rapid progress towards its completion; the two tiers of long elegant lancet windows are finished, and but a few stones are wanting to complete the whole façade. Already is the whole work covered in, and four high-pointed gables demonstrate how necessary, above all things, it is to preserve *that* important feature in buildings of the early period of the pointed style. Nothing can be more striking than the perspective view of the lower range of windows from the interior of the chapel—the light insulated pillars by which they are divided, the dog-tooth and quatrefoil mouldings, form a combination to the eye of taste, truly delightful. The destructives must be now convinced of the good sense, discrimination, and foresight, which has regulated the measures of the conservatives—a matchless specimen of our ancient national architecture has been resuscitated in pristine splendour to adorn the southern approach of the new London bridge; a spacious opening has been secured, from which it may be viewed; and the respectable modern buildings that

* See vol. ot. i. p. 103.

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flank the vista perfect the general picture, when, according to the suggestion of the correspondent to whom we have alluded, shall we see "the unroofed nave, open to the winds of heaven, to sapping damps and dislocating frosts," in progress towards similar restoration? This is a consummation to which we trust the efforts for the Lady Chapel have only been a prelude; an object worthy of the most zealous and redoubled efforts of every individual who contributed towards the reconstruction of that edifice, of the Society of Antiquaries as a body, of the government as fostering the liberal arts, and of our countrymen at large. York Minster has arisen phœnix-like from the flames, the fall of St. Alban's Abbey Church is arrested, and shall one half of the noblest parochial fane which adorns the metropolis sink in shapeless ruin to the dust, leaving the remainder an unfinished and imperfect monument of what the whole once was!—We trust this national reflection and disgrace will be averted, while it is yet time.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS,

APPOINTED TO MEET JAN. 29, 1833.*

*All those places marked thus *, being forty-two in number, are newly-created Boroughs. Where there are two or more Members, they are placed according to the order in which they stood on the poll at the time of election.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon—T. Duffield.
Alban's, St.—Sir F. Vincent, H. G. Ward.
Andover—H. A. W. Fellowes, R. Elwall.
Anglesey—Sir R. Bulkeley.
Arundel—Lord D. C. Stuart.
Ashburton—W. S. Poyats.
*Ashton—G. Williams.
Aylesbury—W. Rickford, H. Hanmer.
Banbury—H. W. Tancred.
Barnstaple—J. P. B. Chichester, Major Fancourt.
Bath—Major-Gen. C. Palmer, J. A. Roebuck.
Beaumaris—F. Paget.
Bedfordshire—Lord C. J. F. Russell, W. Stuart.
Bedford—W. H. Whitbread, S. Crawley.
Berkshire—R. Palmer, R. Throckmorton, J. Walter.
Berwick—Sir R. Donkin, Sir F. Blake.
Beverley—Hon. C. Langdale, H. Barton.
Bewdley—Sir T. Winnington.
*Birmingham—T. Attwood, J. Scholefield.
*Blackburn—W. Fielden, W. Turner.
Bodmin—W. Peter, S. T. Spry.
*Bolton—R. Torrens, W. Bolling.
Boston—J. Wilks, B. Handley.
Breconshire—T. Wood.
Brecon—J. L. V. Watkins.
*Bradford—E. C. Lister, J. Hardy.
Bridgnorth—R. Pigot, T. C. Whitmore.
Bridgwater—C. K. K. Tynte, W. Tayleur.
Bridport—H. Warburton, W. Romilly.
*Brighton—J. N. Wigney, G. Faithfull.
Bristol—Sir R. Vyvyan, J. E. Baillie.
Bucks (county)—Marquis of Chandos, J. Smith, G. N. Dashwood.
Buckingham—Sir T. Fremantle, Sir H. Verney.
Bury St. Edmund's—Ld. C. Fitzroy, Ld. Jermyn.
*Bury (Lancashire)—R. Walker.
Calne—Earl of Kerry.
Cambridgsh.—C. P. Yorke, R. G. Townley, J. W. Childers.
Cambridge University—Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Right Hon. C. M. Sutton.
Cambridge Town—Rt. Hon. T. S. Rice, G. Pryme.
Canterbury—Hon. R. Watson, Lord Fordwich.
Cardiff—J. Nicholl, jun. LL.D.
Cardiganshire—W. E. Powell.
Cardigan—P. Pryse.
Carlisle—P. H. Howard, W. James.
Carmarthensh.—Hon. G. R. Trevor, E. H. Adams.
Carmarthen—Hon. W. H. Yelverton.
Carnarvonshire—T. A. Smith.
Carnarvon—Sir C. Paget.
*Chatham—W. L. Maberly.
*Cheltenham—Hon. C. F. Berkeley.
Cheshire (N.)—E. J. Stanley, W. T. Egerton.
Cheshire (S.)—Earl Grosvenor, G. Wilbraham.
Chester—Lord R. Grosvenor, J. Jervis.
Chichester—Lord A. Lennox, J. A. Smith.
Chippenham—J. Neeld, W. H. F. Talbot.
Christchurch—G. W. Tapps.
Cirencester—Lord Apsley, J. Cripps.
Clitheroe—J. Fort.
Cockermouth—F. L. Dykes, H. Aglionby.
Colchester—D. W. Harvey, R. Sanderson.
Cornwall (E.)—Sir W. Molesworth, W. L. S. Trelawney.
Cornwall (W.)—E. W. W. Pendarves, Sir C. Lemon.
Coventry—E. Ellice, H. L. Bulwer.
Cricklade—R. Gordon, T. Calley
Cumberland (E.)—Sir J. Graham, W. Blamire.
Cumberland (W.)—Lord Lowther, E. Stanley.
Dartmouth—Colonel Seale.
Denbighshire—Sir W. W. Wynn, R. M. Biddulph.
Denbigh—J. Maddocks.
Derbysh. (N.)—Lord Cavendish, T. Gisborne.
Derbysh. (S.)—Hon. G. J. V. Vernon, Lord Waterpark.
Derby—H. F. Cavendish, E. Strutt.
Devizes—W. Locke, M. Gore.
Devonsh. (N.)—Hon. N. Fellowes, Vis. Ebrington.
Devonsh. (S.)—Lord J. Russell, J. Bulteel.
*Devonport—Sir G. Grey, Sir E. Codrington.
Dorchester—R. Williams, Hon. H. Ashley.
Dorsetshire—Lord Ashley, W. J. Bankes, Hon. W. F. Ponsonby.
Dover—Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, Sir J. Reid.
Droitwich—J. H. H. Foley.
*Dudley—Sir J. Campbell, Solicitor-general.
Durham (N.)—H. Lambton, Sir H. Williamson.
Durham (S.)—J. Pease, J. Bowes.
Durham (City)—W. R. C. Chaytor, W. Harland.
Essex (N.)—Sir J. Tyrell, A. Baring.
Essex (S.)—R. W. H. Dare, Sir T. Lennard.
Evesham—Sir C. Cockerell, T. Hudson.

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* Of the three political parties into which the new House of Commons may be divided, the Whigs, or supporters of the present Administration and the Reform Bill, have the preponderance by a large majority. The Tories, or Conservatives, are the next in strength, and the Radicals are in a considerable minority. It is estimated that there are for England and Wales 385 Reformers and 115 Conservatives, making a total of 500; for Scotland 44 Reformers and 9 Conservatives; and for Ireland 80 Reformers, of whom 38 are for repealing the Union, and 25 Conservatives; the grand total of the whole House being 658, the same as the last Parliament.

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Exeter—J. W. Buller, E. Divett.
Eye—Sir E. Kerrison.
*Finsbury—Right Hon. R. Grant, Serj. Spankie.
Flintshire—Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn.
Flint—Sir S. Glynne.
*Frome—T. Sheppard.
*Gateshead—C. Rippon.
Glamorganshire—C. R. M. Talbot, J. Dillwyn.
Gloucestershire (E.)—Sir B. W. Guise, Hon. H. Moreton.
Gloucestershire (W.)—Hon. G. Berkeley, Hon. A. Moreton.
Gloucester—Hon. M. Berkeley, J. Phillpotts.
Grantham—A. G. Talmarsh, G. E. Welby.
*Greenwich—Capt. J. W. D. Dundas, E. G. Barnard.
Grimsby—W. Maxfield.
Guildford—J. Mangles, C. B. Wall.
*Halifax—R. Briggs, jun., C. Wood.
Hampshire (N.)—C. S. Lefevre, J. W. Scott.
Hampsh. (S.)—Lord Palmerston, Sir G Staunton.
Harwich—Right Hon. J. C. Herries, C. Tower.
Hastings—F. North, J. A. Warre.
Haverfordwest—Sir R. B. P. Philipps.
Helston—S. L. Fox.
Herefordsh.—Sir R. Price, K. Hoskins, E. T. Foley.
Hereford—E. B. Clive, R. Biddulph.
Hertfordshire—Sir J. Sebright, N. Calvert, Lord Grimston.
Hertford—Viscount Ingestre, Viscount Mahon.
Honiton—Lord Villiers, E. R. Todd.
Horsham—R. H. Hurst.
*Huddersfield—L. Fenton.
Huntingdonsh.—Lord Mandeville, J. B. Rooper.
Huntingdon—Jon. Peel, F. Pollock.
Hythe—S. Majoribanks.
Ipswich—J. Morrison, R. Wason.
Isle of Wight—Sir R. Simeon.
Ives, St.—J. Halse.
*Kendal—J. Brougham.
Kent (E.)—Sir E. Knatchbull, J. P. Plumptre.
Kent (W.)—T. L. Hodges, T. Rider.
*Kidderminster—R. Godson.
King's Lynn—Lord G. Bentinck, Lord W. Lennox.
Kingston-on-Hull—M. D. Hill, W. Hutt.
Knaresborough—J. Richards, B. Rotch.
*Lambeth—Rt. Hon. C. Tennyson, B. Hawes, jun.
Lancashire (N.)—Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, J. W. Patten.
Lancashire (S.)—G. W. Wood, Lord Molyneux.
Lancaster—T. Greene, P. M. Stewart.
Launceston—Sir H. Hardinge.
*Leeds—J. Marshall, jun. T. B. Macaulay.
Leicestershire (N.)—C. M. Phillipps, Lord R. Manners.
Leicestershire (S.)—H. Halford, E. Dawson.
Leicester—W. Evans, W. Ellis.
Leominster—Lord Hotham, T. Bish.
Lewes—T. R. Kemp, Sir C. R. Blunt.
Lincoln (Lindsey)—Sir W. Ingilby, Hon. C. A. W. Pelham.
Lincoln (Kesteven)—H. Handley, G. J. Heathcote.
Lincoln (City)—G. F. Heneage, E. L. Bulwer.
Liskeard—C. Buller, jun.
Lichfield—Sir E. Scott, Sir G. Anson.
Liverpool—W. Ewart, Lord Sandon.
London—G. Grote, Alderman Wood, Alderman Waithman, Alderman Sir J. Key.
Ludlow—Lord Clive, E. Romilly.
Lyme Regis—W. Pinney.
Lymington—Sir H. Neale, J. Stewart.
*Macclesfield—J. Ryle, J. Brocklehurst, jun.
Maidstone—A. W. Robarts, C. J. Barnett.
Maldon—T. B. Lennard, Q. Dick.
Malmesbury—Lord Andover.
Malton—C. C. Pepys, Hon. W. W. Fitz-William.
*Manchester—M. Phillips, Rt. Hon. C. P. Thomson.
Marlborough—Lord E. Bruce, H. B. Baring.
Marlow—T. P. Williams, W. R. Clayton.
*Marylebone—E. B. Portman, Sir W. Horne.
Merionethshire—Sir R. W. Vaughan.
*Merthyr Tydvil—J. J. Guest.
Middlesex—J. Hume, G. Byng.
Midhurst—Hon. F. Spencer.
Monmouthsh.—Ld. G. Somerset, W. A. Williams.
Monmouth—B. Hall.
Montgomeryshire—Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn.
Montgomery—D. Pugh.
Morpeth—Hon. F. G. Howard.
Newark—W. E. Gladstone, W. F. Handley.
Newcastle (Staffordshire)—W. H. Miller, Sir H. Willoughby
Newcastle-on Tyne—Sir M. W. Ridley, J. Hodgson.
Newport—J. H. Hawkins, W. H. Ord.
Norfolk (E.)—W. H. Windham, Hon G. Keppel.
Norfolk (W.)—Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Sir J. Astley.
Northallerton—J. G. Boss.
Northampton (N.)—Lord Milton, Lord Brudenell.
Northampton (S.)—Lord Althorp, W. R. Cartwright.
Northampton—R. V. Smith, C. Ross.
Northumberland (N.)—Viscount Howick, Lord Ossulton.
Northumberland (S.)—T. W. Beaumont, M. Bell.
Norwich—Lord Stormont, Sir J. Scarlett.
Nottingham (N.)—Lord Lumley, T. Houldsworth.
Nottingham (S.)—Earl of Lincoln, J. E. Denison.
Nottingham—Sir R. Ferguson, Lord Duncannon.
*Oldham—J. Fielden, W. Cobbett.
Oxfordshire—G. G. Harcourt, R. Weyland, Lord Norreys.
Oxford (University)—Sir R. Inglis, T. G. Estcourt.
Oxford (City)—J. H. Langston, T. Stonor.
Pembrokeshire—Sir J. Owen.
Pembroke—H. O. Owen.
Penryn—R. M. Rolfe, Lord Tullamore.
Peterborough—Sir R. Heron, J. N. Fazakerley.
Petersfield—J. G. S. Lefevre.
Plymouth—J. Collier, T. Bewes.
Pontefract—Hon. S. Jerningham, J. Gully.
Poole—B. L. Lester, Sir J. Byng.
Portsmouth—J. B. Carter, F. T. Baring.
Preston—P. H. Fleetwood, Hon. H. T. Stanley.
Radnorshire—Right Hon. T. F. Lewis.
Radnor—R. Price.
Reading—C. F. Palmer, C. Russell.
Reigate—Viscount Eastnor.
Retford—G. H. Vernon, Lord Newark.
Richmond—Hon. Sir R. Dundas, Hon. J. C. Dundas.
Ripon—T. K. Staveley, J. S. Crompton.
*Rochdale—J. Fenton.
Rochester—R. Bernal, J. Mills.
Rutland—Sir G. Noel, Sir G. Heathcote.
Rye—E. B. Curteis.
*Salford—J. Brotherton.
Sandwich—J. Marryat, Sir E. T. Troubridge.
Salisbury—W. B. Brodie, W. Wyndham.
Scarborough—Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Sir G. Cayley.
Shaftesbury—J. Poulter.
*Sheffield—J. Parker, J. S. Buckingham.
Shoreham—Sir C. Burrell, H. D. Goring.
Shrewsbury—Sir J. Hanmer, R. A. Slaney.
Shropshire (N.)—Sir R. Hill, J. Cotes.
Shropshire (S.)—Hon. R. H. Clive, Earl of Darlington.
Somersetsh. (E.)—W. G. Langton, W. P. Brigstock.
Somersetsh. (W.)—E. A. Sandford, C. J. K. Tynte.
Southampton—A. Atherley, J. B. Hoy.
*South Shields—R. Ingham.
Southwark—W. Brougham, J. Humphery.
Staffordshire (N.)—Sir A. Moseley, E. Buller.
Staffordshire (S.)—E. J. Littleton, Sir J. Wrottesley.
Stafford—W. F. Chetwynd, R. H. Gronow.
Stamford—Lieut. Col. T. Chaplin, G. Finch.
*Stockport—T. Marsland, J. H. Lloyd,
*Stoke—J. Wedgwood, J. Davenport.
*Stroud—W. Hyett, D. Ricardo.
Sudbury—Sir J. Walsh, Rt. Hon. M. A. Taylor.
Suffolk (E.)—Lord Henniker, R. N. Shawe.
Suffolk (W.)—C. Tyrell, Sir H. Parker.
*Sunderland—Sir W. Chaytor, Capt. Hon. G. Barrington.
Surrey (E.)—J. I. Briscoe, A. W. Beauclerk.
Surrey (W.)—W. J. Denison, J. Leech.
Sussex (E.)—Hon. C. C. Cavendish, H. B. Curteis.
Sussex (W.)—Lord J. G. Lennox, Earl of Surrey.
Swansea—J. H. Vivian.
Tamworth—Lord C. Townshend, Right Hon. Sir R. Peel.
Tavistock—Lord Russell, Colonel Fox.
Taunton—H. Labouchere, B. T. Bainbridge.
Tewkesbury—C. H. Tracy, J. Martin.

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Thetford—Lord J. Fitzroy, F. Baring.
Thirsk—Sir R. Frankland.
Tiverton—G. Heathcote, J. Kennedy.
Totnes—J. Parrott, J. Cornish.
*Tower Hamlets—Dr. Lushington, W. Clay.
Truro—Sir R. H. Vivian, W. Tooke.
*Tynemouth—G. F. Young.
*Wakefield—D. Gaskell.
Wallingford—W. S. Blackstone.
Walsall—C. S. Forster.
Wareham—J. H. Calcraft.
Warwickshire (N.)—Sir J. E. Wilmot, W. S. Dugdale.
Warwickshire (S.)—Sir G. Skipwith, Sir G. Philips.
Warwick—Hon. Sir C. Greville, E. B. King.
*Warrington—E. G. Hornby.
Wells—N. Lamont, J. L. Lee.
Thetford—Lord J. Fitzroy, F. Baring.
Wenlock—Hon. C. Forester, J. M. Gaskell.
Westbury—Sir R. Lopes.
Westminster—Sir F. Burdett, Right Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse.
Westmoreland—Lord Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther.
Weymouth—Sir F. Johnstone, T. F. Buxton.
*Whitby—A. Chapman.
*Whitehaven—M. Attwood.
Wigan—R. Thicknesse, R. Potter.
Wilton—J. H. Penruddocke.
Wiltshire (N.)—P. Methuen, Sir J. D. Astley.
Wiltshire (S.)—J. Benett, Hon. S. Herbert.
Winchester—P. St. J. Mildmay, W. B. Baring.
Windsor—J. Ramsbottom, Sir S. J. P. Pechell.
*Wolverhampton—W. Whitmore, R. Fryer.
Woodstock—Marquis of Blandford.
Worcestershire (E.)—W. C. Russell, T. H. Cookes.
Worcestersh. (W.)—Hon. T. H. Foley, Hon. H. B. Lygon.
Worcester—T. H. H. Davies, G. R. Robinson.
Wycombe—Hon. R. J. Smith, Rt. Hon. C. Grey.
Yarmouth—Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Anson, C. E. Rumbold.
Yorkshire (E.)—R. Bethell, P. B. Thompson.
Yorkshire (N.)—Hon. W. Duncombe, E. S. Cayley.
Yorkshire (W.)—Lord Morpeth, G. Strickland.
York—Hon. E. R. Petre, S. A. Bayntun.

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.

Aberdeen—Capt. the Hon. W. Gordon.
Argyll—J. H. Callander.
Ayr—R. A. Oswald.
Banff—G. Ferguson.
Bute—C. Stuart.
Berwick—C. Majoribanks.
Caithness—G. Sinclair.
Clackmannan and Kinross—Rear-Adm. C. Adam.
Dumbarton—J. C. Colquhoun.
Dumfries—J. Hope Johnstone.
Edinburgh—Right Hon. F. Jeffrey, Right Hon. J. Abercromby.
Elgin and Nairne—Col. the Hon. F. W. Grant.
Fife—Capt. J. Wemyss.
Forfar—Hon. D. G. Hallyburton.
Haddington—J. Balfour.
Inverness—Right Hon. C. Grant.
Kincardine—Major-Gen. Hon. H. Arbuthnott.
Kircudbright—R. C. Fergusson.
Lanark—J. Maxwell, jun.
Linlithgow—Sir A. Hope.
Orkney, &c. (Shetland)—G. Trail.
Peebles—Sir J. Hay.
Perth—Earl of Ormelie.
Renfrew—Sir M. S. Stewart.
Ross and Cromarty—J. A. S. Mackenzie.
Roxburgh—Capt. Hon. E. Elliot.
Selkirk—R. Pringle.
Stirling—Vice-Adm. Hon. C. Fleming.
Sutherland—R. Macleod, jun.
Wigtown—Sir A. Agnew.

BOROUGHS.

Edinburgh—Sir J. H. Dalrymple.
Glasgow—J. Ewing, J. Oswald.
Aberdeen—A. Bannerman.
Paisley—Sir J. Maxwell.
Dundee—G. Kinloch.
Greenock—R. Wallace.
Perth—L. Oliphant.
Leith, &c.—J. A. Murray.
Kirkwall, &c.—J. Loch.
Fortrose, &c.—Lieut. Col. J. Baillie.
Elgin, &c.—Lieut.-Col. L. A. Hay, jun.
Inverbervie, &c.—H. Ross.
Cupar, &c.—A. Johnston, jun.
Dysart, &c.—R. Ferguson.
Inverkeithing, &c.—Lord Dalmeny.
Renfrew, &c.—Capt. J. Dunlop.
Haddington, &c —R. Steuart.
Dumfries, &c.—Lieut.-Gen. M. Sharpe.
Wigton, &c —E. Stewart.
Ayr, &c.—T. F. Kennedy.
Linlithgow, &c.—W. D. Gillon.

IRELAND.

COUNTIES.

Antrim—J. B. R. O'Neill, Earl of Belfast.
Armagh—Lord Acheson, W. Verner.
Carlow—W. Blackney, T. Wallace.
Cavan—H. Maxwell, J. Young.
Clare—Major M'Namara, C. O'Brien.
Cork—F. O'Connor, S. Barry.
Donegal—Sir E. Hayes, Lt.-Col. E. M. Conolly.
Down—Lord A. Hill, Lord Castlereagh.
Dublin—C. Fitzsimon, G. Evans.
Fermanagh—M. Archdall, Lord Cole.
Galway—James Daly, T. Martin.
Kerry—C. O'Connell, F. Mullins.
Kildare—E. Ruthven, R. M. O'Ferrall.
Kilkenny—Hon. P. Butler, W. F. Finn.
King's County—N. Fitzsimon, Lord Oxmantown.
Leitrim—S. White, Lord Clements.
Limerick—Hon. R. H. Fitzgibbon, Hon. S. O'Grady.
Londonderry—Sir R. Bateson, Capt. T. Jones.
Longford—L. White, J. H. Rorke.
Louth—T. Fitzgerald, R. M. Bellew.
Mayo—J. Browne, D. Browne.
Meath—H. Grattan, M. O'Connell.
Monaghan—Hon. C. Blayney, Serjeant Perrin.
Queen's County—Sir C. Coote, P. Lalor.
Roscommon—O'Connor Don, F. French.
Sligo—J. E. Cooper, Colonel Perceval.
Tipperary—Hon. C. O'Callaghan, R. L. Sheil.
Tyrone—Hon. H. Corry, Sir H. Stewart.
Waterford—J. M. Galway, Sir R. Keane.
Westmeath—M. L. Chapman, Sir R. Nagle.
Wexford—R. S. Carew, H. Lambert.
Wicklow—J. Grattan, R. Howard.

BOROUGHS.

Armagh—L. Dobbin, sen.
Athlone—J. Talbot, jun.
Bandon—W. S. Bernard.
Belfast—Lord A. Chichester, J. E. Tennant.
Carlow—N. A. Vigors.
Carrickfergus—C. R. Dobbs.
Cashel—J. Roe.
Clonmel—D. Ronayne.
Coleraine—Vice-Adm. Sir J. Beresford.
Cork—Dr. Baldwin, D. Callaghan.
Downpatrick—J. Maxwell.
Drogheda—A. C. O'Dwyer.
Dublin University—T. Lefroy, F. Shaw.
Dublin—D. O'Connell, E. S. Ruthven.
Dundalk—W. O'Reilly.
Dungannon—Hon. J. Knox.
Dungarvan—Hon. G. Lamb.
Ennis—F. Macnamara.
Enniskillen—Hon. A. Cole.
Galway—A. H. Lynch, L. M'Laughlin.
Kilkenny—R. Sullivan.
Kinsale—Colonel Stawell.
Limerick—W. Roche, D. Roche.
Lisburne—Capt. H. Meynell.
Londonderry—Sir R. A. Ferguson.
Mallow—W. J. Daunt.
Newry—Lord M. Hill.
Portarlington—T. Gladstone.
Ross (New)—J. H. Talbot.
Sligo—J. Martin.
Tralee—M. O'Connell.
Waterford—H. W. Barron, W. Christmas.
Wexford—C. A. Walker.
Youghall—J. O'Connell.

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PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Dec. 15. Knighted by patent, John Nicoll Robert Campbell, esq. Capt. E. I. service, Envoy to the Court of Persia.

Dec. 19. Sir E. J. Murray Macgregor, Bart. to be Governor and Commander-in chief of Antigua, Montserrat, and Bermuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands, and Dominica.

Dec. 25. 73d Foot, Major Chas. St. John Faucourt, to be Major.

Dec. 28. 60th Foot, Capt. Walter Trevelyan, to be Major.—71st Foot, Major Jos. T. Pidgeon, to be Lieut Col.—Capt. R. W. Myddleton, to be Major.—73d Foot, Capt. A. Duke Hamilton, to be Major.—77th Foot, Major Jas. Wemyss, to be Major.—Unattached, Major Chas. Leslie, 60th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. E. W. Ingram, Preb. in Worcester Cathedral.
Rev. T. H. Biggs, Whitbourne R. Herefordsh.
Rev. C. Codd, Letheringsett R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Goodman, Kemerton R. co. Gloucester.
Rev. J. Hawker, Stratton V. Cornwall.
Rev. A. Neck, Kingskerswell P. C. Devon.
Rev. C. F. Parker, Little Finborough P. C. Suff.
Rev. C. Paroissien, Everton V. co. Hunts.
Rev. J. Perkins, Lower Swell V. Wilts.
Rev. C. Smith, Newton R. Suffolk.
Rev. C. Smith, Barlow P. C. co. Derby.
Rev. T. Torrens, Carnalway R. Ireland.
Rev. D. Wilson, St. Mary V. Islington.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At the Rectory House, Fylton, the wife of the Rev. J. Bedford Poulden, a son. — At Hastings, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Jelf, Canon of Christ Church, a dau.

Dec. 7. At Taplow Court, the Countess of Orkney, a dau. — 14. At Edinburgh, Lady Eliz. Thackeray, a son. — 17. At Truro, the wife of the Rev. T. S. Carlyon, a dau. — 18. At Birling, in Kent, the Hon. Mrs. Nevill, a son. — 20. The wife of the Rev. Thomas Grainger Hall, a dau. — In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. the wife of Dr. Seymour, a son. — 23. At Chatham, the wife of Capt. T. Gallwey R.N. a dau. — 24. At Dartmouth House, Blackheath, Lady Barbara Newdigate, a son. — At Loton Park, the lady of Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. a dau. — 25. At the Rectory House, Bridport, the wife of Dr. Symes, M.D. a son. — The wife of Sackville Gwynne, esq. of Glanwane Park, co. Carmarthen, a son. — 27. At Bures St. Mary Vicarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. A. Hanbury, a son. — 30. The wife of Lieut.-Col. Hely (late 11th Inf.) a dau. — 31. At Hood House, Totnes, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hill, C.B. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 12. At Luffness House, East Lothian, Lord Henry Francis Charles Ker, second son of the late Marquis of Lothian, to Louisa Dorothea, only dau. of Gen. the Hon. Sir Alex. Hope, of Craighall and Waughton, G.C.B. — 15. William Clark, esq. of Belford Hall, Northumberland, to Margaret Bell, eldest dau. of the late G. Selby, esq. of Twizle House. — 18. At St. James's, Fred. Seymour, esq. to the Lady Augusta Harvey, eldest dau. of the Marquis of Bristol.

Oct. 29. The Rev. W. B. Stonehouse, Vicar of Owston, to Mrs. Benjamin Skipworth, dau. of the late Cornelius Sandars, esq. of Ferry. — 30. At St. John-Lee, the Rev. W. Rice Markham, son of the late Adm. Markham, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Henry Tulip, esq.

Lately. Rev. J. H. Davies, M.A. to Elizabeth Hart, dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Anthony Hart, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. — At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Capt. Hope to Miss Charlotte Tollemache. — Edward Vincent Paul, esq. of Montpellier House, Montpellier, to Agnes Mary Josephine, eldest dau. of the late Richard Goodwin, esq. of Kennington.

Dec 4. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. G. Chesnutt, to Eliz. second dau. of J. Toussaint, esq. of Manor-house, Feltham, Middlesex. — At Ditton Park, Lord Douglas, son of the Earl of Home, to the Hon. Lucy Eliz. Montagu, eldest dau. of Lord Montagu. — At Shaw, the Rev. J. P. Rhoades, to Philadelphia, only dau. of the late Edward Tull, esq. of Donnington, Berks. — At All Souls, Marylebone, Carey Seymour Knyvett, esq. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau.; also, Robt. Hume, esq. of 13th Light Dragoons, to Jane, second dau. of John Wise, esq. Maidstone. — At St Marylebone Church, the Rev. R. Appleton, to Mary Ann Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Rev. R. Hoblyn, of All Saints, Colchester. — At St. Pancras, Daniel West, esq. of Egremont-place, New-road, to Jemima-Eliz. dau. of John Dollman, esq. of Prestbury, Cheltenham. — At St George's, Hanover-sq. Titus Berry, esq. to Sarah Isabella, eldest dau. of the late R. Hurst, esq. of Stamford, aud niece of Archd. Whitworth, of Salisbury. — 8. At Charmouth, the Rev T. B. Edwards, to Marianne, only dau. of the Rev. T. Hodges. — 10. At West Ham, Roger Mortimer, esq. to Lucy, dau. of the late W. Stanley, esq. of Maryland-point, Essex. — 11. At Finsbury, co. Worcester, Margaret, second dau. of the Rev. W. A. Pruen, to Capt. T. R. Billamore. — 12. At Salcombe Regis, Devon, Edw. Vivian, esq. of Torquay, to Harriet, 4th dau. of J. Bacon, esq. of Sidcliff. — At Kennington, the widow of T. Evance, esq. late Recorder of Deal, to Mr. J. Mackintosh, the bassoon-player at the London theatres. — 13. At Streatham, the Rev. John M. Echalaz, rector of Appleby, to Charlotte, dau. of the late R. Lloyd, esq. of Allesley, Warwicksh. — 15. Sir Charles Douglas, Bart. to Miss Des Vœux, dau. of Sir C. Des Vœux, Bart. of Indiaville, Irel. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. T. J. Arnold, esq. barrister-at-law, to Emily-Frances, dau. of F. Const, esq. late Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions. — 20. At All Souls, Langham-place, Henry Fox Talbot, esq. M.P. of Lacock Abbey, co. Wilts, to Constance, youngest dau. of F. Mundy, esq. of Markeaton, co. Derby. — At Cullompton, the Rev. John Norecross, Rector of Framlingham and Saxtead, Suffolk, to Jane, dau. of the late John Selwood, esq. — At St. George's, Hanover-square, Cluny Macpherson, of Cluny Macpherson, chief of that ancient Highland clan, to Sarah Justina, youngest dau. of the late Henry Davidson, esq. of Tulloch, N.B. — At Langham place, F. Warde, esq. Capt. R.A. to Annabella, dau. of the late R. Adeane, esq. of Babraham, Cambridge. ——23. In Hamilton-place, Sir Thos. Somerville, Bart. to Lady Maria Conyngham, youngest dau. of the Marquess Conyngham. — 24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Isaac Halse, esq. of Park-place, St. James's, to Miss Gray, of Piccadilly. — 27. Sir Thomas Boughey, Bart. of Aqualate Hall, Salop, to Miss Louisa Giffard, of Chillington. — 27. At Ryde, Chas. S. Hill, esq. to Anna, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Edw. Percival, of Bath. — At St. Luke's, Chelsea, C. Payne, esq. of Thavies-inn, to Caroline, dau. of the late J. Fuge, esq. of Sloane-street. — 29. J. B. Steward, M.D. of Droitwich, to Horatia, eldest dau. of Thos. Collier, esq. of Gloucester place, London.

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OBITUARY.

Bishop of Waterford.

Nov. 15 Aged 65, the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bourke, D.D. Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; next brother to the Earl of Mayo.

His Lordship was born April 22, 1767, the second son of the Most Rev. Joseph-Deane third Earl of Mayo, and Lord Archbishop of Tuam, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Richard Meade, Bart. and sister to John first Earl of Clanwilliam. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1790. He was promoted from the Deanery of Ardagh to the Bishopric of Mayo in 1813, and the University of Oxford then conferred upon him the diploma of his Doctor's degree.

His Lordship was in the enjoyment of excellent health until within a few hours of his decease.

He married March 20, 1795, Frances, second daughter of the Most Rev. Robert Fowler, Lord Archbishop of Dublin; by whom he had one son and three daughters: 1. Mildred, married in Aug. 1821 to Robert Uniacke, esq.; 2. Robert Bourke, Esq. who married in 1820 Anne-Charlotte, only daughter of the late Hon. John Jocelyn, uncle to the present Earl of Roden; and has issue; 3. Frances; and 4. Catherine, married in 1830 the Rev. Henry Prittie Perry.

Lady Stafford.

Nov. 14. At Brighton, in her 56th year, the Right Honourable Frances-Henrietta Lady Stafford.

Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter and coheiress of Edward Sulyarde, esq. of Haulcigh Park in Suffolk; and was married Dec. 24, 1799, to Sir George William Jerningham, the seventh Baronet of Cossey in Norfolk, to whom the barony of Stafford was confirmed in 1825.

On the 16th of October last, Lady Stafford quitted Cossey with the intention of passing two or three years abroad. She made a visit with Lord Stafford and her two eldest unmarried daughters to their Majesties at Windsor, where they were received with peculiar kindness and distinction. On the 22d she arrived at Brighton, and was seized with indisposition; on the 10th Nov. erysipelas appeared, and she died on the night of the 14th.

Lady Stafford was amongst her sex the most beautiful in person, the most powerful in mind, the most commanding, graceful, and attractive in manners. They alone who knew and observed her, can imagine the blended dignity and sweetness with which she performed the courtesies and the duties of her station. She endeared herself to the very numerous poor in her immediate neighbourhood, by the most unremitting, extensive, nay, unlimited charity; and in the depression of trade in Norwich, she was foremost in devising means for its removal.

Her Ladyship's body was brought to Cossey for interment on Monday, Nov. 26. The procession was joined at Easton, by six mourning coaches and eight private carriages, and was thence accompanied by a countless trains of gigs and other vehicles, and of mourning spectators on foot. No finer spectacle of a mournful kind could be conceived than was exhibited by the procession on its approach to the Chapel across the western lawn; that elegant ecclesiastical structure, the rich and extensive west front of the hall, the murmuring river, the garden, and the lofty tower behind, altogether formed a coup-d'œil most striking and impressive, the effect of which was much increased by the dim twilight, and the universal gloom of the assembled multitude.

The funeral service was performed on the following morning at nine o'clock, when the chapel was thronged to the utmost. The corpse reposed in the centre under a pall of crimson velvet, the Stafford arms being splendidly embroidered on the top, and Stafford knots, with gold tassals, at the four corners; a coronet resting on the top on a velvet cushion. The altar wore an extremely rich appearance, as the candlesticks had been regilt, and the altarcards exchanged for much handsomer ones, in broad gilt frames. It had a black velvet antependium in front, and the tabernacle and candlesticks were relieved into full effect by the black drapery hung behind and all round the carved work of the sanctuary. All the furniture of the chapel, the seats, and floor, were also covered with black cloth. The Rev. T. C. Husenbeth, the family chaplain, was assisted by four other priests; they recited the office of the dead; and then the former sung a High Mass, with deacon and subdeacon in black dalmatics, the choir performing Mr. S. Jones's beautifully plaintive Requiem. Mr. Husenbeth then delivered a funeral discourse, which has since been printed at the request of the family.

There were stationed round the coffin, Lord Stafford and three of his sons, the Hon. Mr. Jerningham, Edward, and Francis; his two sons-in-law, T. A. Fraser, esq. and the Hon. R. E. Petre; his four nephews, Sir Henry Bedingfeld,

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Bart., Mr. Charles Bedingfeld, Mr. Felix Bedingfeld, and Mr. Edmund Jerningham; with Mr. Gardiner, Mr. George Gardiner, Mr. Darell, and Mr. Dixon. In the tribune were three of the daughters of the deceased, Mrs. Fraser, the Hon. Mrs. Petre, and the Hon. Isabella Jerningham, and also Dr. Wright, Messrs. Scott, Hudson, Bacon, Mitchell, and many other friends of the family.

Lady Stafford had a family of six sons and six daughters, all of whom except one of the latter are living. The Hon. Mr. Jerningham has married Miss Julia Howard, a niece of the Duke of Norfolk; and the second son, the Hon. Edward Jerningham, has married Miss Mary-Anne Smythe. The eldest daughter is the wife of T. A. Fraser, esq. and the fourth of the Hon. R. E. Petre.

REAR-ADMIRAL BALLARD.

Oct. 12. At Bath, aged 58, Volant Vashon Ballard, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and C. B.

Adm. Ballard was a nephew of the late Admiral Vashon, of whom we gave a memoir in our vol. XCVII. ii. 465. When a midshipman he accompanied Captain Vancouver on the laborious and anxious voyage of discovery to the north-west coast of America, in which he was absent from England about four years and nine months. In 1798, when commanding the Hobart sloop of war on the East India station, he was posted into the Carysfort of 28 guns. He subsequently commanded the Jason frigate, De Ruyter 68, Berschemer 50, and Blonde 38. Whilst in the latter ship he captured, in the autumn of 1807, five French privateers, the total of whose guns amounted to fifty-eight, and their men to 515.

Towards the close of 1809, Capt. Ballard was employed in the blockade of Guadaloupe, and, under the command of Capt. S. J. Ballard,* assisted in the destruction of two French frigates in Ance la Barque, together with a heavy battery by which they were defended. The credit of this atchievement chiefly belonged to him and Capt. Miller, the rest of the squadron being kept back by baffling winds. The loss of the Blonde was 7 killed and 17 wounded. In the general order issued by Sir George Beckwith after the capture of Guadaloupe, Capt. Ballard's name was mentioned in terms of high approbation; as also by the naval Commander-in-chief in his public letter announcing the conquest of the colony.

Capt. Ballard attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1825. He married, Sept. 18, 1811, Isabella-Sarah, eldest daughter of James Crabb, of Shidfield Lodge, in Hampshire, esq. His remains were interred in the new church of St. Saviour, Walcot.

GENERAL W. T. DALRYMPLE.

Oct. 23. At his seat at Chesington, Surrey, aged nearly 96, General William Tombes Dalrymple.

He started first in the Navy at a very early period of life; but, his health being considered too delicate for the sea service, he left that profession, and resumed his studies, until the 21st of January 1756, when he entered the army, under the immediate protection of General Hedworth Lambton, then commanding the 54th (afterwards 52d) regiment of foot. In 1789, when Colonel Commanding the Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot at Gibraltar, the General received the flattering appointment of Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence; and, to the latest hour of his life, he retained the esteem and highly distinguished friendship of his present Majesty. He did not long survive the honour of a visit to the King at Windsor Castle.

He would have attained the great age of 96 on the 26th of November, and possessed to the last all the attributes of a full and entire intellect. He was in person about the middle size, slender and very active, and through his long life enhealth. A monumental tablet in Chesington church records the death of his wife joyed an uninterrupted state of good in the following terms: "To the memory of Mrs. Frances Dalrymple, the wife of Col. Dalrymple; who was born at Gibraltatr, June 20, 1753, and died at Chesington, June 28, 1801, aged 48 years.

"————The exalted mien
Requires not panegyric to its fame."

GENERAL S. DALRYMPLE.

Oct. 2. At l'Orient, of cholera, aged 72, General Samuel Dalrymple; uncle to Lt.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, of Cousland, co. Edinburgh, Bart.

He was the third son of Sir William the third Baronet, and the eldest by his second marriage with Miss Anne Philp. He entered the army as Ensign in the 3d guards in 1772; and in 1775 was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the loyal Irish regiment, which was raised and commanded by his brother, Captain-Commandant (afterwards Lieut-Col.) William Dalrymple. The corps immediately embarked for Jamaica; in 1778 the sub-

* This officer was not related, we believe, to the subject of our present memoir, although they were intimate friends. They both resided at Bath, and the Rear-Admiral attended the funeral of the former; see a memoir of Vice-Admiral S. J. Ballard, in our vol. XCIX. ii. p. 639.

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ject of this memoir was promoted to a Company; he served on the Mosquito shore, and in the expedition to St. Juan's on the Spanish Main, in the year 1779, where out of 2000 soldiers and seamen employed, only eighteen were alive after eighteen months' service. In 1780 he returned to England with a constitution so impaired, that he did not recover for many years. Being uncertain whether the officers of the Loyal Irish would have permanent rank, (which however they were awarded a few months afterwards) he purchased in 1782 an Ensigncy in the the 3d guards. He served the campaign of 1793-4 as Lieutenant and Captain of a company. In March 1794 he obtained the rank of Lieut-Colonel; he served in Ireland in 1798, and in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and did duty as Major. He attained the brevet of Colonel Jan. 1, 1800; in August that year he embarked from Cork for Egypt, where he commanded a battalion, and returned with it to Portsmouth in Dec. 1801.

In March 1804 he was placed on the West India staff as Brigadier-General; he was appointed Major-General in 1805, and 2d Major of the 3d guards in 1806. He was appointed by Gen. Bowyer to administer the civil government of Berbice, which he held until the arrival of Lieut.-Governor Woodley; afterwards to the government of Demerara previous to the arrival of Governor Bentinck; and again, on thedeath of Governor Woodley in Jan. 1810, was re-appointed to the government of Berbice, which he held for a considerable period. He received the rank of Lieut.-General 1812, and of General 1825.

Although he had been but a few months resident in l'Orient, the unaffected benignity of his manners, and the benevolence of his heart, had attracted towards him the warmest attachment and respect of every class of the inhabitants; and the manifestation of these feelings was called forth in a more than ordinary degree when they beheld him suddenly fall a victim to the prevailing malady. The body was followed to the grave by most of the civil and military authorities, and the procession was escorted by a battalion of the French 43d Regiment of the Line, led by the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. It was no unmoving sight to behold French soldiers assembled as mourners round the grave of a British veteran who had frequently borne arms against them. When the body had been committed to its last home, accompanied by the prayers of the Church of England, the Mayor of l'Orient, M. Villemain (Deputy), pronounced a feeling valedictory address.

Gen. Dalrymple married Oct. 15, 1791, Hannah, daughter of John Tweddell, Esq., by whom he had two daughters; Hannah, who died in 1826, and Anne, who died in 1799; and a son who died in infancy. Having lost his wife also May 6, 1829, he married secondly May 10, 1831, Mary-Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Roper Head, Esq.

COLONEL HERRIES.

Nov. 6. At Cheltenham, Colonel John Herries, late commanding the 96th regiment.

This officer was appointed a cadet on the Madras establishment in 1791, and went to India in the following year, when he was appointed by the Governor-general Lord Cornwallis, an Ensign in the 52d foot. He served with it at the siege of Pondicherry in 1793, and, having purchased a Lieutenancy in 1795, on the expedition against Ceylon in 1796. In the beginning of 1799 he returned with the regiment to England; and in the same year he was appointed Captain-Lieutenant in the 2d battalion of the 35th foot, with which he served under the Duke of Gloucester in Holland, and in Sept. of the same year was appointed to a company. In 1800 he served with the 82d foot in the expedition under Major-Gen. Pigott, destined for the relief of Genoa, and which landed at Minorca, and was present at the blockade and surrender of la Valette. In 1805 he served in Italy with the grenadier battalion of his regiment, under Sir J. Craig, in conjunction with the Russian and Neapolitan armies, until the battle of Austerlitz. In 1806 he accompanied the expedition to St. Euphemia, and in the battle of Maida had the honor to command the left company of the British line, detached from the grenadier battalion; and, together with a company of the 20th grenadiers, supported during the whole of the day, a position assigned to them. In the beginning of 1807 he joined the first battalion of his regiment at Messina, and he served during the whole of that year's campaign in Egypt; he was present at the surrender of Alexandria, and the siege of Rosetta, and took an active part in the several actions in front of that place, particularly on the night of April 16, when he commanded one of the four companies which crossed the Nile, and captured all the guns, camels, and equipage of the enemy. He returned to Sicily in Sept. and rejoined the grenadier regiment.

In June 1809 Capt. Herries went with Sir J. Stuart's expedition to the bay of Naples, and assisted at the taking of the two islands of Ischia and Procida; and he afterwards served under Major-Gen. Oswald at the capture of Zante, Cephalonia, and Ithica. In September following he was appointed Major in his regiment. On the 16th April 1810 he was

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present at the siege and surrender of the island and fortress of Santa Maura; in April 1812 he commanded the battalion of detachments appointed for the defence of Lissa; and at the close of that year he returned to England. In Sept. 1813 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the 103d foot, which he joined at Bermuda; and in July 1814 formed part of the expedition against Moose Island in North America.

MR. JAMES BISSET.

Aug. 17. At Leamington, aged 70, Mr. James Bisset, a well-known public character in that fashionable watering-place.

Mr. Bisset was a native of Perth, but came to Birmingham when about fifteen years of age. In that town, where he resided for six and thirty years, he established a Museum and shop for curiosities, which in 1813 he removed to Leamington, where he had opened a news-room and picture-gallery in the year preceding. His collection consisted principally of articles in natural history, particularly birds, the works of savage nations, models in wax and rice-paste, &c. &c. In 1814 we find him styling himself Modeller to his Majesty.

He had a remarkable facility in writing rhymes, a power which he put to constant service. Even his Guides and Directories presented a motley appearance, half prose and half verse. The following are the titles of his principal productions: A Poetic Survey round Birmingham, with a brief Description of the different Curiosities and Manufactures of the Place, accompanied by a magnificent Directory, with the names and professions, &c. superbly engraved in emblematical plates, 1800, 12mo. Songs on the Peace, 1802. The Converts, a moral tale, recommending the practice of Humanity, &c. 1802, 8vo. The Patriotic Clarion; or Britain's Call to Glory: original Songs, written on the threatened Invasion. Critical Essays on the dramatical essays of the young Roscius; by gentlemen of literary talents and theatrical amateurs, opposed to the hypercriticisms of anonymous writers; interspersed with interesting anecdotes, 1804. Birmingham Directory; with 45 copper-plates, 1808, 8vo. A Guide to Leamington, 1814, 12mo. Comic Strictures on Birmingham's Fine Arts and Conversaziones, by an old Townsman, 1829; in which he says,

Fifty-three years ago I here sat myself down,
As an Artist's apprentice in Birmingham town;
Half a century past—Oh how joyous and cheering
To witness the arts in such splendour appearing.

In the foregoing catalogue might be added (were it possible to collect them) a long series of ephemeral verses, which his loyal and patriotic muse was continually pouring forth on every public occasion, and on the periodical recurrence of the Shakspearian jubilee sat Stratford: a few of which have been good-naturedly admitted into the pages of Sylvanus Urban.

The following characteristic letter, with which we were honoured on the completion of our Centenary, will be found to possess much of the interest which generally belongs to auto-biography.

Mr. URBAN, *Leamington Spa, Feb.* 8, 1831.

About three score and four years ago, when I was from three to five years of age, my sister and I went to school to an auld wife, who had a penny a week for both our educations, with a peat taken by us for firing, every Monday morning during the winter. There was not in the school a book amongst about forty scholars, except our horn-covered alphabets, with the Lord's Prayer attached to the Roman and Italic letters, in type about half an inch high. A' the bawbees I had gi'en to me, by my parents or friends, very soon vanished in lettered gingerbread, marbles, or a spinning top; and the first shilling I ever had was laid out in two of Newberry's gilt sixpenny histories. I had seen your Magazine on the book-shelf, but had only permission to look at the cuts, and I thought St. John's Gate must be a grand place, and you the owner of it. A fortunate dollar, presented to me by General Elliot, who was then in my native town of Perth, in a short time put me in possession of a few Gentleman's Magazines from an old book-stall, with a copy of the Siege of Troy, and two or three other pamphlets, with prints of General Wolfe; when, hastening home, (I remember the time as if it were only yesterday) I cut out the prints, and, with the assistance of my sisters, pasted them on the top and sides of a press bed; and scarcely a wink of sleep had I all the night, as I was anxious for the morning light to see the remains of some old Church, with its Gothic arches and tracery windows, from your Magazine, and to witness the descent of the Grecians out of the bowels of the wooden horse, which they had left as a legacy for the Trojans; I then lay awake reading your interesting accounts of Abbies, Churches, and Palaces; and next Sabbath, on coming from service, I had my fingers severely rapped for having attempted during the sermon to sketch one of the Gothic arches of St. John's Kirk, in a blank leaf of my mother's book of Psalms.

My first idea of being a *gentleman*, was in consequence of possessing your Ma-

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gazine, which from the year 1771 I began to take regularly, by the assistance of pocket money plentifully supplied by an indulgent uncle, a clergyman (the Rev. Dr. Charles Wilson), who kindly brought me up.

In 1776 I went to London, and after seeing St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the Tower, my next object was St. John's Gate, to see the palace of Mr. Urban. I soon afterwards found out your revered and honoured friend Mr. Nichols, who laughed heartily when I asked him how you was. He showed me great civility, and through his medium I had a peep at that giant of literature the celebrated Dr. Johnson.

I will not trouble you with more of my reminiscences; and my chief motive for writing at present, is to congratulate you on your Centenary, and the honours you have obtained through such a long period, and I most heartily wish you a prolongation of more centuries, with ever blooming laurels. I write now in my three-score and tenth year, and the chief purport of my scrawl is to say, that I have taken in a great variety of periodical works during my life, but I assure you that, upon the whole, I never have found in any, more general information or more amusement than in your Magazine.

Whilst at my public establishments for upwards of five-and-twenty years, I took in double numbers of the Gentleman's Magazine, whilst of other periodical works I deemed one set sufficient, my friend Urban being always in great request. The Gentleman's Magazine tended to give me a taste for the fine arts, in which I have expended many thousands of pounds. It was the first work in which I ever dared to solicit a place amongst the Rhymsters of the day, and I acknowledge gratefully that I felt very proud when first I found my name in print, in your Poet's corner. In no other publication have I seen so many of my friends' names as in that of the Gentleman's Magazine—it might seem invidious to enumerate a few, and if I were to allude to them all, I might fill some pages, though I cannot omit the names of my old friend the late William Hutton of facetious memory, and my esteemed friends Sharp, Hamper, and Britton.

About three months ago, I was suddenly deprived of my sight, and remained blind for several weeks. I am now happily restored; but, fearing that I might again as suddenly be afflicted, I embrace the opportunity of a friend's going to town to enclose this, and to assure you that I still take in your Magazine, and have read with great interest the speeches for and against the removal of the screen in York Cathedral.

Accept assurances of respect and esteem from yours, very truly,

A SEPTUAGENARIAN.

P. S.—I forgot to say that I have a most excellent portrait of you,* painted as large as life.

To Sylvanus Urban, Esq.

In a subsequent note he remarked:—

"There has been no portrait engraved of my phiz, though often asked for by my many old acquaintance; for, although I have much vanity, I have never been so conceited as to make a show of myself. Almost all the artists with whom I have been acquainted, have at different times taken sketches of me, and I have numerous likenesses from 30 to the age of 68, all very great resemblances at the different periods, but few exactly alike. The best was taken with my back to the artist, and *not a single feature seen*, yet every body knew it at sight. Likenesses do not consist in features, but in figure; and, if a correct sketch is made, I would be bound to tell any of my acquaintance, even if the face was entirely hid, or a mask put over it, if I could only see the shoulders.

"Leamington is a wonderfully increasing place; but you will sympathise with me when I tell you that I have upwards of 200*l. per annum* of untenanted houses. There was not a single newspaper taken in, in the place, till I came and established public rooms here. Though I have now been twenty years in the town, and been the means of raising the price of land from 500*l.* to 20,000*l.* the acre, I have never sold 5*l.* worth of pictures to one of the landholders in the neighbourhood. Building land is now letting at the above price."

Mr. Bisset's ingenious and amusing qualifications, added to a disposition ever lively and desirous to please, procured him the esteem of his neighbours and visitors. His mind was ever active in suggesting public improvements, or in increasing, by his epigrammatic verse, the mirth and hilarity of his friends. He was a student of the arts, and executed some and collected many paintings of celebrity. In whatever society he was placed, by a happy union of good humour, knowledge, and vivacity, he was always one of the favourites of the circle, and he will be long remembered by his friends as an intelligent and amusing companion, an amiable friend, and a liberal and useful philanthropist.

Mr. Bisset's pictures were offered for

* An undoubted portrait of Edward Cave, the first mortal representative of Sylvanus Urban, with the initials S. U. and E. C.

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sale by auction a short time before his death, and were thus disposed of on the day succeeding his funeral.

In 1791 Mr. Bisset belonged to a club of twelve companions in Birmingham, who agreed to have their portraits taken as a conversation piece by a Prussian artist named Eckstein. The history of the picture is detailed by Mr. Bisset, in our number for March 1829, p. 281, on occasion of the death of Jeremiah Vaux, esq. one of the twelve. As we have not heard of the death of Major Wilkes, we presume the painting has now, pursuant to the tontine agreement, become the property of that gentleman, as the last survivor.

MRS. PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD.

Sept. 12. At the residence of Mrs. Head, Albion Hill, Ipswich, in her 82d year, Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield.

This clever and benevolent woman was born at Tottenham, Jan. 31, 1751, the eldest daughter of Daniel Bell, late of Stamford Hill, and Catharine Barclay, grand-daughter of the celebrated Robert Barclay, who wrote the famous "Apology for the Quakers." On the 3d of Jan. 1771 she was married to Mr. Edward Wakefield, merchant of London. Born a member of the Society of Friends, she remained in it from principle. She was the founder of the Frugality Banks, the first of the Savings' Banks, and also a warm promoter of Lying-in Charities. In her efforts to improve the rising generation, by the publication of useful books for their perusal, she was eminently successful; the titles of her productions were as follow: Juvenile Anecdotes founded on facts, 1795. Leisure Hours, or entertaining Dialogues. 2 vols. 1796. An Introduction to Botany, in a series of letters. 1796. Mental Improvement. 3 vols. 1797. Reflections on the present condition of the Female Sex, with suggestions for its improvement. 1798. The Juvenile Travellers. 1801. A familiar Tour through the British Empire. 1804. Domestic Recreation, or Dialogues illustrative of natural and scientific subjects. 1805. Excursions in North America. 1806. Sketches of Human Manners, delineated in stories illustrative of the characters of the inhabitants of different parts of the world. 1807. Variety, or Selections of Anecdotes and curious Facts. 1809. Perambulations in London and its Environs. 1810. Instinct displayed, or facts exemplifying the sagacity of various species of animals. 1811. The Traveller in Africa. 1814.

In her private character, whether as a daughter, wife, mother, or grand-mother, Mrs. Wakefield was exemplary; in her disposition, remarkably calm and cheerful, bearing with great patience an accumulation of extreme bodily suffering: indeed, her whole conduct discovered an energy, philosophy, meekness, and resignation, rarely to be met with. She had three children, two sons and a daughter. Edward Wakefield, Esq. the elder son, was the author of a statistical Account of Ireland, published in 4to. 1812; and Daniel Wakefield, Esq. the younger, is the author of several pamphlets on agricultural and political economy. Among her numerous relatives, Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield had the happiness of reckoning Mrs. Fry, to whom she was aunt.

MISS E. I. SPENCE.

July 27. At Chelsea, aged 64, Miss Elizabeth Isabella Spence.

Miss Spence was the only child of Dr. Spence, a physician resident at Durham, by a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Fordyce. She early became an orphan, and then repaired to London to live with an uncle and aunt; but, they dying also in the course of a few years, she was left completely alone. Prior to this, however, she had already commenced to write minor essays for the press; and, when the means derived from this source became really an object to her, a friend who was connected with one of the oldest publishing houses in London, introduced her larger works to the public. Their titles were as follow: Helen Sinclair. 2 vols. 1799. Nobility of the Heart, 3 vols. 1804. Wedding Day. 3 vols. 1807. Summer Excursions through part of England and Wales. 2 vols. 1809. Letters from the North Highlands. Sketches of the present Manners, Customs, and Scenery of Scotland. 2 vols. 1811. Tales of Welsh Society and Scenery. 2 vols. The Curate and his Daughter, a Cornish tale. 3 vols. 1813. Travellers' Tale. 3 vols. How to be rid of a Wife, &c. 2 vols. Old Stories, 2 vols., and Dame Rebecca Berry, 3 vols. The last named, and the Letters from the North Highlands, were considered the best of her productions.

Miss Spence lodged for the greater part of her life in a retired street at the west end of the town; where she was visited by many literary friends, who held her in great respect. Among her oldest friends were her own relations the Fordyces, Alderman Birch, the Benthams, Lady Margaret Bland Burges, and her sister Lady Anne Barnard, the authoress of "Auld Robin Gray." In after-times came Miss Benger, the Misses Porter, the venerable Mrs. Mary Knowles, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Landon. The late Sir Humphrey Davy, when a Professor at the Royal Institution, was also frequently at her house. In the spring of 1832 she was seized with a paralytic stroke, and removed for change of air to Chelsea, where her days were closed.

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CLERGY DECEASED.

At Rodwell, near Weymouth, aged 45, the Rev. *Joseph Addison*. He was of Linc. coll. Oxf. M. A. 1813.

Aged 83, the Rev. *Francis Barstow*, of Seale Bar Hall, near Otley. He was of Emanuel coll. Camb. B. A. 1772, M. A. 1775.

The Rev. *William Darch*, Rector of Huish Champflower, Devon, and Radington, Somerset. He was of Sidney coll. Camb. M. A. 1807, was presented to Radington in that year by Richard Darch, esq. and to Huish Champflower in 1823 by Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart.

At Tavistock, at a very advanced age, the Rev. *William Elford*, Rector of Lewtrenchard and Vicar of North Petherwin, Devon; to the former of which churches he was presented in 1786, by W. B. Gould, esq. and to the latter in 1796 by the Duke of Bedford. He took the degree of M. A. as a member of Sidney Sussex coll. Camb. in 1795.

At Bringwyn vicarage, Merionethsh. aged 34, the Rev. *W. Gray*.

The Rev. *John Rust Jeffery*, B. A. of Yarmouth.

The Rev. *John Lecte*, Rector of Bletsoe, Beds. He was of Cath. hall, Camb. B. A. 1798, and was presented to Bletsoe by Lord St. John in 1818.

The Rev. *Robert Linton*, Vicar of Fotheringay, Hemington, and Warmington, Northamptonshire. He was for more than forty years Master of the Free Grammar School in Fotheringay; was presented to Hemington in 1794 by Lord Montagu; to Warmington in 1814 by the Earl of Westmoreland; and to Fotheringay in the same year by Thomas Belsey, esq. The Rev. Thomas Linton, M. A. has been appointed to succeed him in that benefice.

In his 80th year, the Rev. *Thomas Lund*, for fifty years Rector of Bartonle-street, Yorkshire. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B. A. 1778, M. A. 1781; and was instituted to his living in 1783.

The Rev. *Robert Martin*, Vicar of Ratby and Breedon, Leicestershire, both churches in the presentation of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

Aged 67, the Rev. *George Nibbs*, Vicar of Catcombe with Luxborough, co. Somerset, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1791.

At Coombe-house, Gittisham, Devon, the Rev. *Thomas Putt*, Rector of Farwayin that county, and Trent in Somersetshire. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, M. A. 1783, B. D. 1792; was instituted to Farway in 1789; and to Trent in 1802, on the presentation of his college.

The Rev. *Thomas Rebanks*, Perpetual Curate of Heapy, Lancashire, to which he was appointed in 1802 by the Vicar of Leyland.

The Rev. *John Richardson*, Chaplain of Wath, Yorkshire, and Master of the Grammar-school.

The Rev. *William Roberts*, Vicar of Llanrian, Pemb. to which he was collated in 1802 by Lord George Murray, then Bishop of St. David's.

At Burton-on-Tees, aged 88, the Rev. *John Theakston*, B. D. Rector of that parish, Rector of Hurworth, Durham, to which he was instituted in 1784.

The Rev. *Evan Williams*, Perpetual Curate of Filey, Yorkshire, to which he was instituted in 1809.

Aged 76, the Rev. *Howell Williams*, Vicar of Eglwysilan, Glamorganshire, to which church he was presented in 1802 by the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff.

Aug. 13. At Quebec, the Rev. *Joseph Langley Mills*, D. D. Chaplain to the forces. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1812.

Sept. 18. At Ballintemple, near Newry, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Henry Boyd*, M. A. Vicar of Rathfriland, and Chaplain to the Earl of Charleville. This gentleman was a native of Ireland, and acquired considerable celebrity as the first translator of Dante into English verse. His first publication was the Inferno, with a specimen of the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, in two vols. 8vo, 1785. In 1796 he published "Poems chiefly dramatic and lyric," 8vo; in 1802, "The Divina Comedia of Dante, translated into English verse," in 3 vols. 8vo; in 1805, "The Penance of Hugo. a Vision, from the Italian of Vincenzio Monti, with two additional cantos;" and "The Woodman's Tale, after the manner of Spenser;" and in 1807, "The Triumphs of Petrarch, translated into English verse."

Sept. 25. At English Bicknor, Glouc. the Rev. *Thomas Marwood*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly a Michel Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1810, and was presented to his living, the patronage of which belongs to the Michel foundation, in 1822.

At Loppington, Salop, aged 70, the Rev. *Richard Parker*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1799.

At Keynsham, Somerset, aged 37, the Rev. *Thomas Heyward Tucker*, M. A. Minister of Queen's Charlton.

Sept. 26. Aged 61, the Rev. *John Howard*, Rector of Morley and Tacolnestone, Norfolk. He was of Corpus Christi coll. Camb. B. A. 1794, as 14th Senior Optime, M. A. 1797; was insti-

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tuted to the former living in 1800, and to the latter in 1824.

Sept. 30. Aged 60, the Rev. *John Griffiths*, D.D. Vicar of St. Margaret's, Rochester, and Rector of Hinxhill, Kent. He was formerly a Michel Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1797; he was presented to Hinxhill in 1801 by Sir J. C. Honywood, Bart. and to St. Margaret's, Rochester, in 1803, by the Dean and Chapter of that cathedral. He was for many years Master of the King's school in Rochester, his scholars at which presented him with a piece of plate in 1825. In the following year a similar compliment was paid him by his parishioners. A very large and massive salver, of exquisite workmanship, was presented to him by the Mayor of Rochester, and a numerous deputation of the inhabitants, among whom were the Archdeacon of the diocese, and other clergymen, several members of the Corporation, Colonel Bingham, Capt. Belsom, &c. It bears the following inscription: "The inhabitants of the parish of Saint Margaret, Rochester, from a sense of the merits of their faithful and conscientious minister, the Reverend John Griffiths, D.D. and of his unremitting attention to every part of his duty, for a period of twenty-three years, present him this token of their high respect and regard. February 24th, 1826."

Oct. 1. At Tunbridge Wells, after a tedious illness, aged 32, the Hon. and Rev. *Henry Duncumbe*, Rector of Kirkby Misperton, Yorkshire; second son of Lord Feversham. He was formerly Fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford; and was presented to his living by his father in 1824. He married Sept. 27, 1827, Lucy-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Christopher Sykes.

Oct. 3. At Wickwar, very advanced in age, the Rev. *Thomas Jones*, late Perpetual Curate of North Nibley, co. Glouc. Vicar of Hilmarton, Wilts, a Deputy Lieut. and Commissioner of Taxes for Gloucestershire. He was of Christchurch, Oxford; was presented by that society to North Nibley, and to Hilmarton by the King, in 1802.

Oct. 8. At his house in Kensington-square, aged 80, the Rev. *Robert Hamilton*, Vicar of St. Olave's Jewry, F.R.S. &c. He was of Eman. coll. Cambridge, B.D. 1796, D.D. 1801, and was presented to his living in 1797 by Lord Chancellor Loughborough. He was buried at his church of St. Olave's Jewry.

At Bath, aged 70, the Rev. *C. G. le Chevallier*.

Oct. 9. At Aurora, North America, aged 65, the Rev. *Samuel Harris*, late of Wigan, Lancashire, third son of the late Mr. Alderman Harris, of Bristol.

Oct. 13. At Handsworth, near Birmingham, the Rev. *Henry Lawton*, Vicar of Ashbocking, Suffolk. He was of Clare hall, Camb. LL.B. 1793, and was presented to his living in the same year by Lord Chancellor Loughborough. His wife, Elizabeth, died at the same place, about the same time.

Oct. 14. At Aldeburgh, Suffolk, the Rev. *David Reid*, Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Reid, of Bishop's Cleeve, co. Gloucester.

Oct. 16. The Rev. *Henry Godfrey*, D.D. President of Queen's college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. as thirteenth Wrangler, M.A. 1805, B.D. 1813, D.D. per reg. lit. 1822. He was elected President in 1820.

Oct. 25. At his seat, Llysmeirchion, near Denbigh, aged 48, the Rev. *Robert Chambres Chambres*, Vicar of Llanufydd. His paternal name was Jones. He was of Jesus coll. Oxford, M.A. 1808, B.D. 18..., and was collated to his living in 1817 by Dr. Luxmoore, the late Bishop of St. Asaph.

Murdered in his potatoe field, aged nearly 80, the Rev. *George Houston*, Rector of Feighcullen, co. Kildare, leaving a widow, to whom he had been married 43 years, perfectly destitute. A coroner's jury, after a patient and minute investigation of two days, gave the following verdict: "That the deceased came by his death in consequence of a gun-shot wound, on the morning of the 25th, which there was reason to suspect had been inflicted by George Lennard," who was transmitted to Naas gaol. Mr. Houston was a mild, amiable man, and had ever lived on good terms with his neighbours, by all of whom he and Mrs. Houston were much liked, until agitation had been actively preached and inculcated by the rambling demons who infest the country. A police camp had been lately formed in his parish. The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Thomas Houston Barton to the Rectory of Feighcullen, and by this appointment has fulfilled a wish long entertained by the venerable deceased. Mr. Barton, who was the object of his adoption, had served for a considerable period as curate in the parish.

Oct. 26. At Nuneaton, of cholera, aged 80, the Rev. *J. Skynner*.

Oct. 27. At the Hall, Wigan, aged 67, the Hon. and Rev. *George Bridgeman*, Rector of Wigan and of Weston under Lizeard, Staffordshire, uncle to the Earl of Bradford, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Corke and Orrery. He was

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the fourth and youngest son of Henry first Lord Bradford, by Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of John Simpson, esq.; was of Queen's college, Camb. B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790; and was presented to both his livings by his brother the late Earl of Bradford in 1801. He was twice married; first, July 28, 1792, to Lady Lucy Isabella Boyle, daughter of Edmund 7th Earl of Corke and Orrery, by whom he had four daughters and three sons: 1, Elizabeth-Isabella, married in 1822 to the Rev. Egerton Arden Bagot, and died in 1824; 2, Anne-Charlotte, married in 1819 to Charles Shirley, esq. brother to E. J. Shirley, esq. of Eatington; 3, Edmund-Henry, who died young; 4, Major Edmund-Henry Bridgeman; 5, Lucy-Elizabeth; 6, 7, George and Lucy, twins, who all died infants. Having lost his first wife, Sept. 5, 1801, Mr. Bridgeman married secondly, Aug. 16, 1809, Charlotte-Louisa, daughter of the late Wm. Poyntz, esq. who survives him without issue.

Aged 75, the Rev. *William Inge*, M.A. He was the eldest son of the late Canon Inge, Precentor of Lichfield Cathedral, and was of Christ-church, Oxford, M.A. 1780.

On his way to Corfu, aged 40, the Rev. *George Wennock*, Chaplain to the forces.

Oct. 29. At Findon, Sussex, aged 75, the Rev. *John Hind*, D.D. Vicar of that parish. He was son of the Rev. Richard Hind, D.D. formerly Vicar of Rochdale, Lancashire, and Chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough, and brother to the Rev. Thomas Hind, Rector of Ardley and Westwell, Oxon, and Vicar of Culworth in Northamptonshire (who died in 1815); and to Martin Hind, esq. merchant, of Leeds (see Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. viii. p. 427; vol. ix. p. 698). This brother was formerly Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1780, B.D. 1789, and D.D. 1797; and was presented to Findon by that Society in 1807.

Oct. 30. At Ryde, I. W. the Rev. *Horatio Pitt Shewell.*

Oct. 31. At Corston, Somerset, the Rev. *William Henry Quicke*, Vicar of that parish and Rector of Chelwood. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1817; was presented to Ashbrittle in 1811 by J. Quicke, esq. and to Stoke Pero by the same patron in 1818; and in lieu of these benefices, was collated to those he latterly held, by the present Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Nov. 8. At Abergavenny, aged 75, the Rev. Mr. *Morgan*, father of the Rev. T. F. Morgan, Curate of St. Martin's, Birmingham; who, on the 17th Nov. was also deprived of his wife, Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Burn.

Nov. 10. Aged 75, the Rev. *Robert Barthomier*, for thirty-five years professor of the French language at Eton.

Nov. 18. Aged 54, the Rev. *William Howels*, Minister of the Episcopal chapel in Long Acre.

Nov. 28. At Malpas, Cheshire, aged 54, the Rev. *William Wickham Drake*, Rector of the lower mediety of that parish, Perpetual Curate of Harthill, and a Prebendary of Winchester. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Drake, LL.D. Rector of Deptford, Kent, and Amersham, Bucks, by Mary, eldest dau. and coheiress of the Rev. William Wickham, of Garsington, Oxfordshire; and cousin-german (both by his father and mother) to Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. of Shardeloes, M.P. for Amersham. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1807, was presented to Malpas in 1802 by his uncle T. D. T. Drake, esq. and to Harthill by the same patron in 1816.

Dec. 2. At Peterstone Court, near Swansea, aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Powell*, M.A. a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Brecon and Glamorgan, a Deputy Lieutenant of the former county, and senior Alderman of the borough of Swansea.

At Nettlecombe parsonage, Somersetshire, after a few days' illness, the Rev. *Philip Panter*. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, M.A. 1810; and was for sixteen years a very active and pious Chaplain in the Royal Navy. He was taken ill while preaching his farewell sermon at Nettlecombe, having been appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the rectory of Thornburn in Northumberland.

Dec. 5. At Knapton, near Abbeyleix, Queen's County, the Hon. and Rev. *Arthur Vesey*, Rector of Abbeyleix and Ballymakay, only brother to the Viscount de Vesci. He was the second son of Thomas the first Viscount, by Elizabeth Selina, eldest daughter and coheiress of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart. He married March 3, 1773, Miss Johnstone, and has left a family.

At Nottingham, aged 68, the Rev. *Leonard Chapman*, Vicar of Wysall and Perpetual Curate of Edwalton; to the former of which churches he was presented in 1796 by the Earl of Gosford.

Dec. 6. At Lydlinch, Dorset, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Thomas Hobson*, Rector of that parish and Pentridge, and Vicar of Hermitage, all in that county. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1788; was presented to Hermitage in 1796 by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, to Pentridge in 1801 by the same patron, and to Lydlinch in 1818 by John Fane, esq. and others.

Dec. 7. Aged 77, the Rev. *Henry Portington*, Rector of Wappenham, North-

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amptonshire, and a magistrate for that county. He was formerly Fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, M.A. 1780; and was collated to Wappenham in 1795 by Dr. Pretyman, then Bishop of Lincoln.

Dec. 8. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. *Buchanan*, for 44 years one of the ministers of the Canongate.

At Ratlinghope, Salop, aged 72, the Rev. *John Hawkins*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1796 on his own petition.

Murdered by a mob, on his road to Bandon, the Rev. *Charles Fergusson*, Rector of Timoleague.

Dec. 10. At Wartling, Sussex, aged 78, the Rev *Thomas Fuller*, of Heathfield, Rector of Chalvington and Vicar of Hove. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780; was presented to Chalvington in 1796 by John T. Fuller, esq. and to Hove in 1797 by Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.

Dec. 13. At West Cottingwith, Yorkshire, aged 69, the Rev. *Josiah Mitchinson*, formerly incumbent of Thorganby, to which he was presented in 1820.

Dec. 17. Aged 42, the Rev. *Thomas Conway Warth Seymour*, Vicar of Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, and of Lodden, Norfolk. He was of Eman. coll. Camb. B.A. 1812, M.A. 1816; and was presented to Melbourne in 1824 by the Dean and Chapter of Ely; and recently collated to Lodden by Bishop Sparke.

Dec. 18. At Hereford, the Rev. *Henry Gipps*, Vicar of St. Peter's in that city. He was late Fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. 1822, and was instituted to his living on his own petition in 1824.

Dec. 19. At the Mermaid inn, Wansford, (having been attacked with paralysis on his road to vote for the county members at Peterborough,) aged 81, the Rev. *Richard Atlay*, Rector of St. John's and Vicar of St. Martin's, Stamford, and for fifty-two years Master of the Grammar-school in that town. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1773 as sixth Senior Optime, M.A. 1776; was presented to St. John's Stamford in 1785, and to St. Martin's in 1787, on the presentation of the Marquis of Exeter and the Corporation.

Dec. 20. Aged 40, the Rev. *T. Hesketh Biggs*, Rector of Whitborne, Herefordshire, to which he was collated in 1826 by Dr. Huntingford, the late Bishop of Hereford.

Dec. 21. After a long illness, the Rev. *George Pennington*, Vicar of Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster in 1801.

Dec. 25. At St. Sidwell's, Exeter, aged 70, the Rev. *William Southmead*, Rector of Gidley, Devon, to which church he was presented in 1791 by Henry Rattray, esq.

Dec. 29. At Buckshaw-house, Holwell, Somerset, aged 63, the Rev. *Samuel Fitzherbert*.

In his 70th year, the Rev. *Thomas Whitaker*, Vicar of Mendham, and Perpetual Curate of Syleham, Suffolk. He was of Emanuel coll. Camb. B.A. 1786, M.A. 1793; and was presented to Mendham by Mrs. Whitaker in 1788, and to Syleham in 1814, by Miss Isabella Barry.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 5. Aged 52, George Langford, esq. Post Capt. R.N. On the 2nd Mar. 1808, when commanding the Sappho of 18 guns and 120 men on the North Sea station, this officer captured, after an action of half an hour, the Admiral Yawl, a Danish brig of 28 guns and 83 men, victualled and stored for five months. He was in consequence immediately promoted to post rank.

Oct. 17. The widow of the late Lt.-Col. Dunkin, 44th regt. 2d dau. of Gen. Benj. O'Halloran, E.I.C.

Nov. 27, At Greenwich, in his 60th year, Matthew Salmon Kent, esq. late surgeon to Deptford dockyard.

Lately. In Upper Norton-st. aged 65, Wm. Humby, esq. a magistrate for Middlesex.

After an absence of some years on the continent, Richard Poyer Callen, esq. youngest son of the late Charles Callen, esq. of Grove, Pembrokeshire.

Dec. 15. At the residence of his uncle, Hart-st. Bloomsbury, aged 22, Hen. Hurdis Hodson, only son of the late Henry Hodson, esq. surgeon, of Lewes, and grandson of the Rev. John Hodson, Rector of Thornham, Kent.

Dec. 20. Aged 72, the Right Hon. Louisa Countess dowager of Aylesford; sister to the Marquis of Bath and Lord Carteret, and aunt to the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl of Chesterfield, the Countess of Cawdor, &c. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Thomas first Marquis of Bath, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of William 2d Duke of Portland; was married Nov. 18, 1781, to Heneage fourth and late Earl of Aylesford, and left his widow Oct. 20, 1812; having had issue the present Earl, nine other sons, and nine daughters, of whom three sons besides the Earl and three daughters survive.

Dec. 22. Lt.-Col. Pierse, E. I. service brother of Col. Pierse, C.B. Bombay art.

Dec. 23. At Connaught-terrace, aged 63, Sir John Cox, of Dunmanway, co.

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Cork, Bart., late of the 2d Life Guards, second son of the late Col. Michael Cox, of the 1st Foot Guards. He is succeeded in the title by his only surviving brother, Col. George Matthew Cox, East India service.

At Little Chelsea, aged 82, Charles Shuter, esq.

Dec. 25. In Connaught.-sq. aged 77, Mrs. Spencer, late of Great Russell-st.

In Wimpole-st. aged 78, T. Pitt, esq.

Dec. 26. Ogle Ogle, esq. formerly of Hull.

Dec. 28. In Crawford-street, aged 78, Mary, relict of John-Robert James, esq. of Jamaica.

Aged 12, Mary Ann, dau. of Robert Gillespie, esq. of York-pl. Portman-sq.

Dec. 30. In Gloucester-pl. Elizabeth, relict of Captain Arthur Caldwell, chief engineer of Chunar, E. I.

Dec. 31. In Caroline-st. Bedford-sq. aged 50, Frances, relict of Major-Gen. Hewitt, Madras army.

BERKS.—*Lately.* At Hagbourne vicarage, Elizabeth, widow of Thos. Harris, esq. and sister to the Rev. R. Meredith, Vicar of Hagbourne.

Dec. 16. At Abingdon, aged 72, Thos. Baker, esq. many years a principal burgess of the corporation of that town.

Dec. 18. At the Rectory, Letcombe Basset, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Firth.

Dec. 26. Aged 19, Harriot, second dau. of George Higgs, esq. of Reading.

BUCKS.—*Lately.* At Weston Turville, aged 75, Lucy, relict of Colonel Tompkins, and sister to the late Adm. Lechmere.

CHESHIRE.—*Oct.* 29. At Bucklow-hill, on returning from Manchester, by the overthrow of a four-wheeled carriage, the wife of the Rev. T. Ainsworth, Vicar of Hartford.

CORNWALL.—*Dec.* 19. At Callington, aged 72, Wm. Moone, esq. father-in-law to Wm. Thaliesson Morgan, esq. solicitor, Launceston.

Dec. 22. At Tregony, Captain Wm. Hennah, C. H., one of the old school of British sailors. He was the son of a clergyman formerly resident at St. Austell. He entered the navy under Wallis the circumnavigator, and received his first commission in 1793. At the glorious battle of Trafalgar he had the good fortune to be first Lieutenant of the Mars 74, and having succeeded to the command of that ship on the fall of Capt. Duff, was promoted to post rank on the first day of the following year (1806). He has left a numerous family.

CUMBERLAND.—*Dec.* 24. At Carlisle, Mary, relict of Henry Hall, esq. Madras Estab. eldest dau. of Wm. Giles, esq. late of 19th foot.

DEVON.—*Lately.* At Hardway, Lieut. Thos.-James Broderick, R.N.

Dec. 21. At Ilfracombe, aged 55, Robert Hoy, esq.

Dec. 29. At Newton Abbas, aged 80, John Lethbridge, esq. brother to Captain Lethbridge, R.N.

DORSET.—*Dec.* 23. At Slepe House, Capt. Cook, of the Dorset Militia.

ESSEX.—*Lately.* At Birley-hall, from a fractured thigh when coursing, George Winterton, esq.

Aged 63, Charles Welstead, esq. of Valentines, Ilford, one of the gentlemen nominated for sheriff for the county.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Clifton, Charles-Gaston-Gabriel-Agesilaus de Blanchy, esq. descended from an ancient and noble family in the south of France.

At her brother's (Sir W. H. Robinson), Cheltenham, Joanna, widow of the Rev. R. Slade, Vicar of Thornbury, and dau. of late Col. B. Robinson.

At Tewkesbury, Lieut. Charles Jayne, R.N. son of Rev. T. Jayne, Rector of Rendcomb.

Wm. Thompson, esq. solicitor, of Cirencester, after having attended the same day his office of clerk in the Court of Requests.

HANTS.—*Lately.* At Southampton, Charlotte, dau. of late Gen. John Hale, of Guisborough, Yorkshire.

Nov. 28. At Portsmouth, aged 36, D. B. Scott, esq. of Hunter's Hall, Epping, late of Ingham-house, Norfolk, leaving a widow and family.

Dec. 4. At Fratton, Lieut. Abraham Hughes, R.N. (1802.)

Dec. 20. At Newport, aged 70, Hannah Barbara, relict of Lieut.-Col. Maclean, formerly Lieut.-Governor of the Tower.

HERTS.—*Nov.* 17. At Coles, near Buntingford, aged 81, Thomas Grey, esq. an eminent agriculturist, and intimate friend of Mr. Coke.

Dec. 27. At Hemel Hempstead, Mary-Ann, wife of F. Warren, esq.

KENT.—*Dec.* 12. At Dover, aged 70, John Hatley, esq. Capt. R.N., the last survivor of the companions of our illustrious circumnavigator, Captain Cook. He was made Lieutenant by Sir Robert Harland, and appointed to the Active frigate, on the East India station, in 1782. For his exemplary conduct when First Lieutenant of the St. George, when a mutiny broke out in that ship, off Cadiz, in July, 1797, he was promoted to the rank of Commander. He subsequently commanded the Winchelsea 32, employed in the West Indies and the Mediterranean, and when on the latter station received the gold medal of the Turkish order of the Crescent. He

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formed one of the procession at Lord Nelson's funeral, and afterwards served as Captain of the Boadicea frigate, and Raisonable 64, in the Indian seas.

Dec. 21. At Nicholas Hospital, Harbledown, aged 92, —— Clithero, in early life a drummer in a Highland regiment. So attached was the old man to his favourite instrument, that he seldom omitted, on public occasions, to "beat," as he said, "to arms." On the 20th, he came to Canterbury with his drum, and employed himself for some time under the window of Mr. Plumptre's committee-room; but died next day.

Dec. 23. At Westcombe-park, Greenwich, aged 22, Thomas Brocklebank, jun. esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Dec.* 6. At Castle Donington, Mary, 2nd dau. of the late Thomas Dalby, esq.

LINCOLN.—*Dec.* 3. At Sudbrook-park, aged 18, the Hon. Georgiana Sarah Elizabeth Lambton, 2nd daughter of Lord Durham.

Dec. 12. At Denton Hall, after many years' suffering, Jane, fourth dau. of Sir Wm. Earle Welby, Bart.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept.* . . At Trent-park, aged 75, John Cumming, esq. an eminent Russia merchant. The sale of his valuable effects has since attracted considerable public attention.

NORFOLK.—*Nov.* 25. Aged 42, Thomas Rippingall, esq. of Langham, a magistrate acting for the hundred of Holt.

OXON.—*Nov.* 24. Aged 25, Mary, wife of Mr. James Bridges, landscape-painter, of Oxford, eldest dau. of Mr. Wyatt, carver and gilder.

Dec. 6. At Magdalen college, aged 23, Mr. Edward Archer Tawney, a Demy of that society, third son of the late Richard Tawney, esq. of Dunchurch lodge, Warw.

Dec. 10. At Henley-on-Thames, in her 95th year, Mrs. Grace Treacher, sister of the late Sir John Treacher, and aunt of Mr. Tawney, Swan Brewery, Oxford.

Dec. 15. In the 42d year of his age, Mr. Edward Hickman, silversmith, a common councilman of Oxford.

Dec. 16. Charles-Baring, youngest son of P. L. Story, esq. of Tusmore-house.

At Woodstock, John Joberns, esq. Inspector-general of Hospitals to his Majesty's Forces, and Senior Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.

SOMERSET.—*Dec.* 6. At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Robertson, in Bath, Catharine, widow of the late Richard Wells, esq. of Demerara.

Dec. 9. Aged 68, Wm. Clark, esq. of Taunton.

Dec. 11. At Bath, aged 82, Christopher Keating, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Dec. 18. At Bath, aged 83, Eliza, widow of Constantine Phipps, esq.

Dec. 31. At Bath, aged 61, R. Skinner, esq.

Lately. At Woolstone-house, aged 54, Harriet, widow of Rev. A. A. Askew.

At East Coker, aged 26, Mary, wife of the Rev. Hen. Michell, of Burton Bradstock, Dorset, and youngest dau. of the late J. Bullock, esq. of the former place.

At Wellington, where he was residing for the benefit of his health, Thos. Kidgell, esq. of Pangbourne.

At Bath, Thos. Bedford, esq. of Pall-mall.

At Bath, aged 54, Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Sturges, esq. Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* Mary, eldest dau. of late John Lockley, esq. of Amerie-court, Pershore.

Dec. 17. Of apoplexy, whilst sitting for his portrait, Robert Cooper, esq. of Burton-upon-Trent.

SUFFOLK.—*Nov.* 22. At Brent Ely hall, aged 79, E. G. Lind, esq. of Stratford-place.

Dec. 18. At Landguard Fort, aged 9, Helen-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Dickens, and grand-dau. of Col. West, Lieut.-Governor of Landguard,—the fourth member of the same family who has been recently called away, viz. the father, the mother, and two children. One daughter only survives.

SURREY.—*Dec.* 8. At Croydon, aged 57, Thomas James, esq. surgeon.

Dec. 24. At Richmond, aged 71, Mary, widow of Sir Richard Joseph Sullivan, the 2nd Bart. of Thames Ditton, M.P. for Seaford. She was the only surviving dau. of Thos. Lodge, esq. of Leeds, was married Dec. 3, 1778, and left a widow July 17, 1806, having had issue Sir Hen. and Sir Chas., the late and present Baronets, six other sons, and three daughters.

Dec. 29. At Hatcham Grove, aged 58, Jonathan Lucas, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Nov.* 11. At Dale Park, in her 60th year, the Right Hon. Frances dowager Marchioness of Bute. She was the 2nd dau. of Mr. Coutts the banker, and sister to the dowager Countess of Guilford and Lady Burdett. She became the 2nd wife of John first Marquis of Bute, Sept. 17, 1800, and was left his widow Nov. 16, 1814, with a daughter and one son—Frances, now Viscountess Sandon, and Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart. Her remains were interred in the vault of the Bute family at Cardiff Castle.

Nov. 23. At Twyford lodge, aged 83, W. L. Sewell, Esq. many years one of the Six Clerks in Chancery.

Nov. 24. At Brighton, the Hon. Emily Montagu, youngest daughter of the late Lord Rokeby.

Lately. At Slindon, Mrs. Wilcox, in her hundred and third year. Through the

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long period of her existence, she practised the art of a midwife; and, it is calculated, attended the birth of more than five thousand fellow creatures. She retained her faculties, but slightly impaired, to the last.

At Brighton, in her 50th year, the wife of Wm. Appletree, esq. of Goldings, Basingstoke.

Dec. 5. At Brighton, aged 63, Chas. Hine, Esq. of Langham Lodge, Essex, a Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex.

Dec. 11. At Hastings, aged 36, T. M. Welsh, Esq. of Merefield-lodge, Essex.

WARWICK.—*Lately.* At Birmingham, Henry-Gould, second son of Robt. Middleton Atley, esq., of Snitterfield.

Dec. 30. At Merivale-hall, aged 60, the Hon. Charlotte, wife of Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, esq., and aunt to Earl Howe. She was the youngest dau. of Assheton first Viscount Curzon, by his second wife Dorothy, sister to Richard first Earl Grosvenor; and was married to Mr. Dugdale June 27, 1799.

WILTS.—*Lately.* At Corsham, aged 26, Lieut. Wm. Guise Whitcombe, 2d W. I. regiment, youngest son of late Sir Samuel Whitcombe.

Dec. 28. At Littlecott, aged 19, Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Popham.

WORCESTER.—*Nov.* 5. Edward Henry Bearcroft, esq., of Meer Hall, Captain of the Hanbury Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lately. At Worcester, Charlotte, widow of Miles Beale, esq. late of Hyde, Gloucestershire.

At Pershore, in his 31st year, O. B. Rogers, esq., solicitor.

Aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of W. Blew, esq. of Worcester.

YORK.—*Nov.* 5. At York, Sophia, wife of Rear-Admiral D'Arcy Purton, of Askam Bryan.

Lately. At Wickersley rectory, near Rotherham, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. John Forster.

At Crathorne, Ralph Chapman, aged 107. He was born in the same parish, and for several generations his ancestors have farmed under the Crathorne family.

Dec. 1. At Ravensworth Castle, aged 17, the Hon. Chas. Liddell, seventh son of Lord Ravensworth.

Dec. 5. At Roall, near Ferrybridge, in the prime of life, Robert Earnshaw, jun. esq. only son of R. Earnshaw, esq. of Hessle.

At Kirkella, in his 103d year, Wm. Sowdon.

Dec. 9. Aged 57, at the house of her brother-in-law Mr. Isaac Wilson, Hull, Sophia, dau. of the late Marmaduke Prickett, esq. of Bridlington.

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Dec. 23. Aged 56, Matthew Clenton, esq. of Boroughbridge.

Dec. 26. Aged 83, John Storm, esq. of Hull.

Dec. 31. Aged 23, Charlotte, eldest dau. of Baldwin Wake, M.D. of York.

WALES.—*Nov.* 13. At Cardigan, aged 40, Lieut. Charles Davis, R.N.

Dec. 3. In his 80th year, Henry Lee, esq. of Dynas Powis, Glamorganshire.

SCOTLAND. — *Oct.* 22. At Brechin, Lieut. Alex. Young, late of 21st reg.

Oct. 25. At Dalhousie Castle, aged 26, the Rt. Hon. George Lord Ramsay, Capt. 26th foot. He has left an only brother who has succeeded to the title of Lord Ramsay, and is now heir apparent to the Earldom of Dalhousie.

Dec. 8. At Edinburgh, aged 83, the Rt. Hon. Henrietta Viscountess Duncan. She was the 2d dau. of the Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas, President of the Court of Session, and niece to Henry first Viscount Melville; was married to the celebrated Adm. Duncan, who was created a Viscount in 1797, after the glorious victory off Camperdown, and left his widow Aug. 4, 1804, with two sons, (the eldest of whom is now Earl of Camperdown,) and five daughters. Her many amiable qualities and her fascinating manners, will long endear the memory of Lady Duncan. She continued in possession of all her faculties to her advanced age.

IRELAND.—*Nov.* 5. At Sleive Bann, co. Donegal, James Black, esq. formerly Lieut. 48th reg.

Nov. 15. At New Ross, of cholera, Major Mackay, 70th reg. leaving a large family unprovided for.

Nov. 18. At Ardglass Castle, co. Down, aged 92, Wm. Ogilvie, esq.

Lately. Robert Harty, esq. Alderman and late Lord Mayor of Dublin, and an unsuccessful Parliamentary candidate for that city in 1831.

Dec. 8. At Limerick, by cutting his throat, Capt. Frank Stanway, principal of the engineer department of that district. He was unmarried.

At Skibbereen, aged 53, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Collins, for seven years the titular Bishop of Cork.

Dec. 13. At Dublin, Major d'Arcy, for many years Inspector-general of Police.

Dec. 16. In Dublin, Cath.-Eliz. wife of the Very Rev. Sir Geo. Bisshopp, Bart. Dean of Lismore, and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Andrew Sproule, R.N. She was married in 1820, and has left issue.

Dec. 18. In Stephen's-green, Dublin, at a very advanced age, James Heuthorn, esq. one of the founders of, and for

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many years secretary to, the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Dec. 30. At Garry Castle, King's County, aged 67, Miss Ann-Mary Priaulx, sister of Thomas Priaulx, esq. of Guernsey.

ISLE OF MAN.—*Dec.* 6. At Castle Rushen, Lieut.-Governor Smelt, the sole Governor of the Island since the death of the Duke of Athol.

ABROAD. *May* 30. At Batavia, in the island of Java, aged 18, Robert, only son of the late celebrated Rev. Robert Hall.

June 19. On board the Mountstuart, on his passage from Madras, aged 23, Lord George Thynne, Ensign 40th foot (to which he was appointed in November last), seventh son of the Marquis of Bath, brother to the Duchess of Buccleuch and Countess of Cawdor.

June 20. At Madras, in his 45th year, Lt.-Col. Henry Thomas Shaw, of his Majesty's 45th regt. son of late Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart. of Kenward, Kent.

June 22. On his passage from Madras, aged 29, Lieut. James Holland Seddon, 52d N. I. youngest son of late Wm. S. esq. of Acres Barn, near Manchester.

July 29. Aged 76, the celebrated chemist, Count Chaptal, a Peer of France, Member of the Institute, and, under the Empire, Minister of the Interior.

Nov. 17. At his estate called Aires, in the South of France, Mr. Stultz, formerly a tailor in Clifford-street, who retired to France a few years ago, and was created Baron Stultz. His estate cost him 103,000*l.*, and he had another near Baden on the Rhine. About a year ago the Baron sent the Emperor of Austria a present of 40,000*l.* for which he received, in return, the Order of Maria Theresa, and the patent as Count Gothenburg. The Baron had great wealth in Rothschild's bank at Vienna. His property, besides these estates, exceeded 400,000*l.*

Nov. ... Aged 96, Mr. Carroll, grandfather to the Marchioness of Wellesley, and the last surviving member of that Congress which agreed to the Declaration of Independence. The President of the United States has issued this tribute to the patriot: "The last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—he who for many years has been the precious relic of the band of July 4th 1776—is no more! The death of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, is announced to us. As a mark of the respect due to the occasion, the offices of the United States government in this city will be closed tomorrow, the 16th instant. AND. JACKSON. "*Washington, Nov.* 15."

Nov. 30. At Riga, aged 60, Andrew H. Aikin, esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. C. ii. 178.—A very chaste and elegant statue of the late Field-Marshal Earl Harcourt, from the chisel of Sievier, has been placed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. It was originally intended for the church at Newnham, where the remains of that venerable and distinguished Nobleman are entombed; but his Majesty, from the high estimation in which he held his Lordship, both in his private character and as a soldier, was graciously pleased to direct that it should be placed in the Royal Chapel. The figure is seven feet in height, robed in the Coronation robes, and is in a walking attitude, rather bowed by years. Mr. Sievier has admirably succeeded in divesting the figure of the appearance of that stiffness so frequently met with in similar works; every limb possesses an easy graceful curve, without the least semblance of affectation; the cloak is thrown open, showing the right leg and arm; and the collar of the Order of the Bath is displayed over the ermine cape, both of which are beautifully executed. The Earl's calm though dignified countenance is very characteristically preserved. On the sides of the pedestal are alto relievos; that on the right representing his Lordship taking Lee, the American general, (as related in our memoir above referred to); the other representing the late Duke of York presenting his Lordship with his sword upon the plains of Lisle. Upon the front are trophies entwined with laurel and oak, under which is the following simple inscription:

Field-Marshal Earl Harcourt,
born 20th March, 1742,
died 17th June, 1830.

Vol. CI. ii. p. 380. Mr. Nesbitt was the putative son of Sir John Nesbitt, who left him a property producing 2500*l.* per annum, of which he took possession on attaining his majority in June 1831; but sold within a month after to Mr. Learmouth, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, for the sum of 32,000*l.* Shortly before or after, he married Miss Mordaunt, of Drury-lane Theatre; and died in the September following from being thrown from a gig. He left a will, by which he bequeathed legacies to his mother Mrs. Byron, and his sister the Countess Mortara; and left his widow residuary legatee. The proceedings under this will have been lately under discussion in the Rolls' Court.

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P. 474. The Marquis d'Harcourt was a Major-General in the British army and C.B. His first introduction to the late Earl Harcourt arose, it is said, from the circumstance of his being taken prisoner by his English namesake. On the French refugees coming to England, the d'Harcourts were welcomed by the hospitality of the Earl, then the head of the English family—the elder brother of the late Field-Marshal (see our vol. LXXIX. i. 481). The late Marquis volunteered into the British army in Flanders in 1793; and at the termination of that campaign was allowed by the Duke of York to be considered an aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. the Hon. Wm. Harcourt (the late Earl). He continued actively employed, chiefly in Holland, until 1799; and in 1800 accompanied Sir Home Popham to Russia. He was afterwards for some time Assistant Quarter-master-general in Ireland; and served with the 40th foot in Spain, and wore a medal for the siege of Badajos. (A full detail of his services will be found in the Royal Military Calendar, vol. iv. p. 8.) On the 12th of June 1800 he more closely cemented his connection with his English kinsmen by marrying their cousin Sophia, only daughter and heiress of Richard Bard Harcourt, of Aldbury in Hertfordshire, Esq., (who died Jan. 27, 1815) fourth in descent from the Rev. Vere Harcourt, D.D. great-uncle to Simon first Baron and Viscount Harcourt (see the pedigree of this branch of the family in Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, vol. i. p. 285.) He has left two sons, the present Marquis and Capt. William Harcourt, who are benefited by the will of the last Earl as stated in our notice of their father's death.

Vol. CII. i. 178, 652.—A splendid monument has been erected in Kirkella Church to the late Daniel Sykes, Esq., M.P. by his widow; it bears the following inscription, written by R. M. Beverley, esq.:

"H. S. E. Daniel Sykes, Coll. S. Trin. apud Cantabr. olim Socius, dein orator in causis forensibus minime vulgaris, mox ipse Judex in curia municipali Kingstoniæ super Hullum æquus et clemens, atque idem tandem in Britannorum commune concilium adscriptus bis Hullensium, semel Beverlacensium suffragis; quibus se dignum præbuit, et jus populare vindicando, et Afrorum libertatem indefesse exigendo, tali fide in omni vitæ ratione, tali in Deum pietate et in omnes benevolentia, ut spes non cæca suis remanserit, mortem eum cum vita æterna per Christi victoriam commutasse. Nat. prid. id. Nov. A.D. M,DCC,LXVI, ob. IX. cal. Feb. A.D. M,DCCC,XXXII. Hoc monimentum ponendum curavit conjugi desideratissimo uxor Isabella amantissima."

Pp. 188, 650. Mr. Greenwood was descended from an ancient Yorkshire family; and owed his introduction into the house of army agency from his great-aunt, daughter of James Greenwood, esq. of Stapleton Park near Pontefract, having married the father of Mr. Cox, the founder of that concern. Mr. Greenwood's father was Vicar of Higham Ferrars in Northamptonshire; where, pursuant to his desire, he was buried by the side of both his parents. His mother lived for many of her latter years under the roof and tender care of her beloved son, and attained the age of ninety-six. Mr. Greenwood never married; but devoted his affections to his only sister, the wife of the late Mr. Hammersley, and her family, to whom he left all that he possessed.

P. 273. A monument to General Sir George Don, designed by Mr. George Basevi, and executed in white marble by Mr. Nicholl, has been recently sent to Gibraltar, to be erected in the Protestant church of the garrison. The tomb of the veteran is represented shrouded by the banners of his regiment, his arms suspended on the front, and his helmet resting on the top of the sarcophagus. The following inscription is engraved on the tablet:—"Sacred to the memory of General Sir George Don, G.C.B. G.C.H. and G.C.M.G. Colonel of the third regiment of Foot, and Governor of Scarborough Castle, who, after sixty years of uninterrupted active service, died at Gibraltar on the 1st January 1832, aged 76 years. Having been entrusted by his Sovereign during a service of 39 years, with many high commands, he closed his life full of years and honours, in that important fortress where he had commanded as Lieutenant-Governor, with unwearied zeal and consummate ability, during the long period of 17 years."

P. 376. A beautiful portrait of Miss Juliana Homfray, painted by Samuel Lane, esq., has been excellently engraved in mezzotinto by Samuel Cousins, esq. of the size of 9¼ in. high by 8 wide, at the expense of the Rev. Fred. H. Turnor Barnwell. The same gentleman has written the following epitaph for Trinity Church, Marylebone:—"Julianam Homfray, et amabilem et amatam, florescente ætate, Februarii die 24° 1832, cita mors abstulit! Dotas divinæ æquè ac jucundæ, vena ingenii benigna, sentiendi facultas eximia, comitas liberè educta, delectandi vis insita, defunctam ad vivum descripserunt, et formam insignem, ad venustatem penitus comparatam, adornarunt. Aliorum ora atque animos, hèc usque, ad se allexit; inter suos vero, sive consanguineos, seu amicos, præter solitum deflenda, (Divinæ voluntati deditione salvâ) manet desiderium inexplebile!"

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Pp. 471, 651. The Rev. Samuel Carter was also Rector of Fellthorp, in Norfolk, to which he was collated in 1779 by Dr. Yonge, then Bishop of Norwich. His body was buried at Worlingham, near Beccles; and the following epitaph has been written to his memory:—"M. S. Samuelis Carter, A. M. qui, per ævum extentum, probitatis spectatæ, doctrinæ perutilis, morum elegantiæ et simplicitatis primevæ, adeo præstitit exemplar, ut nullo non honoris genere dignus videretur. In agro Suffolciæ natus, bonis literis in collegio Sanctæ Trinitatis, apud Cantabrigienses, imbutus, iis postea assiduè incubuit. In rus maturè secedens, pastoris munus apud Fersfield, in comitatû Norfolciæ, insigniter peregit. Ætatem juvenilem artibus informando per aliquot spatium gnaviter operam dedit, et, felicis ipse ingenii, juvenum ingenia feliciter excoluit, documenta solicitudine quasi paternâ admiscens. Dierum tandem satur, otio haud ignobili vitam finivit. Ille apprimè desiderandus, ex æquo deflendus, obiit Maii 16° 1832.—F. H. T. B."

P. 559. Bishop Huntingford was admitted scholar at Winchester in 1762, elected to New College in 1768, and Fellow of Winchester in 1785. His portrait in Cadell's "Gallery" is not by Edridge; but a copy of that by Lawrence. The original was painted for the Fellows of Winchester, and is placed in the Warden's Gallery. A monument to the Bishop has been erected in the church of Compton; on which, after his name, is the following inscription, drawn up by himself: "In the early part of his priesthood he was Curate of this parish. From that time he always retained a regard for it. And he now wishes to remind his parishioners, that the salvation of their souls is to be attained only by believing what is taught, and by doing what is commanded, in the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."—A posthumous volume of the Bishop's Works has recently been published, edited, according to his direction, by his nephew the Rev. Henry Huntingford. The contents of the volume are a second edition of "Thoughts on the Trinity;" various charges to the Clergy of the dioceses of Gloucester and Hereford; several discourses on particular occasions; and an address at the consecration of a churchyard. They are stated to be "selected from a number of other manuscripts, which bear testimony alike to the humble and sincere piety, the deep learning, the unwearied activity, the noble and independent spirit, the elegant and truly poetical taste, of their author."

P. 571. At the Lynn quarter sessions July 11, the Rev. Thomas Iveson was found guilty of the murder of his father, but insane at the period he committed it. He will be confined for life.

Vol. CII. ii. 83. A meeting of friends of the late Sir James Mackintosh was assembled at Lord Althorp's house, in Downing-street, on the 2d of July, for the purpose of testifying by some public act their respect for one not less distinguished by the most amiable feelings and manners, than by the highest talent and the most various and extensive acquirements. It was resolved to erect a monument to his memory; and before the end of the same month 540*l.* had been subscribed for that object, of which the Duke of Devonshire had subscribed 50*l.*; the Marquis of Lansdowne 30*l.*; Viscount Goderich, Lord Althorp, and Lord Holland, each 25*l.*; and Lord Porchester, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. E. Stanley, the Hon. C. A. Pelham, Sir F. Baring, and H. Galley Knight, esq. each 20*l.*—Sir James Mackintosh printed a Syllabus of his course of lectures, which was much sought after.

P. 87. The will of the late Mr. Bentham is dated May 30, 1832, (one week before his death). He appoints Dr. Bowring, "who for these twelve years or thereabouts has been my most intimate and confidential friend, my executor; and in the event of and during his incapacity, by reason of absence, infirmity, or any other cause, from taking possession of my effects or my body, I appoint my dear friend Edwin Chadwick, barrister-at-law, to officiate in his stead." He then gives directions regarding the disposal of his body, as we have already stated. He gives to Dr. Bowring his interest in the Westminster Review, and "whatever sum may be found requisite for the republication of a complete collection of all my works, and the completion of such of them as are not yet published;" also all his manuscripts and books relating to finance, political economy, parliamentary reform, emancipation of the colonies, and panopticon houses. He gives to his nephew George Bentham all his manuscripts relating to logic and monography, and all his collections relating to language; he gives to his friend Edwin Chadwick all his books and works relating to jurisprudence, and his collections for legislation, also his pamphlets on the poor-laws; and a legacy of 100*l.* as an executor. To his dear friend and quondam amanuensis and pupil Richard Doane, barrister-at-law, all his books on English law, and also his organ. To John Herbert Koe, barrister-at-law, one of his former amanuenses, the books which he had lent him. The remainder of his books to the London University. Rings bearing his effigy, and containing

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portions of his hair, to several of his friends and distinguished characters, among whom are the following: La Fayette; Jose del Valle, formerly President of the Republic of Guatemala; M. van der Weyer, Ambassador from his Belgic Majesty; Jean Baptiste Say, the French political economist; Felix Bodin, Member of the Chamber of Deputies; Messrs. Bickersteth, Chadwick, Doane, and Tyrrell, barristers-at-law; Dr. Bowring; Dr. Southwood Smith; Dr. Arnot; General Miller; Mrs. Austin, wife of the Professor of Jurisprudence at the London University; Joseph Parkes, of Birmingham; Albany Fonblanque; Francis Place; John Stuart Mill, the son of the historian of British India; Col. Thompson; William Tait, of Edinburgh; and George Wheatley, of Whitehaven. A very handsome provision is made for his servants. His leasehold and other property is left in equal shares to his nephew and two nieces, the children of his late brother Gen. Sir Samuel Bentham; his freehold estates and the residue to his nephew.

P. 88. Two or three years ago subscriptions of not more than 20*s.* each, were entered into to obtain a portrait of the inestimable Dr. Thackeray, and the late John Jackson, esq. R. A. was fixed on by the committee to execute the painting; before it was finished Mr. Jackson died. The price was to have been 160 guineas, and Mr. Duppa, a pupil of Mr. Jackson, was engaged to complete it for the benefit of the widow and her children; as he took much pains with it, the committee presented him with ten guineas. The funds allowing it, Mr. Ward was employed to take a copper-plate engraving from the portrait, in order that every subscriber might be presented with a copy. The committee requested the Governors of the Bedford Infirmary to accept the painting and 50*l.* surplus of the funds raised for that purpose; and the plate, and the remaining prints given to the Medical Library.

P. 175. The following epitaph has been engraved on the tomb of the Duke of Reichstadt:—"Æternæ memoriæ Jos. Car. Francisci Ducis Reichstadiensis, Napoleonis Galliarum Imperatoris et Mar. Ludovicæ Arc. Austriæ filii, nati Parisiis XX Mart. MDCCCXI; in cunabulis Regis Romæ nomine saluti, ætate omnibus ingenii corporisque dotibus florentem, procera statura, vultu juveniliter decoro, singulari sermonis comitate, militaribus studiis et laboribus mirè intentum, phthisis tentavit, tristissima mors rapuit, in suburbano Augustorum ad Pulchram Fontem propè Vindobonam XXII Julii MDCCCXXXII."

P. 186. By Mr. Ellice Lady Hannah has left a family; her eldest son was in the suite of Lord Durham, in his embassy to St. Petersburgh.

P. 267. Sir Albert Pell was the youngest of three sons of Robert Pell, a medical practitioner in Wellclose-square, who was also a Major in the Middlesex militia, and, like his son, an active magistrate for the county. Sir Albert was a pupil of Mr. Henry Blackstone, the eminent special pleader. He attained the rank of Serjeant-at-law in 1808; and became King's Serjeant in 1820. For some years he took a decided lead, both in the Nisi Prius courts in the metropolis, and in the western circuit, for which he frequently left London with upwards of two hundred retainers. His professional income at that time was estimated at 6000*l.* a year. He was a cautious yet energetic advocate, and particularly excelled in the skilful examination of witnesses. This talent was conspicuously displayed at an early period of his career in the crim. con. trial of Col. Paulett against Lord Sackville, in which his client (the plaintiff) recovered 2000*l.* damages. One of the latest causes in which he took part, was that of Lord Portsmouth, when he was the leading counsel. Sir Albert purchased his estate at Pinner Hill of Serjeant Sellon, in 1818. He had six children, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living.

P. 269. Charles Butler, Esq. was the son of Mr. James Butler, a linen-draper in Pall Mall, where he was born Aug. 15, 1750. He studied his profession under John Holliday, an eminent conveyancer, and the biographer of the Earl of Mansfield. He was the first Roman Catholic called to the bar after the relief act of 1791; but never argued any case except the celebrated one of Cholmondeley v. Clinton, before Sir T. Plumer and the House of Lords, of which full reports are in print. He was honoured with a silk gown, and made a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, early in the year of his death. Mr. Butler married a lady named Eyston; and has left two surviving daughters, the elder married Nov. 27, 1809, to Thomas Stonor, esq. formerly a Colonel in the Spanish army, but now M.P. for the city of Oxford; and Theresa, the younger, Nov. 7, 1814, to Andrew H. Lynch, esq., the Chancery barrister.

P. 278. Mr. Colthurst was thirty-five years of age; he had resided for six years as a barrister in Barbadoes, where the influence of an uncle, holding a high legal situation, was calculated to bring him into notice. But retaining his early propensity to African discovery, he was accustomed to take long walks in order to season himself for exposure to a still more sultry climate. The success of the Landers was the stimulus which at length

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decided him. Even his Eton school-books are filled with imaginary routes in Africa; and at various times he wrote pieces of poetry allusive to this object of his enthusiasm, three of which are printed in the Literary Gazette of the 3d Nov.

P. 286. Lady Georgiana Buckley left two sons, Lt.-Col. Edward Pery Buckley, gren. guards, married in 1828 to Lady Catherine Bouverie, daughter of the Earl of Radnor, by his first wife, Lady Catherine Pelham-Clinton; and the Rev. H. W. Buckley, M. A. late Fellow of Merton-college, Oxford, married in 1831 to Charlotte-Margaret, sister to Sir Geo. Fred. Johnstone, Bart. M.P. Her Ladyship has also left one daughter, Georgiana-Henrietta, married in 1815 to George Fox Lane, esq. M.P.

P. 389. Lt.-Col. Randall Gossip was appointed Cornet and Lieutenant in the 3d dragoons 1793, Captain 1795, brevet Major 1808, and Lieut.-Colonel 1814. He served in the expedition of 1807 to Zealand; and in 1809 and 1814 acted as Major of brigade in the Kent district. Since his death the King has granted permission to his second and third surviving sons, Wilmer and Thomas-George, to use the name of Wilmer only, with the arms of that family, in memory of the family of their father's paternal grandmother Anne, second daughter and co-heir of George Wilmer, of Over Helmsley and the city of York, esq.

P. 474. Field-Marshal Sir Alured Clarke was probably of the family, some notices of which will be seen in our vol. LXII. p. 1221, and one of whom was Alured Clarke, D. D. who died Dean of Exeter (not Chichester) May 31, 1742. In 1797 the Field-Marshal (then a Lieut.-General) commanded the army in Lucknow, which deposed the Nabob Visier Ally, and placed Sandut Ally on the musnud of Oude. The army served under his immediate orders for nearly four years, and he took his leave in orders dated from Fort William, Feb. 16, 1801.

P. 486. Capt. Skinner lost his right arm at the taking of New York in 1776. A subscription has been opened to perpetuate the memory of a man who, after fifty-seven years' service to his country, was so generally esteemed in public and private life for his philanthropy and many virtues.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 14, 1831, TO DECEMBER 11, 1832.

Christened	Males - 13,504	Total	Buried -	Males - 14,280	Total		
	Females 13,470	26,974		Females 14,326	28,606		
Whereof have died,		5 and 10 1270	40 and 50 3086		80 and 90 818		
under 2 years 5443		10 and 20 1113	50 and 60 3041		90 and 100 105		
Between 2 and		20 and 30 2215	60 and 70 2949		100...1 103 ... 1		
5 years - 2678		30 and 40 2749	70 and 80 2194		108.....1		

Increase in the Burials reported this year 3269.

DISEASES.					
Abscess - - - -	185	Fever, (Scarlet) - -	388	Sore Throat and Quinsey	25
Age, and Debility -	2948	Fever, (Typhus) - -	253	Spasm - - - - -	106
Apoplexy - - - -	470	Fistula - - - - -	4	Stone and Gravel -	23
Asthma - - - -	1050	Gout - - - - -	65	Stricture - - - -	28
Cancer - - - - -	100	Hæmorrhage - - -	60	Thrush - - - -	121
Childbirth - - -	343	Heart, diseased - -	118	Tumour - - - -	29
Cholera - - - -	3200	Hernia - - - - -	37	Venereal - - - -	5
Consumption - - -	4499	Hooping Cough - -	677	Worms - - - - -	6
Constipation of the Bowels - - - -	35	Hydrophobia - - -	3	Unknown Causes -	837
		Inflammation - - -	2555	Stillborn - - - -	912
Convulsions - - -	2075	Inflamm. of the Bowels	604	Total of Diseases	28,111
Croup - - - - -	100	—— Lungs and Pleura	98		
Dentition or Teething	373	—— of the Brain -	73	CASUALTIES.	
Diabetes - - - -	12	Insanity - - - -	197	Drowned - - - -	119
Diarrhœa - - - -	47	Jaundice - - - -	56	Died by Visitation of God	65
Dropsy - - - - -	978	Jaw-locked - - -	11	Excessive Drinking -	12
Dropsy on the Brain	858	Liver, diseased - -	336	Executed* - - -	1
Dropsy on the Chest	118	Measles - - - -	675	Found Dead - - -	1
Dysentery - - - -	22	Miscarriage - - -	19	Killed by various Accid.	215
Epilepsy - - - -	48	Mortification - - -	262	Murdered - - - -	3
Erysipelas - - - -	75	Paralysis - - - -	240	Poisoned - - - -	8
Fever - - - - -	872	Rheumatism - - -	60	Suicides - - - -	71
Fever, Intermit. or Ague	31	Scrophula - - - -	18	Total of Casualties -	495
		Small Pox - - -	771		

* Executed this year within the Bills of Mortality 4, of which number only 1 has been reported to have been buried as such.

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